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THE

WILTSHIRE

Archæological and Natural History

MAGAZINE,

Published under the Direction of the Society

FORMED IN THAT COUNTY A.D. 1853.

VOL. II.

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HENRY BULL, SAINT JOHN STREET.

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"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

THE SECOND GENERAL MEETING

OF THE

Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society,

HELD AT SALISBURY,

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, September 13*th*, 14*th, and* 15*th*,

1854.

PRESIDENT OF THE MEETING,

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P.

AFTER the transaction of some formal business in committee, the Society met on Wednesday, the 13th, at half-past twelve o'clock, in the Council Chamber, the use of which had been kindly granted by the worshipful the Mayor, J. Lambert, Esq.

The room had been fitted up as a temporary Museum, and contained a large number of relics and curiosities, illustrative of the history of the county; of which a detailed description will be given in another page.

Before resigning his chair of office to the President of the Meeting, G. P. Scrope, Esq., M.P., the President of the Society, rose and said—Ladies and gentlemen: I think you must be all aware of the object of our assembling here to day—namely, for the purpose of holding the second annual meeting of an association that was instituted last year at Devizes, under the title of the Wilts Archæological and Natural History Society. I dare say that there are many here who have not yet enrolled themselves as members, but still it can hardly be necessary for me to explain at any length the objects and purposes of the Society. In a very few words,

however, I may say that it has been formed for the purpose of encouraging and promoting, to the utmost possible degree, the study of the civil and ecclesiastical history of the antiquities of our county, together with its numerous objects of natural history; and for disseminating as far as possible, through all ranks of society, a knowledge of every fact tending to illustrate these interesting subjects. It has likewise in view the formation of some central museum, in which objects of interest connected with these subjects should be deposited, as a place of security, instead of being lost and dispersed, as it not unfrequently happens, when they remain in the hands of private individuals. We hope, also, that something will be done towards preserving and maintaining—and in some cases restoring—the monuments of antiquity of which this county is so justly proud. These being the objects of the Society, it became necessary to institute some central place in which the museum should be established; and Devizes being, geographically speaking, the centre of the county, that town was nominated as the place where it should be deposited; and it was proposed that the meetings of the working members, the committee for example, should from time to time, be held there. But at the same time it was remembered that unless we could secure the sanction and cordial co-operation of the inhabitants of South Wilts, and especially of the metropolitan city of Salisbury, it would be impossible for the Society to flourish, (hear hear); and we have, therefore, availed ourselves of the earliest possible opportunity of holding a meeting in this town. On the occasion of the inaugural meeting last year I had the undeserved honour of being elected President; and my only object in now rising is to vacate my post, and to ask you to confer it upon a gentleman much more deserving of the office, and far more competent to discharge its duties. After my saying this, I am sure you must be anticipating the name of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert. (Cheers). That gentleman is so well known that it would be superfluous and absurd for me to speak of his merits. As an archæologist he has ample claims upon the association, possessing as he does one of the finest galleries of antiquities in the country. (Hear, hear). I noticed in passing through Wilton

yesterday that he must be a most accomplished archæologist to have selected such an admirable style of architecture as that observable in the splendid new church which he has erected in that town. (Cheers). I will not attempt to notice his personal claims upon the Society, or to allude for one moment to the high position he occupies with respect to the south of the county, inasmuch as his character is so well known, and in such high repute amongst all the inhabitants of the district. Apologising for trespassing upon you at this length, I will now conclude by asking you to approve of the proposal I have made,—namely that the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, be requested to occupy this chair as President of the meeting. (Loud cheers).

The Rev. J. E. Jackson seconded the proposition, which was agreed to unanimously.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., having taken the chair, addressed the assembly to the following effect:—Ladies and gentlemen—In taking the chair of this meeting I have to thank my friends Mr. Poulett Scrope and Mr. Jackson, for their kindness in introducing me to your notice; and I must also ask you to excuse my deficiences as an antiquary, in undertaking the task of presiding over an antiquarian meeting. But although I cannot myself claim any learned acquaintance with the subjects which we have met to discuss, yet I have naturally, in common with every one in this room, a great interest in those objects of antiquity with which we are surrounded, and in which the Southern part of the county of Wilts is especially rich. (Hear, hear). I am extremely glad that the Society has migrated upon this occasion from the north to the south, thereby giving us an opportunity of showing to our northern brethren how rich are the records of some of the darkest as well as some of the most enlightened and stirring periods of our history which we possess in this neighbourhood. (Applause). Now I have heard it stated that these Societies are of but very little use; and ridicule has often pointed at the somewhat trivial subjects upon which a minute and microscopic attention is occasionally fixed by archæologists; but I must recall to the minds of those who are disposed to cavil at our proceedings, that these things, however

trivial in themselves, subsequently become of the greatest importance as furnishing materials for future history. (Cheers). It was an observation of Dugdale's when he was referring to the marginal notes of the ancient editions of those great authors, Suetonius, Livy, and Tacitus—that he was surprised to see into what musty parchments of old Rome these historians must have dived. And I think in our own time—when history is at last beginning to be written —when we have not merely the skeletons, the dry bones of past events —but when the spirit of history is evoked—that we have the most graphic pictures placed before us, of the manners and customs of the times gone by. I believe no one who has read any chapter of Macauley's celebrated book can fail to observe that, from materials mean and meagre in themselves—from the ballads and trash and trifles of the day—the historian has contrived to group together such a picture as was never placed before us by any other writer, of the manners and customs of our forefathers, at a very interesting period of English history. (Applause). It is likewise true that the contemplation of anything tending to divert our minds from the present to something more distant is calculated, as Dr. Johnson remarks, "to advance us in dignity as thinking beings." There is a sort of national pride to be taken in that which has gone before us—it is like the pride which nations take in their descent (for nations have descents and ancestors as well as individuals)— but whether they use that pride for a good or bad purpose must depend upon the spirit in which they feel its advantages. It was an observation, which I have always thought a very wise one, of Sir Thomas Overbury, who,—when speaking of persons who laid all their claims of merit upon their ancestors—said "they very much resembled the potato, because the best part was underground." (Laughter). And so it is with regard to nations. If they merely occupy themselves with thoughts of their past grandeur, of their past successes, and of the eminent men they have produced, as a means of puffing off their own vanity, and not as imposing fresh duties and fresh calls to exertion, to maintain the name which they have acquired from the efforts of those who preceded them, they come under the same denomination as that valuable esculent to

which I have alluded—the better part of them is underground. (Hear and a laugh). However I must say that we in South Wiltshire should be perfectly callous to all good and wise impressions, if we were not to set some value upon the antiquities we possess. (Hear, hear). Without wishing to draw any invidious comparisons between this county and other parts of England, I may say that I know scarcely any district so rich as ours—it is a perfect epitome of history. (Applause). Here you have the monuments of the Druids (one of them the finest in the world); you have close by the camp of Vespasian: and down the river the great camp of Old Sarum; you have upon every headland which juts into the valley the marks of earth-works thrown up in the struggle between the various races, who one after another, took possession of, and maintained these strongholds for a time, and then yielded their rough conquests to their successors. Then, again, at Clarendon you have a noble monument of the great struggle between the church and the secular power; and if you go three miles in a contrary direction you will find evidences of that struggle which was conducted against Beckett by Henry the II., and which was terminated with Henry the VIII. Of that monarch I will say nothing. I believe we are not disposed in these times to look upon him as a monarch, but rather to dwell upon certain domestic failings which he possessed; but I must recall to the minds of those who are disposed to visit with indiscriminate censure one of the most energetic sovereigns that ever ruled over this country, that up to a certain period of his life—whether for statesmanship, for grace, for learning, or for wit, he was one of the most admired monarchs this country ever possessed. (Hear, hear). He had the misfortune to live too long—he had the misfortune to display great vices; but setting aside that portion of his life, I take this opportunity of speaking on behalf of one who has no friends (laughter), and I must say that King Henry the VIII has received at the hands of posterity very hard measure indeed. (Hear, hear). Pardon me for this digression, and permit me now to state—as my friend Mr. Scrope has spoken of the advantage of this institution to the county generally—that there is one advantage which ought not to be overlooked. It is,

that an association of this kind teaches us to take a living and practical interest in those monuments which are, as it were, entrusted to our custody. We have, indeed, some reason to complain of the manner in which they have been mutilated in their transmission to us from our forefathers, but at the present time there is a different spirit abroad. (Hear, hear). We may see it in the restoration of our churches, which are now restored with a feeling of veneration, and in a learned and truly architectural spirit. They are now restored—not mutilated. (Hear, hear). We in Salisbury have seen the manner in which our Cathedral has been treated, and have, I hope, learnt a lesson to avoid a repetition of those errors in our own time. (Applause). I see in the restoration of the Poultry Cross here, another instance how carefully we are retracing the steps of those architects who preceded us; and I see throughout the whole length of the country, that the greatest care is being taken of monuments of this kind. I believe that some years ago, a portion of Stonehenge was consumed in the reparation of roads. I recollect the last time the Central Archæological Society met here, that we had a discussion upon the subject of the two large stones which fell from their position about sixty or seventy years ago. It was proposed that these stones should be restored to their original position, but as in all questions of this kind, a great difference of opinion existed. Some said that it would be nothing short of desecration to touch a monument of such antiquity; but, it should be remembered, that it was not proposed to substitute fresh stones, but to replace those lying on the ground in the position in the circle which they were formerly known to occupy. These two stones are of great importance, and there can be no doubt that, ultimately, all the circle will fall and perish in the same manner, unless some means are taken to obviate such a result. My object in referring to the subject is to give expression to the feelings of those who are interested in the matter, that it should again be taken into consideration. I do not understand that any difficulty exists in an engineering point of view, and if the stones were replaced it would certainly be with the best effect to the structure. (Hear, hear). I will now conclude the few observations which I have taken the

liberty of making. Those who come after me will be able to do much more than I can to teach and instruct you upon the subjects into which we are met to enquire. I will not detain you any longer, except to observe that before proceeding to discuss any points which may be brought under our notice, there is some business of the Society to be transacted; and first of all I will call upon the Rev. Mr. Lukis, one of the Secretaries, to read the annual report of the Society. (The right hon. gentleman then resumed his seat amidst loud applause).

The Rev. Mr. Lukis then read the following

REPORT.

The Committee of the Wilts Archæological and Natural History Society has great pleasure in laying before the members an account of its progress during the past year, and in congratulating them on its present position.

It is a subject of great satisfaction that we have received a steady increase in the number of our members. At our inaugural meeting last year they amounted to 137; at the present moment they have by gradual additions reached the number of 281.

It is hardly to be expected, in a county more remarkable for the interest attaching to its antiquarian remains than for the number or wealth of its population, that such additions to our members should be otherwise than gradual. And comparing our own progress with the efforts which had previously been made, almost in vain, to promote the same object, we have certainly good reason to be well satisfied with the position in which we stand.

This progress may be in a measure attributed to the circulation of our magazine among those classes who were unacquainted with the Society, or indifferent to its success. The cheap form in which it is put forth, renders it accessible to many who would be unable to purchase a larger or more expensive volume.

We trust that our members will not be unwilling to contribute to its pages merely because they have not the leisure or the ability to furnish *lengthened* papers; for almost every one may make use

of it as a kind of Wiltshire Notes and Queries, as a place for recording local customs or peculiarities, or any little discoveries which may have come in their way.

We have not lost sight of the possibility of publishing those interesting collections of John Aubrey, to which attention was directed at our last meeting. This would be a valuable addition to Wiltshire Topography. And we may venture to urge on our most excellent Secretary Mr. Jackson, to do us the favour of carrying out our wishes in this respect; and to thank him for the services he has rendered us in editing the magazine.

There will be found on the table some detailed drawings of Wootton Rivers Church, and other antiquities in the neighbourhood of Marlborough, the use of which has been offered to the Society, and the publication of which it is hoped we may be able to undertake. The same gentleman who made them is preparing drawings of the Porch of Bishop's Cannings, and of a tomb and other interesting details of Winterbourne Basset Church, which he will also place at the service of the Society. Their publication will furnish the commencement of a Wiltshire portfolio: and the example thus given in one neighbourhood will, we may hope, in course of time, be followed in others. It is also much to be wished that some drawings in our collection should be selected for publication, by way of beginning the illustration of the Churches of Wiltshire. It would also much facilitate this object, if any of our members who are photographists could favour us with views of Churches and other objects of interest in their respective neighbourhoods.

In speaking of our progress during the past year, we are bound to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of several valuable presents.

We are happy in being able to add that the finances of the Society are in a prosperous condition. The receipts up to September, 1854, including the amount of subscriptions towards the purchase of Mr. Britton's collection have amounted to £367 4s.; and the expenditure to £311 19s. 3d.; leaving a balance of £55 4s. 9d. In consequence of a liberal donation of £10 by the

Marquis of Lansdowne, and the large accession of new members, we may venture to estimate our receipts for the ensuing year at about £250. As the property of the Society has been thus increased, it becomes necessary to appoint trustees in accordance with Rule VI. of the Society, and a resolution to that effect will be laid before the meeting.

While thus referring in terms of congratulation to our past proceedings, we cannot but deeply regret the loss which the Society has sustained by the death of several of its members. We may be permitted to specify Mr. Bucknall Estcourt, whose family has been for so many generations connected with this county, and who was ever most forward in encouraging every object of local and county interest. But while assembled in this city, and under the shade of its venerable Cathedral, we cannot but refer in terms of the deepest sorrow to the great loss which both the Society and Diocese have sustained in the death of our late venerated Diocesan. It is not for us in this place to speak of his many virtues as a Bishop of the Church, but we cannot but regard with affectionate remembrance not merely the interest which he expressed in the first establishment of this Society, but also the many and various ways in which he promoted practically one of its great objects. Our Parish Churches, considered merely as architectural ornaments of our county, are objects of interest to all of us; and these our late Bishop took under his especial care in instituting the Church Building Society, and earnestly promoting its interests year by year. To this may be added his munificent contribution to the adornment of the Cathedral, by his restoration of a large part of the cloisters, which were in a lamentable state of neglect and decay; and the very anxious desire which he always expressed to restore to its original beauty that singular specimen of the skill and taste of our forefathers, our graceful Chapter House. He has gone from us; but the work on which he set his heart will be accomplished, and every one who has contributed to that, will feel that he is not merely helping to restore a most exquisite work of ancient art, but also to rear a memorial to one of singular piety, simplicity, and disinterestedness; and one moreover who endeared

to himself, especially in this city, the hearts of all classes, whether rich or poor. He who is gone will thus have his memorial written in our hearts or engraven in stones, still among us; and he on whom his mantle has fallen will doubtless carry out, both in his patronage of our Society, and every other design of usefulness, the intentions of his predecessor.

It is for this, as for other reasons, that we are glad at meeting together for the first time in this city, which in itself and in its immediate neighbourhood presents so many objects of interest:—British, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon remains, one of the purest specimens of Gothic architecture, several ancient domestic buildings, collections of paintings and sculpture, and places like Boscombe and Bemerton, recalling the memory of Richard Hooker and of George Herbert.

We must now venture to congratulate ourselves, though in his own presence, on the favour which has been conferred upon us by the Right Hon. gentleman who has kindly undertaken to be the President of the meeting. He has given ample evidence of his munificent taste and generous love of art in the erection of that noble Church, unrivalled in its own style in this country, which needs only to be alluded to. But we must remember for how many generations his distinguished ancestors were the patrons of taste and art in this country. The descendant of 'Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother,' and of her son, who has been described as "the most universally beloved and esteemed of any man of that age," "of excellent parts and a graceful speaker," "and of disposition affable, generous, and munificent," a poet and a patron of poets, architects, and painters; the descendant again of the noble founder of the unequalled private collection of ancient marbles (which we are permitted the pleasure of inspecting), and of his next successor, the designer of Wilton, as it now stands, and whose skill as an architect is expressly spoken of by Lord Orford, could hardly fail, in inheriting the name, to inherit also the taste and munificence of his ancestors.

Under his presidency we are confident that the proceedings of this meeting will be crowned with eminent success. And this we

sincerely hope may be an earnest of the increased activity of a Society which, though so recently founded, has already furnished sufficient evidence of healthy and vigorous life.

The CHAIRMAN then moved the adoption of the report, which was agreed to.

The Lord BISHOP of SALISBURY: Ladies and Gentlemen,—Without a moment's notice a paper has been put into my hands, conveying "the cordial thanks of this meeting to the secretaries, the Rev. Mr. Jackson, and the Rev. Mr. Lukis, for their zeal and perseverance in editing the Society's Magazine, and for preparing the present report." If I had been aware that it was intended to introduce such a motion to the meeting, and that it was to have been placed in my hands, I should have prepared myself to express the deep interest I take in the progress of this Society. As it is, I fear I shall have to content myself with merely assuring you that whatever course was pursued by my late beloved and revered predecessor, I shall endeavour steadily to follow. I am aware that one of the objects dear to his heart was to promote the well-being of this Society, and I will endeavour, as far as it is in my power, to give effect to his good purposes. I think that a Society of this kind must commend itself to the sympathy and patronage of all persons, and that on the most indisputable ground—whether we look upon its effects as a means of education and of training the intellect, or as a means of improving the moral well-being of our population. I am not, indeed, one of those who are content to be *laudator temporis acti,* nor do I forget the Word of God which enjoins me to "say not what is the cause that the former days were better than these, for thou dost not enquire wisely concerning these things;" but at the same time I am sure that it is one of the only ways of avoiding the evil tendencies of the present generation by binding up, as closely as possible, our sympathies and interests with the great and good works and endeavours of our able and most excellent forefathers. There can be no doubt that one of the perils in which we stand, intellectually, in the present generation, is that we find every thing made so ready to hand that we often-times lack the motive for that accurate and exact investigation, that patient and

unceasing diligence which so marked the labours of our ancestors. Perhaps we are not aware what hours the archæologists of old spent in every monastery in this country in writing those valuable books which now contain, it may be, the records of all our past history. We are often tempted, in these days, to think only lightly of the labour which our forefathers devoted to such subjects; but we have only to read the works of the great archæologists—such for example as Dr. Maitland—to see how the presumptuous ignorance of these times must wither under the scorn of a great man like him. We shall find that the former times and seasons of which people are apt to speak so contemptuously were marked by the greatest intellects—the most persevering labours—and the greatest discoveries. But surely we must also look upon the operations of societies like this in reference to their moral results. It is a most admirable thing to bind ourselves more and more closely with the labours of past generations, in order that we may think less of our own endeavours, and feel more indebted to the labours of others. Perhaps it is a striking fault of the present generation that we are led to value ourselves too highly; and nothing will tend more, I believe, to bring us into due order upon this point than to study with care and exactness what was accomplished by our forefathers. At any rate the thoughts which moved and actuated the people of the 16th century, should be an inducement, in an age when these things are nearly forgotten, to restore a taste for them by establishing a Society of Antiquaries on a permanent footing. An endeavour to accomplish this end was made by Archbishop Parker, about 1572, when he—fearing lest history itself should perish under the careless disregard of former generations—was led to inaugurate a society for the express purpose of preserving the sacred records. That endeavour was for a considerable time marked with great success—and on looking at the list of those who were members of that society you will find two names, one of which is well known in this city, and the other in the northern part of the county—I mean the names of Mr. Lambert, and Mr. Heneage. The labours of Archbishop Parker were soon foiled, for he was suspected of having secret objects and designs quite distinct from archæological pursuits; but never-

theless you cannot fail to perceive how valuable, how precious, and how dear were the objects in which he and others were engaged, for during the whole of the civil wars the labours of archæologists seemed to flourish when everything else was in abeyance. Those great men—Anthony Wood, Selden, and a host of others, whose names I do not now remember, but the fruits of whose labours we are now enjoying, devoted themselves, during the turmoils of that time to the revival of a knowledge of the labours of our ancestors. As a Bishop of the Church I feel of course, on independent grounds, the very deepest interest in the well being of such a society as this, for I am one who, from my own personal convictions and individual tastes, feel that if we are building houses to God it is of the utmost importance for the progress of divine knowledge—for the cultivation of good and holy tastes and aspirations—that those houses should express the ideas which must be at the bottom of our souls, if we would fain have our religion prosper and take hold of the hearts and affections of man. And it is to the labours of such societies as this that we owe the revival of a good, and pure, and holy taste upon these subjects. As religion lays hold more deeply of the sympathies of our fellow Christians, they will yearn more and more earnestly to express those ideas in every work which they raise to the honour and glory of God. But unless our tastes had been formed—unless we had been assisted by going back to purer ages of architectural skill, we might, perhaps, have remained in that tasteless and impure architectural condition which existed throughout the whole nation during the past century. We have now emerged from that state, and I would only ask persons, in going through the length and breadth even of this county, to see not only in our churches, but also in our schools, how much has been done for the revival of a pure architectural taste. These are, I believe, real and great blessings, and it is my office to try and promote such blessed results. I cannot but feel the very deepest interest in the progress of this Society, and I am therefore, able to move, with the greatest sincerity, that we should thank those to whose exertions the present state of the association owes so much. (The right rev. Prelate was much applauded at the conclusion of his address).

The Rev. A. Fane, (Warminster):—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.—I am sure I owe you a great many more apologies than the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, inasmuch as the resolution which his Lordship has been pleased to move, has also been deposited in my hands without the slightest previous intimation; and at an archæological meeting I consider it to be an utter breach of theory to place a perfectly new thing into the hands of a new mover and a new seconder, without any prior warning whatever. But as we are in an infantine state, I apprehend that I must make full allowance for such an irregularity. In attempting to second the resolution which has been prefaced by the admirable remarks of the Lord Bishop, it is unnecessary for me to say that I take a deep and cordial interest in this association, and that I believe the principles enunciated by his Lordship to be really vital and essential to the well being of society; for I think that there ought to exist centres from which a knowledge of architecture, and every other subject connected with archæology, may, as it were, be continually flowing. In seconding this resolution I feel that if I have one single claim for the office, it is, that if anybody is conversant with the intolerable difficulties which beset the secretary of any undertaking, it is myself, for as the clergyman of a large parish one is requested to act in the capacity of secretary to such a number of objects that it is absolutely difficult to remember their names. With regard to the secretaries of this association I will venture to assert that if they were to make a clean confession before this meeting of the number of letters they had written, and the intolerable and strange nuisances they have had to encounter—how they have been thought intrusive upon one man and neglectful of another for not answering a letter by return of post acknowledging the receipt of an old bone, or something of that kind—and how it was thought they were about to steal the article because they did not forward an immediate reply; —I say if they were to make a confession on all these matters you would at once be firmly convinced that there are no persons in this room so much deserving of your thanks. They have not only to set the matter a-going, and to endure the difficulties of which I have spoken, but they have also to collect intellects for contributions

to the Society's magazine—they have to search for knowledge in the different mines of information; and when they have done that, they have to collect everything into a given point, and to make what are technically termed "selections," without invidiousness to any person: in short they have to do all the dirty work of the association. I believe that none are acquainted with the onerous duties of a secretary, except those upon whom they have devolved. To my mind the Right Hon. Chairman himself would have been the best person to have proposed and seconded this resolution, for I think if there be one man more than another who feels the odiousness of a secretary's post, it must be the Right Honourable the Secretary at War. I will now beg most humbly, but yet most cordially, to second this resolution—"That the grateful thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. Mr. Jackson, and the Rev. Mr. Lukis, for their zeal and perseverance in editing the magazine of the Society, and also for preparing the present report." (Applause).

The resolution on being put to the meeting, was unanimously adopted.

John Britton, Esq., F. S. A., rose to propose on behalf of the committee, the names of the following gentlemen as honorary members of the Society: viz.—The Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. J. Y. Akerman, Esq., Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries; John Britton, Esq., F.S.A.; E. R. Brayley, Esq., F.S.A.; Albert Way, Esq., F.S.A.; C. R. Smith, Esq., F.S.A.; George Godwin, Esq., F.R.S.; Wm. Yarrell, Esq., F.R.Z.S.; Professor Owen, F.R.S.; Thomas Bell, Esq., F.R.S., &c.; and Thos. Wright, Esq., M.A. F.S.A.; &c.

Mr. Blackmore seconded the resolution, which was agreed to.

The Rev. Sub-Dean Eyre said, that at the former meeting of the Society the members omitted to elect a Committee of Trustees, to whom the care of their property might be entrusted. He had now to propose the election of Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart; Sir John Wither Awdry, Knt.; Sir F. Bathurst, Bart.; the Rev. Arthur Fane; Capt. Gladstone; the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert; Sir H. R. Hoare, Bart.; Walter Long, Esq.; H. Merewether, Esq.; Joseph Neeld, Esq.; Earl Nelson; Chas. Penruddocke, Esq.; G. P. Scrope,

Esq.; and T. H. S. Sotheron, Esq. The property of the Society had very largely increased, and he trusted that when the gentlemen he had named were elected, their responsibilities would be annually augmented.

The Rev. J. Bliss seconded the resolution, which was at once adopted.

Mr. Cunnington then proposed the re-appointment of Col. Olivier, as Treasurer of the Society, which was agreed to.

The Rev. Mr. Lukis said, he had much pleasure in proposing Mr. Henry Swayne, and Mr. James Nightingale, as local Secretaries.

The Rev. W. R. Cozens seconded the proposition, which was carried.

The Rev. Mr. Lukis then read an article on "Church Bells," which will be found in the present Number.

The meeting then dispersed.

THE ANNUAL DINNER

of the Society took place at the Three Swans Hotel, at five o'clock, and was attended by between 60 and 70 ladies and gentlemen. The chair was taken by the Worshipful the Mayor of Salisbury, who was supported on the right by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese; G. P. Scrope, Esq., M.P.; J. H. Jacob, Esq., &c.; and on the left by Major-General Buckley, M.P. The Mayor discharged his duties in a most lively and agreeable manner, increasing very considerably by the dexterity of his archæological allusions, the excellent spirit of social humour in which the evening was spent. After the customary honours to her Majesty, the Royal Family, and the Army and Navy, in giving which he observed that the barrow-digger felt the deepest sense of gratitude to the military, for had it not been for that class of men, many barrows would not have existed, and the excavator would not have had his desponding countenance so

often lightened up by the discovery of relics of a by-gone age.

The CHAIRMAN said he had next to propose "the health of the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese," and he did not think that he could present to them a more appropriate toast for a meeting like that. If they were to look throughout England it would be impossible to find a Bishop more anxious for the sustentation of the religious edifices that they saw around them, and when he made that remark about the Bishop he was bound to add that throughout the whole of his diocese he was supported in that great work by the feeling of the Clergy. There was no country probably in the whole world where there were so many objects of interest as they had in England associated with their village Parish Churches, and they all, as Englishmen, felt the greatest interest in the maintenance and preservation of those buildings. Archæologists, in particular, entertained that feeling, and sympathised with the object most deeply; and hence it would be impossible to find a more appropriate toast on an occasion like the present than that of the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese, who were so zealous in the maintenance of the edifices which were entrusted to their care. After the remarks of the Bishop in the morning, there could be no doubt of his zealous support of the cause of Archæology, and that so long as he was spared in the See of Salisbury the Society might count upon his most cordial aid.

The Lord BISHOP OF SALISBURY returned thanks. The Mayor had done him no more than justice in assuring the meeting that nothing was more deep in his heart than the maintaining, and keeping, and repairing any ravages of time that might have been effected on those beautiful structures, not only in this city, but throughout the diocese. Not only would he pledge himself, but he would do so for every one of the ministry, to pursue the objects, under GOD, not only of maintaining those fabrics and repairing them when needed, in doing so they hoped to enlist the sympathies of all good archæologists; but whenever there might be a necessity for erecting new edifices, they would endeavour to rival their forefathers in the beauty of their structures, and thereby hand down to posterity some memorials of the taste and piety of the present

generation. Most of the gentlemen whom he addressed had been archæologists almost from their birth, for they had nearly all been educated in public schools where they had become conversant with the memorials of genius which had been transmitted to us by the ancients; and there was no advice that Eton men should more closely abide by than that of Juvenal—to avoid all pedantry, such as a mere knowledge of the materials and history of antiquity, unaccompanied by a desire to turn that knowledge to high practical purposes. He hoped to enlist on his side the sympathies of all his brethren by inducing them to throw themselves heartily into that system of progress—that well known word by which the application of science and of the arts, to all the useful employments of life was known—a system which was calculated to benefit our fellow-men, and at the same time to correct any evil tendency that might arise from the knowledge obtained in their education. His lordship then went on to observe, that he felt indebted to the Mayor for the reception accorded him at his enthronization, and remarked that, as long as he lived, he should never forget the kindness of his language on that occasion. He therefore felt sure that they would forgive him, if he ventured to propose, without having obtained permission, the health of the most excellent Mayor of the city of Salisbury.

The Mayor regretted that it had not been his good fortune to contribute more extensively on this occasion to the advancement of the Wiltshire Archæological Society. He had hoped to have been enabled to have directed their attention to a subject which had, to a great extent, escaped the observation of the archæologists of England—he meant the subject of the music of the middle ages. He was particularly anxious to have laid before the meeting the result of some of the researches in which he had been engaged for a number of years, but a pressure of engagements had prevented him doing so. Were time and health granted to him, however, he hoped, at the next meeting of the Society, to lay before its members a clear and distinct account of the music of the middle ages in this country, and at the same time to show them—what had not been shown for the last 300 years—the principles which

guided the musicians of that period in its execution. He then proposed the health of the President of the meeting, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert; the health of Mr. Poulett Scrope, M.P. That of the Secretaries, the Rev. J. E. Jackson, and the Rev. W. C. Lukis, was then given, and acknowledged by those gentlemen. Mr. Jackson expressed himself highly gratified by the encouragement afforded to the Society in the city of Salisbury, and mentioned that the association had that day received an accession of no fewer than 77 names, chiefly from the south of Wilts.

The Rev. A. Fane, in a humourous and effective speech, in the course of which he referred to the general and deserved respect in which John Britton, Esq. was held by all archæologists, proposed the health of "Mrs. Britton and the Ladies."

Mr. Britton said, were he fifty years younger, and possessed the knowledge and experience he had now, he might probably tell them a story of his adventures in the world of archæology, art, and science, that would amuse them, excite their curiosity, and tend to promote their progress in the subject before them. Were he possessed of the quick and ready wit of the Mayor of this ancient and interesting city, and were he possessed of the eloquence of his friend who had proposed the toast, he might reward their attention by comparing the state of archæology at the time when he commenced his labours, with its condition at the present moment. It was then in the lowest possible grade, in the literary world, and the books which were published, as well as the illustrations contained in them, were but of little value. To assist him in the study of archæology, the only books were "*Camden's Britannia*," "*Grose's Antiquities*," and one or two others, which abounded in as many fictions as you could meet with in one of the romances of the age. As they might imagine, he was often retarded by a consideration of the physical impossibility of the illustrations in these precious volumes being correct, and the profound incomprehensibility of the letterpress. In a word, there was everything calculated to impede and harass the youthful student. By means of perseverance, however—more perseverance than knowledge or science—he began to obtain a few glimpses of what was meant by lines in

drawing, and complex sentences in words, and these so excited his curiosity, that he was determined to master the greatest antiquities in the country; and a periodical publication that came out in Paternoster Row, under the superintendance of Mr. Hogg, and was circulated in sixpenny folio numbers, was the only running fountain to which he could resort for refreshment. He alluded to these things to show the difficulties that the student at that time had to meet, as compared with his opportunities now. At the present day, wherever he went—and he sometimes travelled as far as Plymouth or the Land's End,—he met with an abundance of old and young clergymen, of young men and maidens, with their sketch-books, and archæological *vade mecums*, full of information and curiosities, which afforded him great delight. He was much gratified to find that the young as well as the old could reap information, amusement, and excitement, from the abbeys, the churches, the mansions, and the monuments of the land. They had now, not only in the metropolis, but almost all over the country, archæological and natural history societies; and he was glad to find that the latter subject was blended with the former, inasmuch as it went to the very foundation of archæology. He was glad to find Salisbury honoured by such a society as the one whose objects they were now endeavouring to promote, and he was also glad to see such assemblies as those he had witnessed on this occasion. After passing some high eulogiums upon the Mayor and the Bishop Mr. Britton concluded by saying—Allow me to make one more remark, and that is to exhort you all zealously to promote the popularity of the Wiltshire Archæological Society. I am myself a native of the county; I was born in it in the year 1771, and therefore you may tell pretty nearly what my age is. But although I am an ancient *Brit(t)on*, I am not yet disinterred from a tumulus.

The Chairman then proposed the health of the local Secretary, Mr. Swayne, who returned thanks, and expressed himself much indebted for the assistance which he had received from Mr. James Nightingale.

This terminated the proceedings of the dinner; and it being now eight o'clock the company adjourned to the council chamber, where

THE EVENING MEETING

was appointed to be held. In the unavoidable absence of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, the chair was taken by G. P. Scrope, Esq., who, in a few introductory observations, called upon the Rev. J. E. Jackson to read a paper which he had prepared on "the two chantries founded by the Hungerford Family in Salisbury Cathedral." This (which is printed in the present number) was followed by a paper on "Boyton Church," by the Rev. A. Fane, and another on the "Family of the Giffards," by the same gentleman. Of these the former is printed in No. 3 of the magazine; the latter will appear in its place amongst the proceedings of this meeting.

The various articles in the museum were kindly explained by J. Y. Akerman, Esq., and the company dispersed between ten and eleven o'clock.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY.

The early part of this day had been set apart by the members for excursions to Old Sarum, Stonehenge, Clarendon, Lake, &c., but the state of the weather was so unpromising that only a limited number ventured forth, defying the elements in their determination to gratify their archæological curiosity. Wilton was to be the rendezvous for the re-assembling of the scattered visitors in the afternoon. An enterprising party took the route to Wilton by Old Sarum, Lake House, and Stonehenge. At Lake House, they were highly gratified by the inspection of a museum of Wiltshire antiquities, founded by the late ingenious and Rev. Edward Duke; and a most hospitable table was spread for their refreshment. Smaller parties, notwithstanding the splashing showers, found their way to Clarendon, Longford Castle, the Moot, Downton, &c.

About half-past two o'clock a very large number had assembled at Wilton House, where they were cordially received by the Right Hon. Sidney and Mrs. Herbert, and where a most sumptuous cold

collation was provided. In addition to those assembled on the previous day, were the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Heytesbury, Lord Rivers, and the Hon. Misses Pitt, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Daly, and others. After the repast some of the guests amused themselves by inspecting the treasures of art to be found in the galleries of sculpture and painting; while Mr. Herbert conducted others to the magnificent new Church in the town of Wilton, which has been reared by his liberality. After some time spent in admiring the interior of the sacred edifice the party adjourned to the Town-hall, where a paper on the architecture of the Church (which will be found in the present volume) was read by J. E. Nightingale, Esq.

The members left Wilton House about six o'clock.

In the evening, in compliance with the kind invitation of the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, the Society re-assembled at a conversazione in the Palace, the whole suite of rooms in which were thrown open for the occasion. Among the large party by which the Palace was thronged, were the Right Hon. Sidney and Mrs. Herbert, with their guests from Wilton House above mentioned; Earl Nelson; the Countess of Morley; the Mayor and Mrs. Lambert; G. P. Scrope, Esq., M.P.; the Hon. R. Daly; Major-General Buckley; Lady Catherine Buckley and Miss Buckley; M. Higgins, Esq. and Mrs. Higgins; Admiral and Mrs. Montagu; Colonel and Mrs. Luard; A. Seymour, Esq. and Miss Seymour; Alfred Morrison, Esq., Fonthill; &c. &c.

In the drawing-room, Mr. Clutton the architect who has been selected by the committee for restoring the Chapter-House of Salisbury Cathedral, as a tribute to the memory of the late Bishop, having been introduced to the assembly by Mr. S. Herbert in a few apposite remarks, read a paper on "The Origin and Uses of Chapter-Houses," which was illustrated by various paintings and ground plans. At the conclusion of its delivery,

The Marquis of Lansdowne said he had listened with much pleasure to the address, and would venture to express, on behalf of every one present, ladies and gentlemen—for the ladies, he was happy to say, shared in the desire for the preservation and resto-

ration of the different features of our beautiful cathedrals—their thanks to Mr. Clutton for his clear and satisfactory description of a style of architecture, which derived a particular interest from its connection with the peculiarities of church history in this and other countries. There was another source of interest of a more local and personal kind, in this subject, from its bearing upon the effort that was being made for the restoration of the Salisbury Chapter-House. Mr. Clutton had revealed to them the remarkable features of the past; and it remained for themselves, by their liberality, to enable that gentleman to procure for them a glimpse of the future, and by their efforts to accomplish the renovation—for although time could destroy it could also renovate—of the Chapter-House, and then they would have the beauty and purposes of the structure, not only illustrated by drawings and lectures, but by the restoration to them, in palpable reality, of a fabric, which he would almost say, stood highest among buildings of this description. He would be glad to see the future restoration effected by the same gentleman to whom they were that evening so much indebted for a history of the past.

Earl Nelson begged to urge upon every one present the necessity of assisting the object. They had already collected £4,400, and if a spirited effort were made before the spring, he hoped that they would have the whole sum of £5,000, which, he was convinced, would be sufficient to do all the essential part of the restoration.

Mr. G. P. Scrope, M.P., desired to express the universal feeling of gratitude entertained by the members of the Wilts Archæological Society, for the kindness and hospitality shown to them during their assembly in Salisbury. Their thanks were especially due to the Lord Bishop and the Right Hon. Mr. Herbert, for their hospitality; and he should not omit mentioning the Mayor, who had been very attentive to them by giving them the use of the council chamber, and presiding at the dinner. The time for the holding of the meeting next year had not yet been fixed upon; but he could not express a higher hope than that the members would be as well treated as they had been in the ancient and renowned city of Salisbury.

The company broke up about eleven o'clock.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY.

In the morning, several of the members attended the museum in the council chamber, when G. P. Scrope, Esq., M.P. took the chair, and told the company that they had a duty to perform before they left Salisbury. Among the multiplicity of objects which demanded the attention of the committee and the officers, it was not surprising that there were two or three omissions, which he now wished to call their attention to, and solicit the hearty concurrence of the meeting in filling up. He alluded to the kind and zealous co-operation of the Mayor and principal inhabitants of Salisbury, in welcoming them to this historical and truly archæological city; and for the important aid they had rendered in making up the splendid, varied, and extraordinary collection of ancient relics, manuscripts, drawings, and books that constituted the museum, which nearly filled the spacious room where they were assembled—some of these had been sent by the estimable Prelate, who had so hospitably and cordially received them at his Palace, and who had been so politely seconded by Mrs. Hamilton; Mr. Sidney Herbert and his accomplished lady likewise contributed some articles of importance; while the Mayor and Corporation of the more ancient city of Winchester sent several remarkable objects, which had excited very general attention. The Dean and Chapter, the Mayor and Corporation, and several citizens of Salisbury seemed to vie with each other in their offerings to this Archæological shrine. Mr. W. Cunnington, of Devizes, contributed a large cargo of geological specimens from his comprehensive but choice Wiltshire museum. He would now advert to another subject and person omitted yesterday—he meant Mr. W. Cunnington, to whom this Society was indebted for its birth and early nurture. He tempted some of his friends to assemble, and to purchase Mr. Britton's Wiltshire collection, and to found the Society. To him, therefore, every lover of topographic research was deeply indebted. The Chairman concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"That the thanks of the Society be given to Mr. William

Cunnington for his able exertions and labours as local secretary at Devizes, in the formation of the Society, and its proceedings during the past year.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Several papers were ready for perusal, but in consequence of the day being fine, and many members having made engagements for excursions, one only was read by the Rev. J. E. Jackson; viz., "Some Notices of the Library at Stourhead, by J. B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A."

Mr. Scrope, after thanking Mr. Nichols for his valuable paper, moved the following proposition, which was carried *nem con*:— "That the thanks of this Society be given to the Worshipful the Mayor of Salisbury for his liberal permission to this Society to use the Council Chamber, and for his other assistance in their support; and also to the numerous exhibitors of objects of interest in the temporary museum."

The proceedings then terminated.

A List of Articles Exhibited

IN THE

TEMPORARY MUSEUM AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, SALISBURY,

September 13*th*, 1854.

Those marked with an Asterisk have been presented to the Society.

BY THE EARL BRUCE:—

*A Gold Ring found in a Roman Villa at Great Bedwyn.

BY THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF SALISBURY:—

One of the original transcripts of Magna Charta, (seal lost).

Charter of King Stephen, dated Oxford, A.D. 1136, confirming the liberties of the Church.

Fine Saxon and Latin MS. of A.D. 969-1006, marked "Liturgia Gregoriana," containing Rules for the Calendar, Psalter, Lord's Prayer, &c., beautifully illuminated with initial letters.

A magnificent folio Breviary, later than A.D. 1456, given by Walter Long of Erlingham to some Abbey. Bequeathed by the late Bishop Denison to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.

CASE CONTAINING RELICS FROM THE CATHEDRAL, viz.:—

An Episcopal Ring of Gold set with a Sapphire, found in removing the Tomb of Bishop Beauchamp, who died 1481, from the middle of his Chapel in 1789.

Fragments of Pastoral Staff in wood, Chalice and Paten of Silver-gilt, and Episcopal Ring of Gold set with an Agate,

found with a Skeleton, (supposed to be that of Bishop Longespee, who died 1297), on removing the pavement of the Lady Chapel, in 1789.

Two Chalices of Pewter, Episcopal Ring, and six Trays of Fragments found in Tombs, &c.

Large Coloured Drawing showing the interior of the Chapter-House, as intended to be restored.

Chasuble[1] of Green Velvet, embroidered with the Crucifixion and figures of Saints, with this inscription:—"Orate: p: aia: Johann: Baldwini."

Portion of a twisted Wire with a noose, which until about the year 1775 hung over the tomb of Charles, Lord Stourton, in Salisbury Cathedral. (He was executed at Salisbury, March 6th, 1557, for the murder of Mr. Hartgill and his son, at Kilmington, near Stourhead. His remains were interred under a plain altar tomb with pierced sides, at the east end of the Cathedral. In 1790 it was removed to its present situation between two of the piers on the south side of the Nave).

By the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert:—

A plain Gold hoop Ring in excellent preservation, found in the gardens near Wilton Abbey. It is set with a small sharply pointed black diamond, and is inscribed *Benedicta sit Sta Trinitas.* It has besides, a monogram consisting of a capital letter P entwined with a smaller e. It is described as an Abbot's ring, but it seems more probable that it belonged to one of the later Abbesses, or possibly to some member of the Pembroke family, who became possessed of the Abbey after the dissolution of the Monasteries.

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[1] The Chasuble (casula) is the outermost of the Eucharistic vestments used at the celebration of Mass. It was in use as early as the sixth century. In its primitive form it was perfectly round; but in the middle ages of an oval shape. It is without sleeves and has an opening in the centre for the head. Being put on it fell in two peaks, one before the other behind. The oldest form of orphray or embroidery is in the shape of a fall, in the present instance it forms a straight line from one point to the other.

A Case containing a lock of Queen Elizabeth's hair, together with the verses and memorandum annexed. They are understood to have been discovered a few years since, between the leaves of an old book in the library.

"This lock of Queen Elizabeth's owne Hair was presented to Sir Philip Sidney by Her Majestey's owne faire hands, on which he made these verses and gave them to the Queen on his bended knee. Anno Domini 1573.

Her inward worth all outward show transcends,
Envy her merit with regret commends;
Like sparkling gems her virtues draw the light,
And in her conduct she is alwaies bright;
When she imparts her thoughts, her words have force,
And sense, and Wisdom, flow in sweet discourse."

By John Swayne, Esq., *Town Clerk of Wilton*:—

MS. Will of John Fromond, Burgess of Wilton, proved before the Mayor, A.D. 1348. [In this document the Churches of St. Nicholas, St. Mary the Virgin, and St. Cecilia in Wilton are mentioned. The Mayor's seal is attached; it is of a slightly oval form, in good preservation, and differs in some respects from the Mayor's seal now in use. Two figures are seated under a double canopied niche; the principal figure, apparently a female with drapery hanging from her head, places her right hand on the head of the figure in the adjoining niche, who is in the attitude of prayer. In the present seal of the Mayor of Wilton these two effigies are represented as crowned, and of different sexes, the male holding an orb and giving benediction].

MS. Freedom of Wilton to John Mundy, 4 Henry V., 1416. [An impression of another and later seal of the Mayor of Wilton is attached to this document; it is slightly larger and more oval than the preceding; the workmanship is by no means so good. The attitude of the figures varies slightly, but they still differ materially in subject from the two royal effigies on the seal now in use].

MS. 19 Richard II. Grant from the Prior of St. John, at Wilton, to John Budell, Chaplain of the Church of St. John, and of the Bolebrigge Chantry, Langford.

MS. 19 Henry VII. Pass for William Johnson and Richard Scorfield, servants of Sir John Wyndham, Knt., dwelling in the County of Norfolk, taken as a rebel against the King, and put to death at Tower Hill, on Corpus Christi even. then last was a year.

A curiously made Puzzle Cup in china.

By Mr. George Sanger, *Fisherton*:—

A collection of Eight Bronze Celts, Two Spear Heads, Lock and Key, and other small Bronze articles. [All found in the neighbourhood of Salisbury, principally at Harnham Hill and at Old Castle].

Case containing Coins found in the vicinity of Salisbury.

Twelve Encaustic Tiles of the 13th century.

Two Seals and two Rings bearing merchant's marks.

Small Carving in Ivory.

Ditto in Alabaster.

Small Bronze Figure found at Old Sarum.

Metal Triptich of the Greek Church.

Small Leathern Black Jack.

Fragments of Stained Glass of the 16th century.

Four-handled Urn.

By R. Hetley, Esq., *Salisbury*:—

Stone ware Jug of remarkable design, found at Bulbridge House, near Wilton, date 1560.

Impression of the Seal of Trinity Hospital, Salisbury.

By Mr. Mc.Ewen, *Devizes*:—

Cabinet of Coins.

Fragment of Chinese Carving.

By the Rev. Thomas Miles, *Stockton*:—

MS. Volume containing an elaborate account of the Parish of Stockton, illustrated by a great number of Drawings of the Church, Monuments, &c.

By Major Grove, *of Zeals*:—

An interesting collection of personal objects connected with the Royalist family of Grove. [Col. Hugh Grove and Col. John Penruddock were beheaded at Exeter, 16th May, 1655].

Bands worn by Hugh Grove at his execution (spotted with blood), also a portion of his Hair.

A richly carved Wooden Comb and Pincushion, given by King Charles II. to the wife of John, son of Hugh Grove.

Cap, Stocking, and Handkerchief, left by Charles II. at Mere when he escaped.

Blue Silk Cloak of Charles II., embroidered in silver.

A pair of Gloves, of the same period.

Copperplate Portrait of Hugh Grove, also his Speech and last Prayer before execution. [Believed to be in his own hand-writing].

Two Deeds with great Seals attached of Henry VIII. and James I.

Six MSS. with Autographs.

Household Book of the Duke of Buckingham, dated 1634.

Vellum MS., 1573.

An interesting specimen of goldsmith's work, consisting of a Salt, richly chased, and ornamented with astronomical devices; it is formed in divisions like the stages of a tower, and is meant to contain some other condiment besides salt. [This curious object is of silver-gilt; it stands about fourteen inches in height, and is probably of a date about 1600].

Proclamation at the death of King Charles II. addressed to W. Chaffin, of Zeals, Esq., Sheriff of Wilts, Feb. 16th, 1684.

By C. Penruddocke, Esq., *Compton House*:—

The original Warrant for the Execution of John Penruddock and others, signed "Oliver P.," dated at Whitehall, 3rd May, 1655, and addressed to John Coppleston, Esq., High-Sheriff of Devonshire.

Case containing the Cap of French Cambric bordered with lace, in which Colonel John Penruddock was beheaded. [At the back a portion is severed off, indicating the blow of the axe].

Mrs. Penruddock's last Letter to her husband before his execution.

Portraits of Col. John Penruddock and of Arundel (Freke) his wife.

Four Cavalier Swords, one of which was worn by the Colonel.

By Mr. Hayter, *Salisbury*:—

Four-handled Cup of Glazed Ware, with cover and inscriptions, dated 1692.

By the Rev. Alex. Grant, *Manningford Bruce*:—

Ancient Tinder Box of very complicated design.

A curious instrument for lighting a pipe, consisting of a whistle for calling the waiter, tongs for applying a live coal, and tobacco stopper. Found at Pewsey.

By the Rev. G. L. Benson, *Salisbury*:—

Fragments of Etruscan Pottery.

A Bronze Celt, and a Corsican Gourd.

By the Rev. A. Mc.Ewen, *Dumfries*:—

* Impression of the Chapter Seal of Melrose Abbey.

By H. J. F. Swayne, Esq., *Stratford*:—

Silver-gilt Locket containing Portrait, date 1617.

Cavalier's Badge, Silver-gilt.

An interesting collection of Coins, consisting of Silver Pennies, struck at Wilton, Sarum, Winchester, Wallingford, &c., temp. Will. I.; also a Penny, struck at Wilton, temp. Henry II.; Gold Noble, Edw. III.; Newark Siege Piece, Charles I.

By Mr. E. W. Brodie, *Salisbury*:—

Three Cases containing various Antiquities, chiefly of Metal, found during the recent draining excavations at Salisbury. These objects consist of an extensive collection of keys, of various dates, ranging from the 12th to the 17th centuries. Also some latch keys, similar to those in use at the present day, but which are probably as early as the 15th century. Several examples of missile weapons were particularly interesting: a triangular headed dart, probably intended to be projected from a balista; barbed darts of a form in use as late as the end of the 15th century; the heads of the English cross-bow bolt, the arrow, and the bird-bolt; the latter being of a curved form resembling the tail of a fish. Knives in use in the middle ages, the handles of some of them being tastefully ornamented. Also knives used in handicrafts, probably by leather cutters and cordwainers;

and shears of a diminutive size, not unlike those sometimes discovered in Anglo-Saxon graves: spoons bearing the makers' stamps, the hilts and blades of swords and daggers, the trappings of horses, a fragment of chain mail, the wheel-locks of carbines and muskets, probably memorials of the struggle between the Parliament troops and the royalists, when Ludlow was driven out of Salisbury by the army of Sir Marmaduke Langdale; and, lastly, several rings and badges of copper enamelled with armorial devices, some of these probably as early as the 14th century. [Great praise is due to Mr. Brodie for the pains he has taken in arranging and preserving these local reliques. He has lately most liberally offered to present them to the city as a nucleus for a local museum, in case an institution of that kind should be formed].

A Winged Mercury, in Bronze, found at Old Sarum.

A Coin of "Offa," in excellent preservation, found at Winterslow, Wilts.

Ancient Watch and Chinese Silver Box.

Stone Ware Jug.

By Mr. W. Stevens, *Salisbury*:—

Five Fragments of Stained Heraldic Glass, from the old Guildhall and other ancient buildings in Salisbury.

A curious white enamelled Earthenware Drinking Cup, about 7½ inches high, bearing several scriptural subjects and coats of arms, with the initials L.W.

By Messrs. Brown, *Canal, Salisbury*:—

A large collection of Topographical and other Books relating to Wiltshire.

By Mr. J. E. Nightingale, *Wilton.*

Byzantine Carving in Ivory, representing our Saviour in glory.

Specimens of Tiles, called "Azulejo," from the prevalent blue colour; from the Alhambra.

Piece of Terra Cotta of classic design from Tangiers.

Bulla of Pope Urban V., found near Wilton.

Four Illuminations from Service Books.

Iron Locker, 15th century.

Four Plates of Limoges Enamel.

Watch, with case of elaborate Metal work; from Padua, date 1520.

German Triptych, 17th century.

Fibula and Nail, forming the head of Medusa, remains of Roman occupation; from the island of Elephantina, in Upper Egypt.

Two portions of a Glass vase-shaped Lamp, richly coloured and gilt, with an Arabic inscription; from the Mosque of Sultan Hassan, at Cairo, date about 1360. [These curious lamps are said to be of Syrian manufacture; Mr. Curzon thinks it more probable "that these beautiful specimens of ancient glass were made in the island of Murano, in the lagunes of Venice, as the manufactories of the Venetians supplied the Mahomedans with many luxuries in the middle ages"].

A series of impressions of Wilton Seals, consisting of the Common seal of the Borough of Wilton; personal seal of the Mayor; the hospital of St. Giles; the guild of weavers; and a personal seal of the 12th century, belonging to Joane, daughter of Joannes Westone, found near the abbey of Wilton. [The seal of the priory of St. John now in use is not the original, it is circular and bears the Agnus Dei. The original seal of the abbey of Wilton is engraved in the 8th vol. of the Archæologia, to which is added a learned essay on the subject by the late F. Douce. This remarkable seal, of which two imperfect impressions are known to exist, belongs to a period not much later than the reign of King Edgar, and is probably the oldest monastic seal in existence].

By Miss Wickens, *Salisbury*:—

Volume containing a large number of drawings of antiquities in Salisbury and the neighbourhood.

Copy of an ancient Fresco Painting in St. Thomas' Church, Salisbury, representing the last judgment.

Model of the Old Bell Tower of Salisbury Cathedral. [This formerly stood on the north side of the cathedral, and was

taken down when other extensive alterations were made at the end of the last century].

Wooden-barrel Cup, formerly in the possession of Sir Isaac Newton.

By Mr. W. Osmond, Jun., *Salisbury*:—

Two Water-colour Drawings of the Poultry Cross, Salisbury.

A large and interesting collection of Sulphur Casts of Seals, chiefly relating to Co. Wilts.

By the Rev. A. Fane, *Warminster*:—

Seven Roman Coins, found in an earthen vessel at Longbridge Deverill.

Gold Ring, found at Sherrington.

By Mr. J. Bennett, *Salisbury*; & Rev. W. C. Bennett, *Corsham*:—

Stone-ware Jug, elaborately mounted in Silver-gilt, of the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Large folio Family Bible, richly bound, with massive silver mounting, and illuminated, containing the Pedigree of the Bennetts and about 140 illustrations, date 1679.

Mortuary Ring.

Ancient Silver ditto.

One Gold and one Silver Coin.

By the Lord Arundell, *of Wardour*, (through John Lambert, Esq., Mayor of Salisbury):—

A Wooden Peg Tankard, traditionally said to have belonged to an Abbot of Glastonbury. It is richly carved, with figures of the Twelve Apostles under an arcade of round-headed arches, and has a representation of the Crucifixion on the lid. [A very early date has been assigned to this cup, but there seems no reason for supposing it to be much, if any, older than 1600].

"Annales Archæologiques": by Didrow, 5 vols.

By the Churchwardens of St. Thomas, *Sarum*:—

Ancient Antependium of green Velvet, ornamented with orfrais and embroideries, representing the Annunciation.

By Walter Hodgkinson, Esq.:—

Detailed Drawings of Wootton Rivers Church, and other Antiquities in the neighbourhood of Marlborough.

By F. C. Lukis, Esq., F.S.A., *Guernsey*:—

A series of 24 Stone Celts, and other Celtic Antiquities, with a large and valuable collection of Drawings illustrative of Celtic remains.

*A Cast of a Guernsey Stone Celt, and some Hand Bricks.

By F. C. Lukis, Esq., M.D., F.S.A.:—

A copy of his "Observations on Celtic Megaliths, &c."

By John Brown White, Esq.:—

*Nine Roman Coins, found in the parish of Little Bedwyn.

By the Rev. Sub-Dean Eyre, *Salisbury*:—

Engraving of Salisbury Cathedral, (N.E. view).

By the Rev. W. C. Lukis, *Great Bedwyn*:—

Models of Bells and Mould for casting them.

Drawings (full size) of the 1st, 4th, and Tenor Bells at Ogbourne St. Andrew.

A large and interesting collection of Antiquities was kindly contributed

By the Directors of the Winchester Museum:—

Amongst other objects of local interest was the Original Winchester Bushel, presented to the city by King Henry VII. in 1487.

A series of Standard Gallons, Quarts, and Yard Measures, of the period of Henry VII. and Queen Elizabeth; these are formed of a mixed yellow metal.

The Bronze Horn of the Warder of Winchester Castle.

Three Taper Stands, of the 15th century, found on the site of an ancient chapel on St. Giles' Hill.

A collection of Roman Urns, found at Winchester.

Fragments of Pottery, from Egypt, Pompeii, and Constantinople.

British Bead of Glass, found in a peat moor at King's Sombourn.

A series of Leaden Papal Bullæ.

A curiously carved Cup, in Ivory, of early date; found amongst the ruins of Basing House.

Anglo-Saxon Fibula, enamelled, from the ruins of Hyde Abbey.

A Pair of Roundels; these articles were used as fruit trenchers about the period of Elizabeth; they are curiously painted, and inscribed with quaint devices.

Celt, found in a barrow near Maupas, Normandy.

Ancient Bone Pins, discovered in Winchester.

By Earl Nelson, *Trafalgar*:—

Two ancient Silver Salvers and Cup.

By John Britton, Esq., F.S.A.:—

Large Portfolio of Coloured Drawings: by J. H. Le Keux.

By John B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *London*:—

Portfolio of Drawings, Prints, &c., relating to the County of Wilts.

By Mr. Biddlecombe, *Salisbury*:—

Ancient View of the City of Salisbury from the N.E., (Oil Painting).

Drawing of the Cathedral, taken from N.E., showing the Hungerford Chapel, &c.

Engraving of the Interior, from the West end, 1754.

By the Rev. J. P. Bartlett, *Exbury, Hants*:—

A collection of 28 pieces of Roman Pottery, lately discovered in the Western parts of the New Forest. [Innumerable fragments, and a great many entire vessels were found scattered over a tract of some extent; they are all more or less imperfect, and seem evidently to have formed the refuse of a potter's kiln. Some of these vases have been figured, and a description given, in a late vol. of the Archæologia].

By Mr. Humphrey Blackmore, *Salisbury*:—

Ancient Key.

A Box in Brass, curiously chased.

By Miss Mayne, *Teffont*:—

A Coin of Aurelius, and a Half-Noble of Edward III., found at Teffont.

By Mr. Prangley, *Heytesbury*:—

Ring, found at Monkton Deverell.

Ditto, found at the Manor House of Corsley, once the seat of the Raleigh family.

By Mrs. Hussey, *Salisbury*:—

Large four-sheet Print of Salisbury Cathedral, from the South-West: by Thacker.

By Mr. W. Dowding, *Fisherton*:—

A collection of Flints, of the Chalk formation, with Crystals and Calcedony.

By Mr. Brown, *Aldbourne*:—

Small Bell, of German manufacture, date 1560; found in the foundation of an old wall at Aldbourne, 1854.

By Mrs. Colston, *Roundway Park*:—

Five Gold Filagree Beads.

Two Gold Pins, with Garnets set in the heads, attached by chains to a central ornament, also mounted in gold and having a cross engraved on it.

Five Precious Stones of various shapes, mounted in gold; some supposed to be carbuncle.

Piece of Jet, of a triangular form, set in gold.

Remains of an Incense Pail, consisting of fragments of wood, 19 triangular ornaments, and 2 hoops of brass. [The above articles were discovered a few years since, with a skeleton, on opening a tumulus on Roundway down. A description and coloured engraving of them will be found in No. I. of "*Remains of Pagan Saxondom*": by J. Y. Akerman, Esq.]

Portions of Two Urns, (Roman and ancient British) found near the same spot.

Two Crania, from the same locality; one of these exhibits several sword cuts, and is conjectured to have been that of a soldier who fell in the battle fought on Roundway down, A.D. 1643.

By Mr. Cunnington, *Devizes*:—

A collection of Fossil Sponges, from the Chalk Flints of Wiltshire, 47 specimens.

Humerus of large Saurian, (probably Pliosaurus) 27 inches in length, from the Kimmeridge Clay, near Devizes.

Coracoid of Saurian, 4 large Teeth, and 8 Vertebræ, one 7 inches in diameter, from the same.

Left Ramus of the Lower Jaw of Ichthyosaurus Campylodon, 2 feet 11 inches in length, from the Upper Green Sand of Warminster.

A very perfect specimen of Ammonites Rostratus, found in the Upper Green Sand of Devizes.

A selection of Fossil Univalve Shells, from the Upper Green Sand of Wiltshire, 35 specimens; also Fossil Bivalve Shells, from the same stratum, 168 specimens.

By Mr. Falkner, *Devizes*:—

Minute Shells and Seeds, from the centre of Silbury Hill.

Globular Flints, hollow and solid.

Sponges from the interior of hollow flints.

Dust from ditto, washed and unwashed.

Humerus of large Saurian, from the Kimmeridge Clay, near Devizes.

By Mr. E. Kite, *Devizes*:—

Model (in plaster) of the Font in Preshute Church.

Ancient Deed, alienation of property at Chiseldon, Wilts, from William Malyn, gent., to Thomas King, with impression in white wax of Great Seal of James I.

By Mr. W. D. Wilkes:—

Stroup, Anvil, and Hammer Bones of the internal Ear, from an Anglo-Saxon Skull.

By Mr. R. Waylen, *Salisbury*:—

Drawing of the Market-place, Devizes, as it appeared about the year 1800.

Another Drawing, of the Town-hall, showing several old houses in St. John's Street, now removed.

Tartar Sword.

Drawing of a Head and Coats of Arms, in an old house at Stratford.

By Mr. Chapman, *Salisbury*:—

Ancient Box of carved Oak.

By Mr. Howitt, *Wilton*:—

Ware Vessel, probably a rude funeral lamp or cresset, found in the churchyard of the new church at Wilton.

Rude Lump of Baked Clay, with a hole in the centre, possibly used to support large candles ranged on the floor of a church around a corpse in funeral obsequies, found at ditto.

By Mr. Foot, *Salisbury*:—

Ancient Wooden Dish, found in St. Anne's Street.

By Mr. Baker, *Warminster*:—

Large quantity of Upper Green Sand and other Fossils, from the neighbourhood of Warminster.

By Dr. Thurnam, F.S.A., *Devizes*:—

Stone Axes, Arrow Heads, and small Whetstone, from Ireland.

Bronze Spear Head, from a tumulus at West Everley.

On Church Bells,

WITH SOME NOTICES OF WILTSHIRE BELLS.

By The Rev. W. C. Lukis.

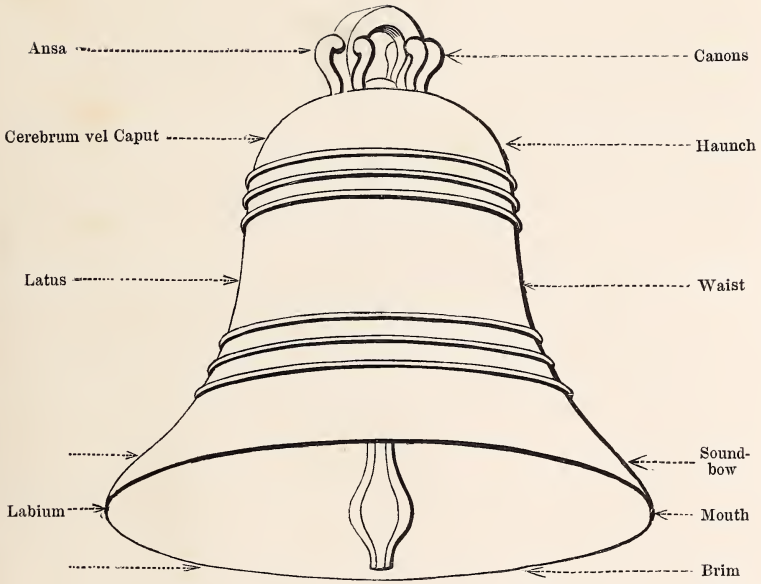
I do not propose to enter into the antiquity and history of bells in general. This has been done already by several most able writers of our day, I refer particularly to the Reverends Alfred Gatty, and H. T. Ellacombe. My object is to speak of church bells exclusively, as we find them, making some passing allusions to some of the uses to which they were applied in former times, as well as to those to which they are applied now.

Accordingly into the *origin* of church bells, whether they were adopted into the christian church from heathen temples, or whether they are the legitimate offspring of the church herself, I will not now enquire.

And in the pursuit of this very interesting and fruitful subject I propose to consider the following divisions:—

1. Belfries; their condition, and the causes of their frequent dilapidation.
2. Bell-founders and foundries.
3. The composition of bell-metal.
4. Method of casting and tuning bells.
5. Bell hanging.
6. Expenses of bells in early and present times.
7. Ancient bells.
8. Epigraphs or legends.
9. Bell ringing.
10. Spoliation of bells, temp. Reformation and subsequently.
11. Comparative scale of tenor bells.

I have adopted this order, because in investigating the subject of campanology, the belfry first presents itself to your eyes. You



[See *Mercennus de Harmonicis*, lib. iv.]

N.B. The Sound-bow is the line of the thickest part, where the clapper must strike.

ascend it, and the bells themselves then come under your consideration. But you will know very little about them, unless you have first become acquainted with their founders, and the several changes which were introduced by them in the form of the bells.

1. Belfries. Some persons apply this term to signify the whole tower; others limit its application to the part in which the bells are suspended; and others again to the room or space in which the ringers stand, which is either on the floor of the church, or in one of the stages of the tower. This is a matter of very little consequence; and I do not intend to speak of this part of the church further than just to remark by the way, that as it was clearly erected for the purpose of carrying bells, it is a matter for our grave consideration how it comes to pass that so many of our village churches should have their towers in so dilapidated a condition. I have seen several in the course of my Wiltshire rambles which are in so dangerous a state that the bells are forbidden to be rung. There can be no doubt that this arises from two causes. In the first place, bells for which the towers were originally constructed were not subject to the same revolutions and tossings as now. They were swung to and fro, it is true, as I shall explain presently, but very gently compared with the present wild summersets of change ringing, an art of comparatively recent date. Consequently in constructing the towers, the architects of those days had not to take into their calculation the great vibration of the walls produced by the violent motion of the bells. In 1810 the spire of St. Nicholas's church, Liverpool, fell, as the people were assembling for service, and killed twenty-three persons. This catastrophe was partly caused by the vibration of the bells. Any one who has stood in the belfry of the lofty and beautiful tower of Magdalen College, Oxford, when a peal is ringing on its ten sweet-toned bells, knows the way in which a tower is made to sway. To a person of weak nerves it is perfectly alarming, and it is easy to understand how this kind of vibration must loosen the masonry and eventually endanger the building.

The following is an extract from the ancient churchwarden's accounts of St. Thomas's, Salisbury. "At a vestry held 6 April,

1640. Item, by reason of the danger wch. the tower is in by ringing of the bells, since they were high hung, and in other respects, it is agreed that the bells shall bee hung lower at the same pitch they formerly were hung att, and the churchwardens are desired to do itt accordingly."

In the second place, and this I take to be the principal cause of the evil, churchwardens have been sadly negligent. With a little grease and new ropes allowed now and then, they have imagined that their duty to the bells and to the parish has been faithfully done, whereas mischief of a three-fold nature has been growing and increasing,—mischief to the building, to the bells, and to the parishioners;—the one ending in its dilapidation and ruin; the second, in their utter destruction; and the third, to the prejudice of their pockets. In a tower in this county, I found three out of six bells broken, as I firmly believe, from this cause, and several peals of bells rendered nearly useless in consequence of the shaky state of the towers. As an instance of the way in which some, I may say many, churchwardens speak and act, I will mention, that I was warned by a parish clerk to be very careful where I stept in the bell-loft, for, said he, "the tower be main crazy." On asking the churchwarden for the key of the church, and mentioning the clerk's humane warning, he said "Sir, I have known the tower these forty years, and he never was no better than he is now. He's quite safe. I'll tell'ee what, sir; one day the bishop come, and he said, muster churchwarden, you've a very pretty church, and he's in very good order. Another day, another gentleman come, I think they call'un a rural dean, and he said, muster churchwarden, you've a pretty church, and he's sadly out of repair." When I returned the key I did not see the churchwarden, or I should have told him that in my humble opinion both the rural dean and the parish clerk were right; for I had seen very many churches and many belfries, but few in a worse condition.

And to illustrate the way in which these good easy parish officers will sometimes suffer the house of God to fall into decay, while I fear they expend what they rob Him of upon their own bodily comforts, I will tell you, that in ascending a Wiltshire tower with

careful step, I sank through the rotten floor of one of its stages, and was preserved from a broken limb, if not an untimely end, by the joists which happened to be less decayed.

Bells require very constant attention to keep them in proper ringing order. When you consider their enormous weight, the different parts of their gear, the iron and the wood of which it is composed bolted and screwed together; the frame work on which they hang, and in revolving which they violently shake and vibrate; and then reflect that the iron and the wood are both exposed to continual changes of atmosphere; and that, under one condition of atmosphere, when one of those materials expands, the other contracts, and that then the bells cannot oscillate so easily, you will form some idea of the care and attention they require to keep them in ringing order. Well, suppose screws to get loose, and to remain so during many successive generations of churchwardens, the iron straps to become corroded, thin, weak, and then to snap; the gudgeons to wear away unequally by the friction, and thereby to throw the bells out of the horizontal, you can imagine what the consequences must be. The bells revolve heavily, the frame work shakes and creaks, and the ringers, who have no voice in the vestry, and no power over parish moneys, do what they can to remedy some of the evil, and the very thing they do only increases the mischief. They put wedges between the frame work and the walls of the tower to stop the creaking; but the result of this is to set the walls shaking, and finally to destroy them. Or, if this does not immediately happen, the clappers of the bells get out of order, and striking the sound-bow suddenly in a fresh place, cause them to crack instantly.

While upon the subject of Wiltshire bell-lofts, I cannot refrain from expressing another regret. I have been frequently much pained by observing the shameful state of filth and neglect of many of them. Generally speaking the dark winding stone staircases (when they have any) leading to them, are dirty, worn, and difficult to tread, and you have to cork-screw your way up with very careful step, and when you have secured your footing, and are beginning to congratulate yourself on having passed every obstacle,

you suddenly come upon a huge heap of sticks, straw, feathers, bits of cloth, and other rubbish, the patient and laborious work of indefatigable jackdaws. When the towers have no stone staircase, the bells have to be reached by a succession of crazy ladders, planted on equally crazy floors.

How very shameful that any part of God's house should be so neglected! Why should towers be so desecrated? Are they not as much a portion of the church as any other part? Why should they be left to the sole occupation of unclean birds, and profane and irreverent ringers? Why, the very jackdaws, starlings, and owls used to stare at me, and linger among the bells before they took flight, wondering perhaps what kind of evil bird I was, and with what possible object I had intruded unbidden into the territory to which generations of parishioners had given them a prescriptive right.

We may, I think, attribute this state of things to two causes, first, to a want of interest in the art of bell-ringing; and secondly, to the difficulty which is experienced by the clergy in managing the generally most unruly set of men in a parish—the ringers. If gentlemen in a parish really loved bell-ringing for itself, they would not long endure the abominations that so frequently exist. However, there has been a salutary reform effected of late years among another branch of church musicians, and we may hope to witness a reform in this respect also before long.

2. We come now to the second division of the subject—Bell-founders and foundries.

When you examine a church bell, you will generally observe that, besides a legend or some quaint epigraph upon them, there are also the initials or the name of the founder, and sometimes the town is added where the foundry was situated. The number of bell-founders, whose bells exist in Wiltshire, amounts to between twenty and thirty. This appears a large number, but you must recollect that they range over a period of three hundred years at least. I have a list of upwards of sixty founders, which I have collected chiefly from inscriptions on bells, but they are not found in Wiltshire only. I do not say that these twenty or thirty

founders had their foundries in this county, but you will nevertheless be gratified to hear that Wiltshire has produced some of the most eminent men of this craft: I allude to Wallis, Danton, and the Purdues of Salisbury, in the 16th and 17th centuries; to the Corrs and Wellses of Aldbourne, in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries; and in the 18th century to Richard Phelps, of Whitechapel, London, a native of Avebury, who cast the great clock bell of St. Paul's cathedral, weighing nearly four tons. It will be, I believe, a new thing to the people of Salisbury to hear that a very large bell-foundry existed here for a considerable period. I have ascertained that it continued to supply Wiltshire and other counties with bells for a period ranging from 1581 to 1731, and yet it is a very remarkable circumstance that no tradition of its existence has been perpetuated in the city. I have searched, in vain, through published histories of Salisbury, and have been equally unsuccessful in my enquiries here among those gentlemen who have made its antiquities and history their study. Not one vestige remains of the foundry, nor a single record of its site has yet come under my notice. I have, however, been informed that the street called Culver Street, was also called Bell-founder's Street;[1] and it is just possible that it stood there.

That the foundry must have been large and its business extensive, is evident from the very large proportion of bells in Wiltshire that came from it; and also from the fact that the heaviest bells in the county were cast there. It could not have been an insignificant foundry that produced such bells as the tenor of St. Edmund's church in this city, and the tenor of Great Bedwyn. The earliest founder in Wilts with whom I am acquainted, was J. Wallis, of Salisbury, and his first bells are to be found at Little Bedwyn, Bishopstone, Figheldean, Netheravon, Chute, St. Martin's Salisbury, &c.

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[1] In the Report of the Commissioners of Charities we find: 'Salisbury—Thomas Bee's charity; By Deed Poll, dated 29 Nov. 1624, Bartholomew Tooke and Wm. Marshall, in pursuance of the Will of Thomas Bee, conveyed one Messuage or Tenement, three Gardens, and two Orchards with the appurts. in Culver Street alˢ Bell-founder's Street in New Sarum, upon the Trusts of his Will, &c.'

There appears to have been an extraordinary demand for his bells; and he seems to have been a man of few words, but of great deeds. A man is known by his works, and a man's character and tone of mind may be known in some measure by his words. If we estimate him by his works he was a great man; and if we take his laconic epigraphs as an index of his heart, his was a trustful, thankful, religious character. "In the Lord do I trust"; "Give thanks to God"; "God be our guide"; "Give alms"; "In God is all my hope and trust"; "Praise God"; "Hope well"; "Serve God"; these are some of his short expressive epigraphs. Associates and assistants are greatly influenced by a master mind. Men's thoughts and characters are moulded on the pattern continually presented to them. Danton, who appears to have been originally associated with Wallis, but in what capacity does not appear, in carrying on the foundry, after the retirement or death of Wallis, seems to have imbibed his joyful thankful spirit. "O be joyful in the Lord"; "Praise God"; "Love God"; "O praise the Lord"; &c.

The bells which came from the hands of the Purdues may be classed among the finest and most beautiful that were founded at Salisbury. Your city once possessed a magnificent peal, surpassed by few in the kingdom. Not to mention the unpardonable destruction of the belfry, an irreparable loss to the county and the lover of Christian art, you have lost one of the finest peals that ever existed in England; and the fine-toned cathedral clock bell, which formed the sixth of that monster peal of eight, hourly, by day and by night, tolls the knell of the departed members of that once united and harmonious family. This peal must have equalled that of St. Saviour's, Southwark, the tenor of which weighs 52 cwt. The cathedral bell, cast in 1661; the tenor of St. Edmund's church, which is a larger bell, cast in 1656; the fifth of Great Bedwyn, which for liveliness and clearness of tone is not to be surpassed by any, cast in the same year, were all the handiwork of William Purdue.

With the deaths of the Purdues end the really great works of this foundry. They had successors, but the giants of the art were

no more, and with Clement and William Tosier closes the history of the Salisbury foundry, about the year 1731. Their bells are to be found in the immediate neighbourhood, at Nunton, Homington, Winterborne Dauntsey, Shrewton, Orcheston St. Mary, &c., but they are all of small dimensions. Clement Tosier, however, made one or two great efforts, for I have just discovered that in the year 1680[1]

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[1] Copy of a Document in the Muniment Room, Salisbury Cathedral. "Articles of Agreement had made and concluded by and betweene the Reverend Deane and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Sarum, and Clement Tosier, of the Citty of New Sarum, in the County of Wilts, Bell-founder, and Elizabeth Fflowry, of the said Citty of New Sarum, Widdow.

"It is Articled and agreed by and betweene the partyes abovesaid as followeth, viz.:—

1. That the said Clement Tosier and Elizabeth Fflowry shall, at their owne proper cost and charges, new cast the seaventh and eighth Bells belonging to the said Cathedral Church, and fit and tune them to their places; And shall finde and provide such a quantity of mettle as shall be necessary for that purpose; Which mettle (to be made) shall bee composed of eight parts of the best Copper and two parts of the choysest Tinn; All which the said Clement Tosier and Elizabeth Fflowry doe promise to performe within the space of eight weekes after the date of these psents.

2. That the said Clement Tosier and Elizabeth Fflowry shall warrant and make good the said Bells being soe cast as aforesaid, for the space of one yeare and a day next after they are hung up in theire places, And if it shall happen either of the said Bells shall prove defective wthin the space of one yeare and a day aforesaid, that then the said Clement Tosier and Elizabeth Fflowry shall make good and recast the sd. Bells at his owne cost and charges untill they shall continue sound and pfect. for the space of one whole yeare and a day next after their hanging up.

3. That in consideration of the sd. worke to be performed the said Deane and Chapter doe covenant and agree to pay the said Clement Tosier and Elizabeth Fflowry after the rate of Twenty Shillings by the Hundred for the soe casting and perfecting the said Bells, and to allow and pay them after the rate of ffive pounds, three shillings, and six pence for every hundred weight that the sayd Bells shall weigh more than they did before the said Tosier cast them.

4. That the said Deane and Chapter shall pay for the aforesaid mettle soe soone as the said Clement Tosier and Elizabeth Fflowry shall bring it in place, and for their labour and charge wch they shall be at in casting the said Bells soe soone as the said Bells are finished and hung up."

In witnesse whereof the partyes aforemencioned to these p^{r}sents interchangeably have sett their hands, the 16th day of August, 1680.

Signed in the p^{r}sence. of
Tho. Naish, Geo. Frome, Jun.

The marke of Clement ⅄ Tosier.
The marke of Elizabeth ∃ Fflowry.

he, in conjunction with Elizabeth Fflowry[1] (or Flory), widow of R. Fflowry, cast the seventh and eighth bells of the great Salisbury peal; and that he also cast the fine tenor at Downton.

The Corrs of Aldbourne were founders of church bells as early as 1696, and although this foundry must have supplied a vast number of bells in their days as well as in the days of their successors, the Wellses, I cannot discover that any very great work issued from their hands, compared with that of their brethren of the craft at Salisbury. The seventh and eighth bells at Calne, seven out of the fine peal of eight at St. Thomas's, Salisbury, are some of the largest works of the Wellses.[2] Their epigraphs are of a totally different character from those of the Salisbury founders, and appear to be rather the composition of the clergy or of the donors, *e.g.* at Aldbourne we find on the treble bell,

"The gift of Joseph Pizzie and Wm. Gwynn.
Music and ringing we like so well,
And for that reason we gave this bell."

"Me resonare jubent pietas mors atque voluptas."

"On earth bells do ring,
In heaven angels sing—Halleluiah."

"My cheerful note aloft shall raise
To sound my Benefactor's praise."

"The heart resolves, the hand obeys
To sound our mighty Maker's praise."

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[1] It is just possible that this was Elizabeth Orchard, who married Richard Fflorrey, the younger, at Great Bedwyn, on June 11th, 1660. Richard Fflorrey was buried at Great Bedwyn, Sept. 14th, 1679, and Elizabeth Fflorrey was buried at the same place, Oct. 16th, 1680. These dates will agree with the Salisbury document.

[2] Extract from "The Marlborough Journal" newspaper, of "Saturday, June 6th, 1772; vol. 2. No. 63." Among the advertisements is:—

"At the BELL-FOUNDERY at Aldbourne, Wilts, CHURCH-BELLS are cast in a most elegant and as musical a manner as in any Part of the Kingdom, the Founder having made the Theory of Sounds as well as the Nature of Metal his Chief Study; also hangs the same finding all materials in the most complete and concise manner; And also Hand-Bells prepared and strictly in Tune in any key. Horse-Bells, Clock and Room Bells, the neatest of their several kinds.

Likewise Mill Brasses cast and sold at the lowest Prices.

All orders will be punctually observed by Rob. Wells, Founder.

☞ He gives Ready Money and the best Prices for Bell Metal.

There was a bell-foundry also at Devizes, belonging to James Burrough, in the 18th century, but little business appears to have been done by it. The fourth bell at Collingbourne Ducis, and the fourth at Calne, with the first and second at St. John's, Devizes, came from this foundry.

And here, I think, ends the list of Wiltshire founders and foundries.

A great many Gloucester bells are to be met with in Wiltshire, and they abound also in the western counties. That foundry is of great antiquity, and it was there that the art was brought to great perfection. In the time of King Edward II., circa 1310, it is known that bells were founded there by John of Gloucester. From his days to the present time, *i.e.* for more than five hundred years, the foundry has been in active operation, and especially so from the close of the 17th century, when we are introduced to the well-known name of Rudhall. The family of the Rudhalls must have been of that class of Englishmen who were once more common than now, called good "church and state people." Nearly all their bells bear such epigraphs as the following: "Prosperity to the Church and Queen"; "May the Church of England ever flourish"; "God prosper the Church of England"; "Free from rebellion God save the King"; "Peace and good neighbourhood"; "God send peace." Some of their bells are of considerable size, but the largest I have met with are the tenor of Westbury, in this county, which is 58 inches diameter, and is the largest bell in Wiltshire, weighing about 35 cwt.; and the tenor at Bath abbey, which is 59½ inches diameter, weighs about 2 tons, and bears this inscription:

> "All you of Bath that hear me sound,
> Thank Lady Hopton's hundred pound."

It would take up too much space, and too much of your time, if I were to say a few words only upon all the founders of Wiltshire bells and their foundries. I will merely add that Henry Knight, Ellis and Samuel Knight, of Reading, were bell-founders of some eminence in the 17th century; and that four of the Great Bedwyn peal, and the fifth of Collingbourne Kingston, besides several to be met with in Oxford, are their work.

I also give here a chronological list of bell-founders, to which many others might be added:—

GLOUCESTER.

John of Gloucester	circa 1310
William Henshawe[1]	c. 1480
Abraham Rudhall, Sen.[2]	1684
Abraham Rudhall, Jun.	1718
Abel Rudhall	1738—1754
Thomas Rudhall	1780
Charles, John Rudhall	1785—1828

SALISBURY.

John Wallis	1581—1633
John Danton	1624—1640
William Purdue, Roger Purdue	1619
Thomas Purdue	1663
Nicholas Bolter, Jonathan Bolter	1656
John Lett	1627—1685
R. Flowry	1675
Clement Tosier	1680—1715
William Tosier	1723

ALDBOURNE, WILTS.

William Corr, Robert Corr	1696—1713
John Corr	1750
Robert Wells	1764—1792
James Wells	1813—1825

DEVIZES, WILTS.

James Burrough	1738—1754

[1] There is a Brass to the memory of W. Henshawe and his two wives in St. Michael's church, Gloucester. The figures of the wives alone remain, and the following legend:—"Pray for the Soull of Willm. Henshawe Belfounder and late Maire of this Towne and Alys and Agnes his wyfes the whiche Willm. decessed the . . . day of . . . in the yer of our Lord God a thousand cccc . . . and the seid Alys decessed the Seconde day of ffebruary the yere of o^r Lord M^x. v^c. xix. for whose soules of yor charite say a pater nost^r and a Ave."

He died January, 1736, aged 78.

READING.

Henry Knight	1587—1623
Ellis Knight	1623
Samuel Knight	1693

LEICESTER.

Robert Newcombe	1598—1612
Mr. Eayres	
Mr. Clay	1700

WOODSTOCK.

Richard Keene James Keene	1626—1681

LONDON.

John Hodson	1653
Christopher Hodson	1680
Richard Phelps (Whitechapel)	1716
Thomas Lester	1742
Lester and Pack	1758
Pack and Chapman	1775
Robert Patrick (Whitechapel)	1784
Mr. Janeway (Chelsea)	1750—1800
Messrs. Mears (and at Gloucester)	1854
Messrs. Warner and Sons	1854
Mr. Bowen	1854
Barrett and Osborne	1854

CHIPPING NORTON.

Henry Bagley	1664—1679
Matthew Bagley	1679
Henry Bagley	1722

DONCASTER.

William Cuerdon	ob. 1678

BAWTRY, NEAR DONCASTER.

Daniel Heddersley	1720

WOOTTON, NEAR BEDFORD.

Mr. Russell	1719—1743

HERTFORD.

John Bryant	1790

BARROW, LINCOLNSHIRE.

John Harrison 1749

WATH, YORKSHIRE.

Mr. Hilton 1791

ST. NEOT'S, HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Mr. Arnold . . . . . .

BICESTER, OXON.

Edward Hemins . . . . . 1729—1737

GUERNSEY.

Nicholas Blondell 1759

CHEPSTOW.

William Evans 1732

DOWNHAM, NORFOLK.

T. Osborn . . . . . 1794—1802

KETTERING.

Thomas Eyre 1755

OXFORD.

Mr. Watts . . . . . .
Mr. Taylor . . . . . 1835—1854

EDINBURGH CASTLE.

Robert Borthwick 1528

LOUGHBOROUGH.

Mr. Taylor 1854

BRISTOL.

Mr. Cary 1854

BRIDGEWATER.

T. Kingston 1826

CAMBRIDGE.

.... Kirling 1521
Richard Corrington 1606

WORCESTER.

John Martin . . . . . 1675—1700

SUFFOLK AND NORFOLK.

Anthony Bond 1620

LICHFIELD.

Henry Mitchell	1313

HUNTS.

Thomas Norris	1634

CARLISLE.

George Lees	
Edmund Wright	1600

DUBLIN.

Thomas Hodges	1854
James Sheridan	1854
T. Murphy	

COLLUMPTON.

Thomas Bilbie (and at Chewstoke) .	1740—1764
.... Pannell	

EXETER.

Charles Pannell and Co.	1854

CHEWSTOKE, SOMERSETSHIRE.

Thomas Bilbie (and at Collumpton).	1740—1764

DURHAM.

Thomas Bertlett[1]	1630

In the 15th century there were celebrated bell-founders in Bristol; and foundries once existed at East Dereham, Norfolk, Chesterfield, and Nottingham.

(FOUNDERS WHOSE LOCALITIES ARE UNKNOWN).

Michael Darbie	1654
.... Bellingham	1579
Richard de Wambis	
John Cole	1574
Valentyne Trevor[2]	1592

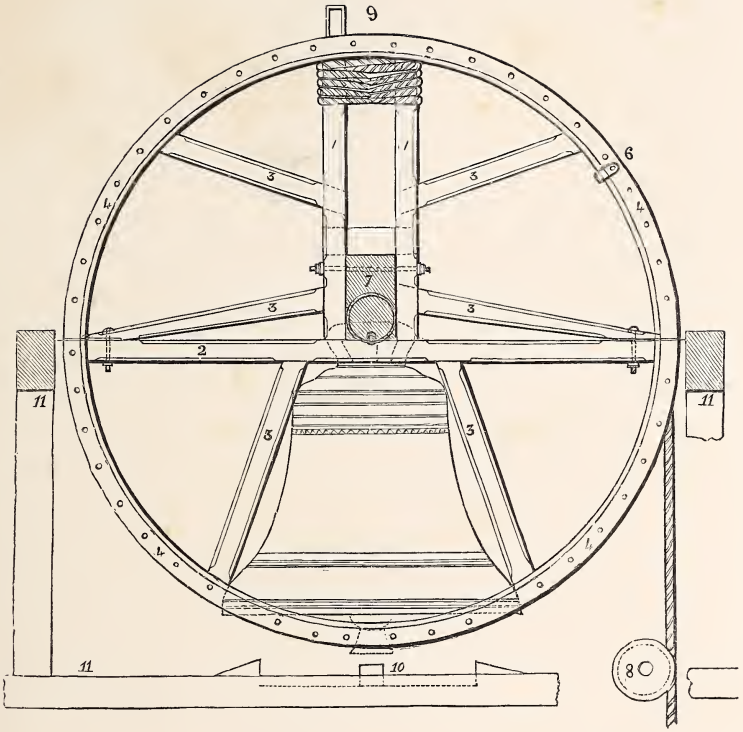
[1] In Sir Cuthbert Sharpe's Extracts from Parish Registers, 1841, p. 54, there is the following extract from the Burial Register of St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham: "Thomas Bertlett (a bell-founder). This man did cast the Abbey bells the Summer before he dyed: buried Feb. 3, 1632."

[2] He cast the bells of St. Margaret's, Westminster, but not to the satisfaction of the vestry, who record in their accounts that they were "very falsely and deceytfully made by Valentyne Trevor."

pivot fixed to a beam above, and the lower end driven firmly into the ground. The inner mould or *core* is built up of brickwork round this pivot, having a hollow space in the centre for a fire; and the face of the brickwork is then covered with a composition of clay and other materials, and moulded by one of the legs of the crook into the shape of the inside of the bell. It is then baked by means of a fire in the hollow, and when hard is greased and coated with another composition which is made to take the exact shape of the outside of the bell, by a few revolutions of the other leg of the crook. This is also hardened by the fire, and upon it are placed the inscriptions and ornaments in relief.[1] Over this, when it has been washed with a composition of grease and tan, the outer mould or *cope* is formed; and finally, the *crown* or head of the bell, for the formation of the canons, is then fitted to the top of it. The whole having been burnt, the cope is removed, and the inner composition between it and the core, representing the bell, is destroyed; so that when the cope is again put over the core, there is a space between the two of the shape and thickness of the bell, and into this space the metal is allowed to run.

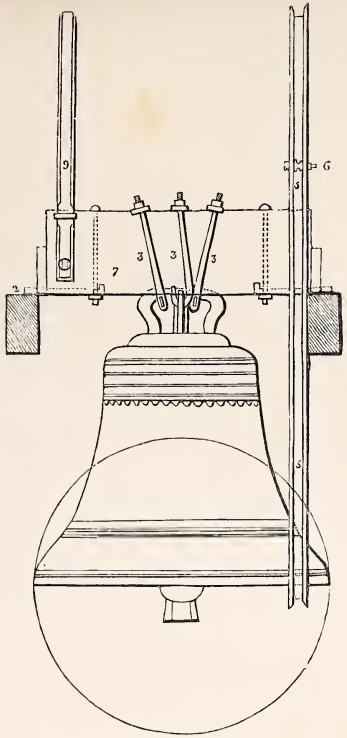
When a bell is to be cast, the core is placed in a pit close to the furnace, the cope and crown are carefully fixed over the core, and the whole is rammed round tightly with dry sand, leaving nothing exposed but the holes in the cap or crown, one for an air hole, and the other for the fused metal to run into. As soon as the metal is cool, the bell is dug out, and, if one of a peal, carried into the finishing department for the purpose of being tuned. Formerly this was done by chipping the inside of the bell, or by cutting away the edge of the lip. But Mr. Rudhall, of Gloucester, invented a simple machine for accomplishing this object. It is nothing more than a vertical lathe, driven by steam power. The bell to be tuned is fixed very firmly in an inverted position, and a powerful cutter, working on a pivot placed within it diminishes its thickness, if too

[1] Mistakes in spelling frequently occur in bell epigraphs, owing to carelessness (sometimes to ignorance) in making the impressions of the letters on the moulds. Letters, in some instances, are inverted, and in others put in their wrong places.



WHEEL.

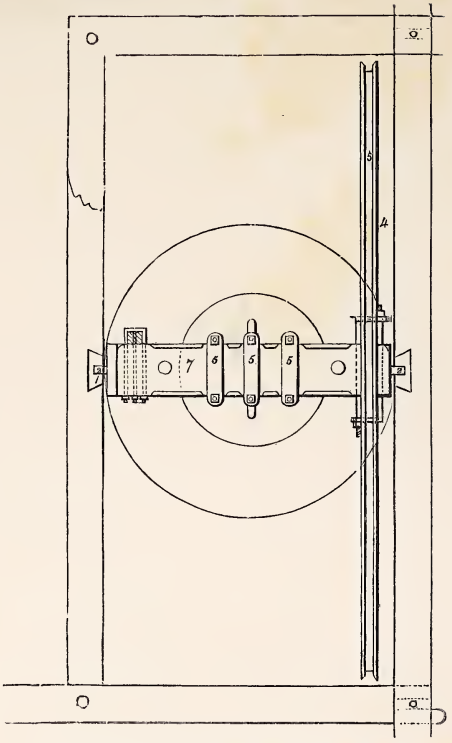
1. Upright Spokes.
2. Transom, or Long Rail.
3. Arms, or Spokes.
4. Shrouding.
5. Sole of Wheel.—*See* Elevation of Bell and Stock.
6. Fillet.—*See* Elevation of Bell and Stock.
7. Head-stock.
8. Ground-truck.
9. Stay.
10. Catch.
11. Timbers of Cage.



ELEVATION OF BELL AND STOCK.

1. Brasses.
2. Gudgeons.
3. Straps.
5. Coupling-plates.
7. Stock.
9. Stay.

N.B. These refer to both these Plates together.



PLAN OF HEAD-STOCK, LOOKING DOWN ON THE BELL.

sharp, or, by cutting away the edge of the lip, reduces its diameter, if too flat.[1] It must have been a very difficult operation for Mr. Lawson Huddlestone, by the process of chipping, to modulate the sound of every bell in a peal till they answered exactly the intervals of the monochord, and more particularly in those cases where the bells had been cast at different periods, by different founders, and with different metal. But it appears that this gentleman, who had a passion for bells, used to pass days and weeks in belfries in this laborious work; and thus tuned the peals of Colerne, Shaftesbury, Knoyle, and St. Cuthbert's, Wells.

5. Bell hanging. When a bell is ready, the next operation is to hang it in the church tower; and here, in England, one or two great changes have been introduced in the mode of doing this. It is perhaps one of the most difficult of all the operations connected with bell fixing, and requires the greatest care and skill of the person employed. I must here begin by saying that a great deal of the mischief to which I have alluded in speaking of belfries, arises from the unscientific manner in which bells are too often hung now. It is too frequently the practice for parishioners or churchwardens, when the bells require repair, to send for the village carpenter, who knows about as much of bell hanging as he does of geology, in the comfortable but vain notion of saving parish money. Bell hanging is an art of itself, quite distinct from that of bell founding, and, like it, has secrets of the trade. It is of the utmost consequence that the stock, or piece of wood to which the crown of the bell is fixed, should bear a due proportion to the size of the bell, and the length of the staple from which the clapper hangs. If this is not attended to, the clapper will not strike the bell properly. This is determined on sound principles of dynamics. But what can a village carpenter, who never fixed church bells before, know of that science? And what must be the result of his unskilful efforts?

Before the introduction of change ringing it was not of so much

[1] The key note of a bell depends in a great measure on its diameter at the mouth, and on the thickness of the sound-bow. It depends also of course on the quality of the metal.

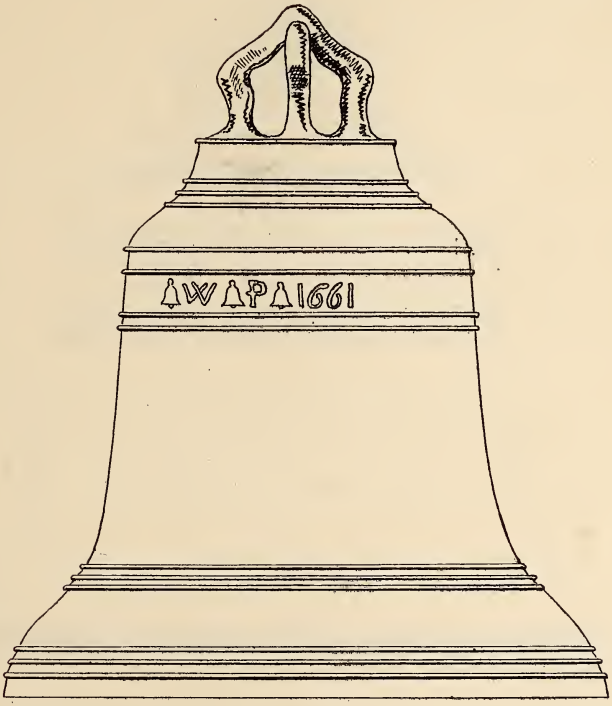
consequence how the stock was made, because bells were then only chimed. But as soon as they begun to be swung rapidly to and fro on their gudgeons, and rung in time, it became necessary to reduce the proportions of the various parts of their gear to fixed rules and principles, which can only be known by those whose business it is to make them their study. Among others who can be recommended for their intelligence and skill in this department, may be mentioned Mr. H. Boswell, of Pembroke Street, Oxford; and Mr. James Ansell, of London.

A change also took place in the form of the bells, in order that they might be rung more easily. The early bells, with which we are acquainted, have their crowns not so well adapted for the purpose of modern ringing as more recent ones; but there can be no question as to their superior elegance of form. Bells of the 17th and subsequent centuries have their crowns, particularly of heavy bells, flattened, and the canons brought closer together, in order to fit the stock better, and increase the leverage, but at the expense of their beauty.

A great variety of crowns may be observed, each founder having a design peculiar to himself. Some are of a pleasing form, and others are the reverse. There is a striking contrast between the first and fourth bell at Ogbourne St. Andrew; and again between each of these and the beautiful mediæval tenor of the same church.

One important part of bell-gear remains to be noticed, viz., the wheel. This is, in fact, the powerful lever, by means of which the bell is moved; and it has undergone some changes. It is not probable that the full wheel was employed much before the year 1677. Before that period bells were moved by means of a short piece of wood fixed at right angles to the stock, or by a half-wheel, which was in use in 1527, and is still to be met with in Dorsetshire, at Dunchideock, Devon, and in Guernsey. The half-wheel was all that was required for chiming, but it could not answer the purposes of change ringing, in which it is necessary that the bell should be *set*, *i.e.*, turned up, and rested against the slider or catch, each way.[1]

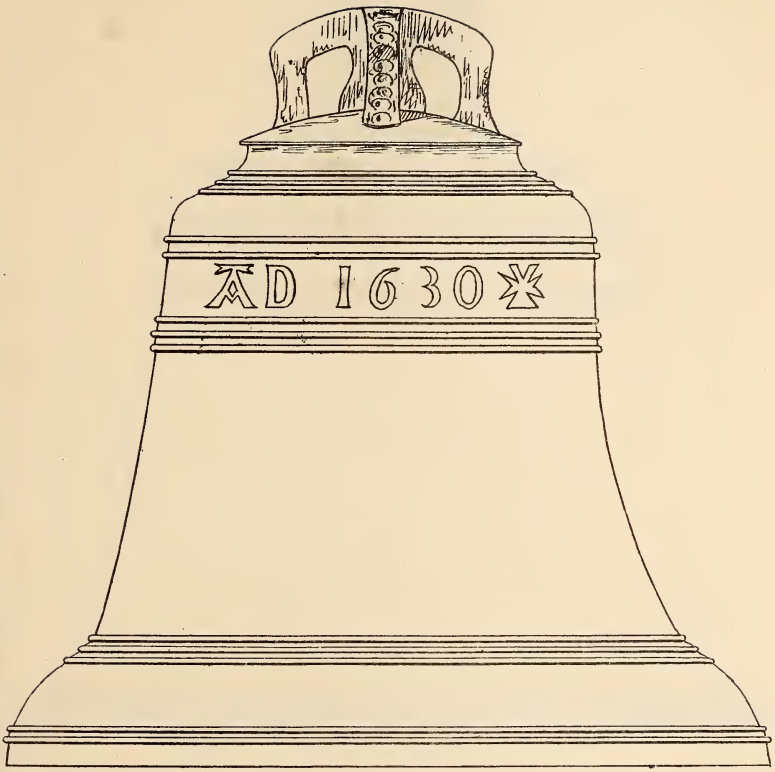
[1] For an explanation of this operation see "The Builder."



TREBLE BELL, OGBOURNE ST ANDREW, WILTS.

Scale 1¼ inch.

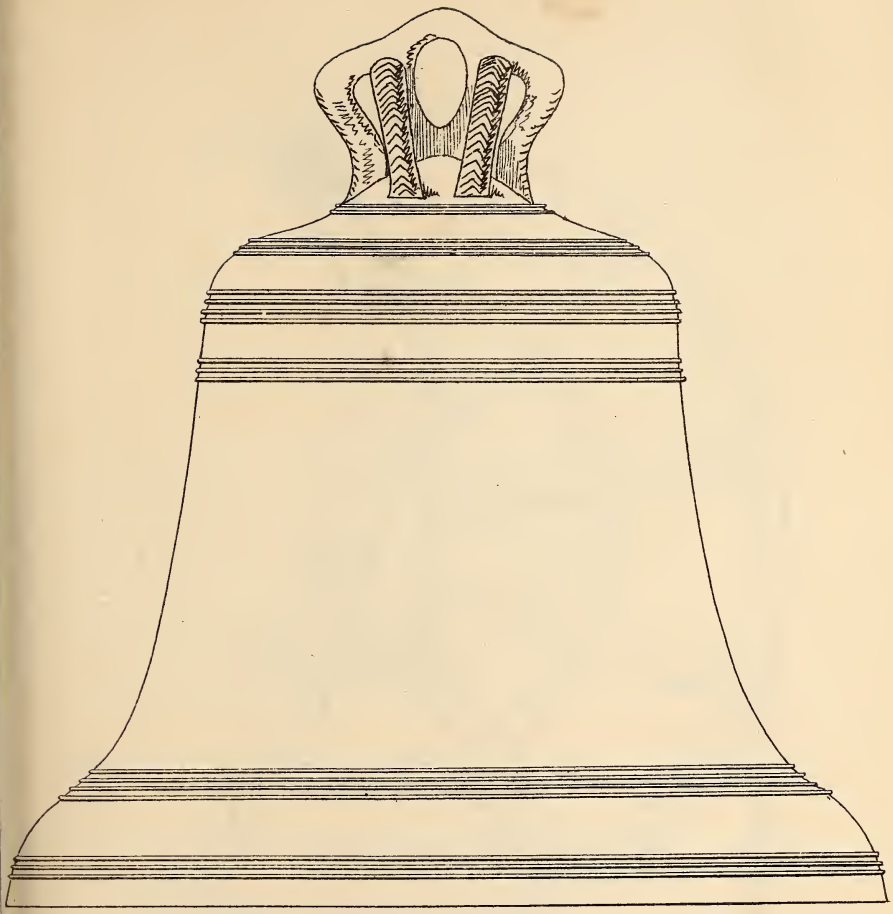
W. C. Lukis del.



4TH BELL, OGBOURNE ST ANDREW.

Scale 1½ inch.

W. C. Lukis del.

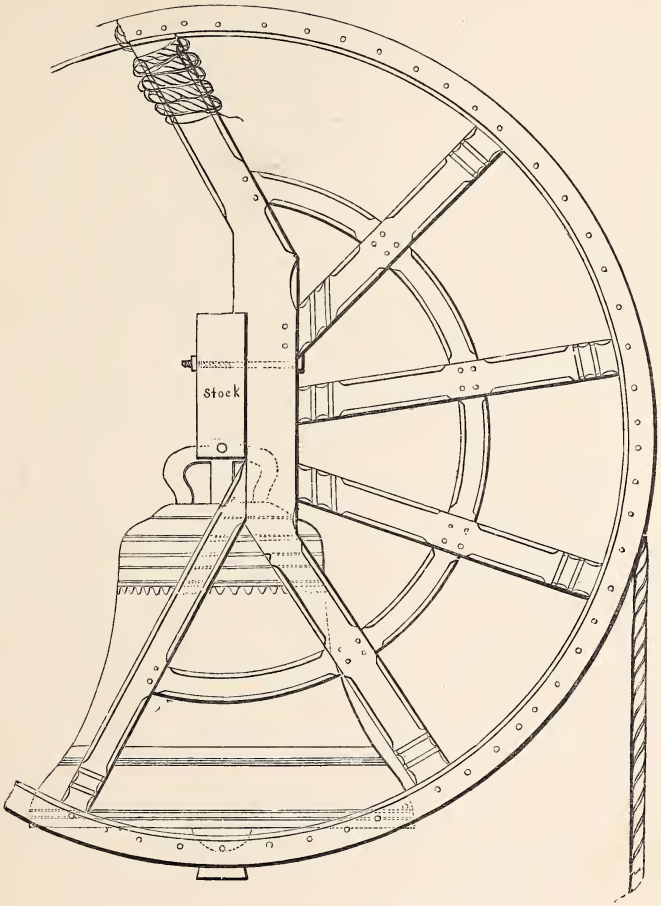


TENOR BELL, OGBOURNE ST ANDREW.

Scale 1¼ inch.

Black Letter inscription, "Trinitatem adoremus", 15th Century.

W. C. Lukis delt



OLD HALF-WHEEL.

Beautifully moulded, at Dunchideock, Devon. Date, 15th century.

Several changes also have taken place in the mode of attaching the clapper, which I will only allude to now. There are models upon the table, explanatory of three of these modes, one being the ancient, and another the modern method.[1]

6. Expenses of bells, &c. There are many entries to be found in parish account books which throw considerable light upon the history of bells and bell-founders; and among other things, the value of bell metal, old and new, with the cost of casting bells, per cwt., is accurately given. In 1457 bell metal was charged £5 0*s.* 8*d.*; and the price of casting was 20*s.* 1*d.* From the churchwardens' accounts of St. Margaret's, Westminster, we find that in the year 1592, bell metal was worth £2 16*s.* the cwt. From that of Steeple Ashton, in this county, we learn, that in 1616, it was worth £5 12*s.* In the year 1630, the accounts of St. Thomas's church, in this city, tell us that it maintained the same value, and that the cost of casting was 14*s.* the cwt. In 1663, we find from the same accounts that the value had risen to £6 6*s.*; and that old bell metal fetched £4 5*s.* In 1680, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury agreed to pay Clement Tosier after the rate of 20*s.* per cwt. for casting two bells, and to allow and pay him after the rate of £5 3*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. of extra metal. In 1716, the vestry of St. Thomas's church agreed with Mr. Abraham Rudhall, of Gloucester, that he should have £7 for casting the second bell, and 1*s.* per lb. for any additional metal. In 1769, the parish of St. Mary, Marlborough, agreed to give Mr. Robert Wells, of Aldbourne, £6 10*s.* per cwt. for a new third bell, and were to receive £4 13*s.* per cwt. for the old metal. And now the price varies from £6 10*s.* to £6 15s.; but if frames, carriage, hanging, journey, &c., are included, the cost is about £7 per cwt.; and old metal realizes about £4 4*s.*

7. Ancient bells. In the Archdeaconry of Wilts there are one hundred and seven churches, of which I have examined the bells of sixty-two, with an aggregate of two hundred and ninety-three

[1] An excellent article upon the subject, by the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, has recently appeared in Willis's Current Notes.

bells, and of this number only ten are clearly of a date prior to 1500, thirteen are of the 16th century, and one hundred and twenty-six belong to the 17th century. Out of five hundred and nineteen bells in this county, twenty-nine belong to a period prior to 1500, twenty-three to the 16th, two hundred and fifteen to the 17th, one hundred and seventy-two to the 18th, and fifty-nine to the 19th century; and twenty-one have no date or inscription. And this rarity of bells of the 15th century is not confined to Wiltshire only; although the proportion of bells of that date in other counties may be greater. *E.g.*; in the Framland Hundred, county of Leicester, which contains thirty-eight churches, and one hundred and twenty-seven bells, there are as many as twenty-three of a pre-Reformation period.[1] The cause of this rarity throughout England I will explain presently.

In the earliest bells, only the name of the Saint is given, without any further inscription; and we find simply, "Sancta Anna" at Cholderton, "Sancte George" at Pewsey, and "Gabriel" at Maddington. I think there can be no doubt that the second bell at Winterbourne Gunner and the fourth bell at Pewsey were cast by the same hand.

There is a bell (the second) at Potterne, which appears to be very ancient, the letters upon it being of early character and forming no words that I could decypher. Of alphabet bells (*i.e.* where, instead of a legend, they bear some of the letters of the alphabet), which are said to be of considerable antiquity, I know only one in Wiltshire; and curiously enough it derives a still greater interest from being in Bemerton church, and called by Isaac Walton "Mr. Herbert's Saint's bell."

The following is a list of Wiltshire bells of pre-Reformation date:

Sixth and eighth at Aldbourne.	
Fifth	Ogbourne St. Andrew.
Second	Cherhill.
Fifth	Collingbourne Ducis.
Fourth	Pewsey.

[1] Ecclesiologist, Vol. IV.

Fourth	at Durnford Magna.
First	Poulshot.
	Calne (Saint's bell).
Third.....	Hilmarton.
Fourth	Compton Basset.
Second	Potterne.
Third.....	Allington.
Fourth	Newton Toney.
	Salisbury Cathedral (Bishop's bell).
Third.....	Odstock.
Third.....	Winterbourne Earls.
Second	Winterbourne Gunner.
Sixth	Broadchalk.
First	Rushall.
First	Charlton.
First	Maddington.
First and second	Orcheston St. Mary.
Second	Orcheston St. George.
Third and fifth	Grittleton.
	Cholderton.
Second	Downton.
Fourth	Stockton.
Sixth	Dinton.
	Bemerton.

It is very seldom that bells of the 15th century have dates upon them; and I have not met with one in Wiltshire; but bells of the 16th century are very frequently dated, *e.g.*

The Tenor	at Aldbourne	1516
Second	Wappenham, Northants .	1518
One	Bruton, Somerset . . .	1528
One	Lapley, near Brewood, Staffordshire	1529
One	Penton Mewsey, Hants .	1555
One	Thornham, Norfolk . .	1557
First	Saint John's, Winchester .	1574
First and third	Figheldean	1581
First and second	Winterbourne Basset . .	1581
First and fourth	Little Bedwyn	1581
Fifth	St. Martin's, Salisbury . .	1582

First	at Chute	1582
First	Bishopstone	1583
Second	Winterbourne Dantsey . .	1583
	Glasgow (Great bell, broken in 1790)	1583
Third	Netheravon	1585
Second	Combe Bisset	1586
One	St. Alkmond's, Derby . .	1586
Second	Bishopstone	1587
Second	Maddington	1587
First and Second	St. Nicholas', Great Kimble, Bucks	1587
First	St. Mary's, Watlington, Oxon	1587
Fifth	Netheravon	1588
Third	Combe Bisset	1589
Tenor	Cathedral, Oxford . . .	1589
Second.....	Manningford Bruce . . .	1592
Fourth.....	Winterslow	1593
One	Gayton, Northants . . .	1594
Tenor	Burton Agnes, Yorks, now sold	1595
Fourth.....	Fotheringay, Northants .	1595
One	Limpley Stoke	1596
First	Cathedral, Gloucester . .	1598
Third	Wappenham, Northants .	1599

I may mention here that bells were frequently the gifts of private individuals,—clergy and others—in former days, as they are now; and the record of the donation is generally inscribed upon them. Bell-founders also generously presented them. At Watlington, Oxon, on the first bell is "Jerem. Ewstes gave this bell in 1587." And this gift seems to have been thought worthy of a second record. For on his brass in the same church is: "Here lyeth buried the body of Jerem. Ewstes, eldest sonne of Robert Ewstes, late of this Town of Watlyngton, who gave the trebble bell that hangs in this steppill. He deceased the fyrst day of May." We find a similar record on a brass in Wyke church, Hants: "Here lieth Willm. Complyn and Agnes his wife, ye wiche Willm. decessid ye xxj day of May in ye yere of oure Lord M^x^CCCCLXXXXviij. Also this be

ye dedis y^t.^ ye said Willm. hath down to this Church of Wyke y^t.^ is to say frest dedycacion of ye Church xl^s.^ and to make newe bellis to ye sam Church x^li.^ also gave to ye hallowyng of ye grettest bell vj^s.^ viij^d.^" On the tenor of Heyford, Northants, is:

> "Thomas Morgan Esquier gave me
> To the Church of Heford frank and free 1601."

On a disused bell in Tonge church, Salop, is: "Henricus Vernon miles hanc campanam fieri fecit 1518 ad laudem Dei Omnipotentis Beatæ Mariæ et Bartholomei Sancti. Quam per duellionum rabiem fractam sumptibus parochiæ refudit Abr. Rudhall Gloucest. anno 1720." At Dewsbury, Yorks, one bell is known by the name of "Black Tom of Sothill," and it is said that it was given as an expiatory gift for a murder. At St. Mary's, Marlborough, on the treble bell, is: "Wallington Clark gave mee, J. Bliset R. Ednee c. w.—R. C. 1654." At Hornby, Yorks, the third bell was given by Lord Conyers, temp. Henry VII., but being broken was recast by William Lord D'Arcy and Conyers, in 1656. William Freman, Esq., of Magdalen College, Oxford, presented two bells to the college, in 1740, besides defraying the expenses of recasting the fifth bell, in 1748. In 1743, the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Viscount Weymouth gave the treble bell to Horningsham church. On the fifth at Wolstanton, Staffordshire, "Richard Ashburie of this town Blacksmith gave me in 1623." In 1803, two bells were added to the peal of six in St. Ebbe's, Oxford, the gift of Mr. Baker, Plumber; and Mr. Scarsbrook, Collar-maker. On the second bell at Aldbourne, is: "The gift of Robert Wells Bellfounder 1787."

A bell is a not inappropriate memorial to a departed relation or friend; and in Broadhinton church, we find on the treble: "Glory to God x In memory of Uliana Margaret Tufnell C. & G. Mears fecerunt 1849."

8. Epigraphs or legends. When speaking of bell-founders I mentioned some of their characteristic epigraphs. There are some other curious ones which I shall here introduce. On the fourth bell at Aldbourne we read:—

> "Humphry Symsin gave xx pound to buy this bell,
> And the Parish gave xx more to make this ring go well."

On a bell at Binstead is:—

"Doctor Nicholas gave five pound
To help cast this peal tuneable and sound."

At Chilton Foliott, on the tenor is:—

"Into the Church the living I call,
And to the grave I summon all;
Attend the instruction which I give,
That so you may for ever live."

At Devizes, St. Mary, on the treble is:—

"I am the first, altho' but small
I will be heard above you all."

On the second is:—

"I am the second in this ring,
Therefore next to thee I will sing."

Which at Broadchalk is thus varied:—

"I in this place am second bell,
I'll surely do my part as well."

On the third bell at Calne is:—

"Robert Forman collected the money for casting this bell
Of well-disposed persons as I do you tell."

On a bell at Alderton is:—

"I'm given here to make a peal
And sound the praise of Mary Neale."

On the fifth bell at Amesbury is:—

"Be strong in faith, praise God well,
Frances Countess Hertford's bell."

And on the tenor:—

"Altho' it be unto my loss
I hope you will consider my cost."

At Stowe, Northants; and at St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, we find:—

"Be it known to all that doth me see
That Newcombe of Leicester made me."

A fire-bell (cast in 1652) in the church of Sherborne has:—

"Lord! quench this furious flame;
Arise, run, help, put out the same."

At St. Michael's, Coventry, on the fourth bell is:—

"I ring at Six to let men know
When to and from their work to go."

On the seventh bell is:—

"I ring to sermon with a lusty bome,
That all may come and none may stay at home."

On the eighth bell is:—

"I am and have been called the common bell,
To ring, when fire breaks out to tell."

At St. Peter's-le-Bailey, Oxford, four bells were sold towards finishing the tower, and in 1792 a large bell was put up, with this inscription:—

"With seven more I hope soon to be,
For ages joined in harmony."

But this very reasonable wish has not yet been realized; whereas at St. Lawrence, Reading, when two bells were added to form a peal of ten, on the second we find:—

"By adding two our notes we'll raise,
And sound the good Subscriber's praise."

Besides curious epigraphs, church bells often bear the names of clergy, churchwardens, city authorities, historical personages, &c., and by these inscriptions points of pedigree may in some cases be established; but it must be remarked that these interesting facts are only derivable from bells of a post-Reformation period. The epigraphs prior to that date are all of a religious character, and are generally in the bad Latin verse of that period; *e.g.* on the sixth at Aldbourne, and on the eighth in the cathedral, Oxford, we find:—

"Stella Maria maris succurre piissima nobis."

A common epigraph of the same period is:—

"Sum rosa pulsata mundi Maria vocata,"

as at Frowlesworth, Leicestershire, on the second bell; on the sixth in Gloucester cathedral; and on the treble at Thorp, near Milton,

Northants; which is varied to "Katerina vocata" on the third (old peal) St. Giles's, Oxford, and on the seventh of Magdalen college in the same city; whilst on the tenor of Dinton, Wilts, the last word is omitted. Another rather common inscription is:—

"Ave Maria gratia plena Dominus tecum";

which appears in full on the seventh bell at King Sutton, Northants, and on the fifth at Collingbourne Ducis; and in a variety of abbreviated forms in other places. Sometimes it is found as "Ave Maria gratia plena," as at St. Nicholas, Great Kimble, Bucks, and on the third bell at Grittleton; at other times we find only "Ave Maria gratia," as at Winterbourne Earls; then "Ave gratia plena Dominus Decum," as at Newton Toney; then "Ave gratia plena," as at Great Durnford, Allington, and Stockton; then "Ave gratia," as at Orcheston St. George, and Winchester college chapel; and finally "Gratia" only, as at Charlton.

A not uncommon epigraph is:—

"Est michi collatum I H C istud nomen amatum";

as at Clyst St. George, Devon; on the two bells at Teignmouth; on the fourth at Sidmouth; and on the second at the Vale church, Guernsey.

Other epigraphs of the same period are such as these:—

"In multis annis resonet campana Johannis."

"Trinitate sacra fiat hæc campana beata."

"Serva campanam sancta Maria sanam."

"Protege pura via quos convoco Virgo Maria."

"Andree campana fugiant pulsante prophana."

"Johannes Christi care dignare pro nobis orare."

"Sancte Laurenti ora pro nobis."

But to return to epigraphs of a later period, and of a totally different nature.

On the tenor of St. Thomas's, Salisbury, is "Wm. Naish Esq Mayor." On the tenor of St. Edmund's in the same city, which was cast in 1656, we find the name of "William Stone Maior";

while on the fifth is "John Strickland Minester 1656."[1] On two of the bells at Broadchalk there appears a name with which Wiltshire Archæologists are very familiar. The epigraphs on both are alike, viz., "George Penruddock Knight John Aubrey Esquier c. w. 1660. W. ⛪ P." The history of these two bells is given by Aubrey himself in his '*Natural History of Wiltshire,*' (Britton's Edit. p. 102) although he there speaks of but one bell. "At Broadchalke is one of the tuneablest ring of bells in Wiltshire, which hang advantageously; the river running near the churchyard, which meliorates the sound. Here were but four bells till anno 1616 was added a fifth; and in anno 1659 Sir George Penruddock and I made ourselves churchwardens, or else the fair church had fallen, from the niggardliness of the churchwardens of mean condition, and then we added the sixth bell." One of these two bells I regret to add is broken in many pieces, and appears to have been so for a long period. The church has been put into a tidy state of late years, but why should three out of the peal of six be suffered to continue broken, and "the tuneablest ring of bells in Wiltshire" be rendered silent? Not, I should hope, "from the niggardliness of the churchwardens," nor from any dislike to the music of bells. For John Aubrey's sake (if for no other reason), the three broken bells should be recast; and whenever that good work may be contemplated by the parish, I would suggest that the inscription on the Aubrey bell should be perpetuated on the new one. The tenor at Aldbourne bears this epigraph: "Intonat de celis vox campane Michaelis. Deus propicius esto aiabus Ricardi Goddard quondam de Upham Elizabeth et Elizabeth uxorum ejus ac aiabus oim liberorum et parentum suorum qui hanc campanam fieri fecerunt anno dni MCCCCCXVj."

I have been told that the present family, who are descended from

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[1] "This Mr. Strickland was a zealous Puritan, who was elected to the Assembly of Divines, and was one of the most regular attendants. On the appearance of the Act of Uniformity in 1662, he relinquished the rectory of St. Edmund's from purely conscientious motives, and died suddenly after preaching and administering the Sacrament, probably to a dissenting congregation, in Oct. 1670." *Hatcher's History of Salisbury.*

Richard Goddard, were not aware until recently that he had given this bell, and that he had been twice married.

There is a remarkable bell in the church of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, viz., the fourth, which bears this inscription:—

> "Be it knowne to all that doth me see
> That Newcombe of Leicester made me. 1612."

Then below this, and in two bands encircling the sides of the bell, is a tune in the same relief as the letters of the legend. At the commencement of the music in the upper line is a half-figure of a man in the dress of the period with this inscription on a surrounding label: "x Keepe tyme in anye case"; and at the beginning of the lower line of music is a similar figure with "x Then let us singe it againe."

9. Bell ringing. Peal ringing is peculiar to England; it is not known abroad. It was formerly considered, not only a healthy but a gentlemanly recreation. Sir Matthew Hale, and Anthony Wood who says that "he often plucked at them (Merton bells) with his fellow colleagues for recreation," may be numbered among the amateurs of this art. Anthony Wood[1] learnt to ring on a peal of six bells, which had then been newly put up at Cassington.

In our day, bell ringers have been ranked among the disreputable characters of almost every parish; but if we are to give credit to Paul Neutzner, a traveller in this country between 1550 and 1560, they had become notorious even at that period. "The people of England," he says, "are vastly fond of great noises that fill the ear, such as firing of cannon, beating of drums, and the

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1 "He and his mother and two brothers Robert and Christopher, gave £5 to Merton College in 1656, towards casting their five bells into eight. These five were ancient bells and were put in the Tower when it was built in 1421. The Tenor was supposed to be the best bell in England, and every one, Anthony Wood says, 'was against the altering it, and were for a treble being put to make six, and old Sergeant Charles Holloway, who was a covetous man, offered money to save it, but by the knavery of Thom. Jones the Subwarden, (the Warden being absent) and Michael Darby the Bellfounder, they were made eight. John Wilson, Doc. Mus., had a fee from the College to take order about their tuning. All the eight bells began to ring May 14, 1657, but they did not at all please the critical hearer. They were recast in 1680 by Christopher Hodgson.'" *(See Life, in Athenæ., Oxon.* Vol. I., p. 27*)*.

ringing of bells; so that it is common for a number of them that have got a glass in their heads to get up into the belfry and ring the bells for hours together for the sake of exercise." A very curious Latin book, published about the year 1600, contains a lawyer's decision whether the *number* of bells might be increased in a church, and whether their ringing could be stopped. It speaks of *idle* boys being very fond of running to the towers to do the work. (Ellacombe). When bell ringing was more appreciated than, unfortunately, it is now, there were societies of ringers in Cambridge, Oxford, London,—such as the college youths (from their practising at St. Michael's, on College Hill, London) founded in 1637,—Birmingham, and in other places. There are some societies of ringers now in various parts of England, and there is, among others in London, a society of college youths, but it is said not to be descended from the ancient society above mentioned, which became extinct in 1788. There is, I believe, an excellent society of Norwich scholars. I do not know where to find a society of ringers in Wiltshire. There are sets of men who ring for what they can get, which they consume in drink; but there is very little love for the science or its music. There is no "plucking at the bells" for recreation and exercise. Church ringers with us have degenerated into mercenary performers. In more than one parish where there are beautiful bells, I was told that the village youths took no interest whatever in bell ringing, and had no desire to enter upon change ringing. The whole number of changes that can be rung on any given number of bells is called "a peal"; and various series of changes or permutations have been invented, which are known by the names of their composers. One such series, called Grandsire Triples, was invented by M. Benjamin Anable, who died in 1755; and was subsequently improved by Mr. Holt. Another composer was Mr. Patrick, a maker of barometers, in the beginning of the last century. But one of the earliest composers was Mr. Fabian Stedman, of Cambridge, who, about the year 1657, invented a complex method of ringing, which has ever since been called "Stedman's principle." It is not my intention to enter here into the intricacies of change ringing, nor

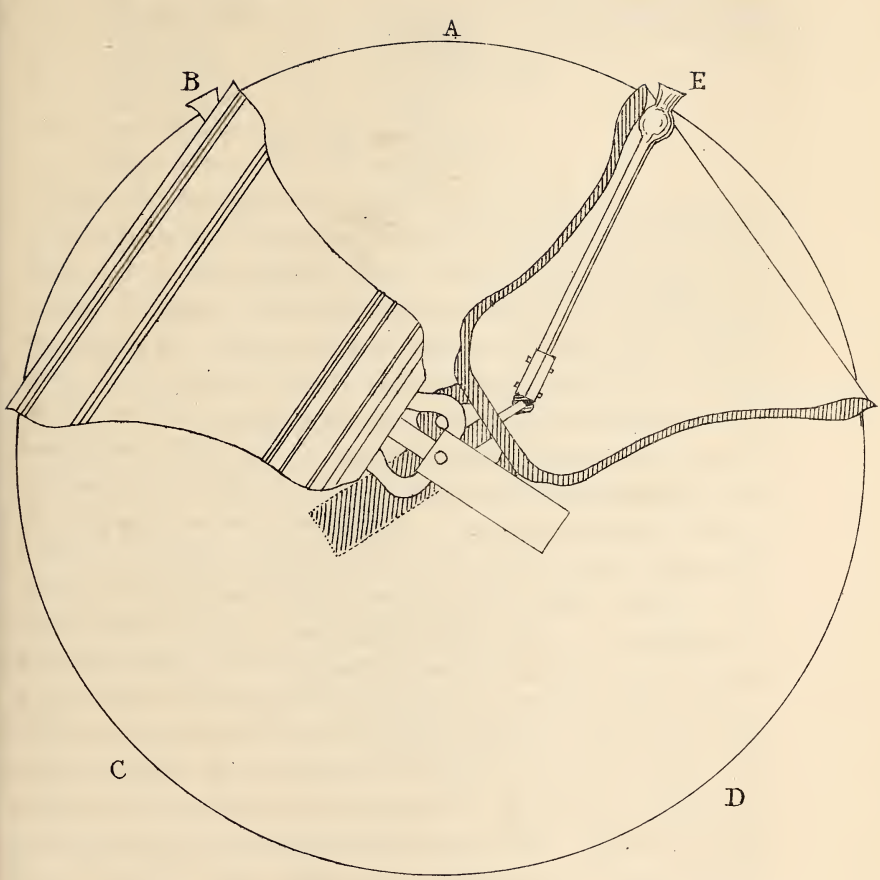
to explain the mysterious terms in use to express the method of effecting changes. "The Art of Change ringing, by Benjamin Thackrah," and the "Elements of Campanologia, by Henry Hubbard," which to the uninitiated look like books of logarithmic tables, will be found very useful by those who desire to know more of this delightful subject. It may be sufficient to describe to you the manner in which a bell moves, and its clapper acts during a peal. Suppose the bell to be raised, with its mouth upwards, and its clapper resting against the side of the bell at A; and that the bell is then set in motion in the direction A C D E. The clapper accompanies the bell until it is sent by the impetus away from it, and it only strikes the opposite side when it arrives at the point F; and reversing the revolution, it strikes at B. The velocity of the clapper must depend of course upon the strength of the pull which sets the bell in motion, and consequently in peal ringing, the time in striking is regulated by the good ear of the ringer, who should have perfect command over his bell. If he do not pull evenly, the intervals will be uneven, and the music bad; and an even pull can only be attained by frequent steady practice.

I need hardly state that bell ringing requires extreme care to prevent accidents. Any one who has handled the ropes knows this, and accidents have frequently occurred. In June, 1778, a man of the name of Lilley was drawn up by the rope at Doncaster, and killed by the fall. In 1812, a boy sitting near a ringer was caught by the rope, and so seriously injured that he died, and was buried in the same grave with a brother who was drowned. On the grave stone there is this quaint couplet:—

> "These 2 youths, were by, misfortun serounded,
> One died of his wounds, and the other was Drownded."

It is a very curious circumstance, and yet, I believe, purely accidental, that the key notes of the several peals in Oxford, form nearly all the notes of the chromatic scale. *E. g.*,

Christchurch	D (vocal D).
St. Mary's	D (concert pitch).
Merton	E flat (rather flat).
New College	E flat.



ACTION OF CLAPPER ILLUSTRATED.

W.C. Lukis delt

Magdalen	E natural.
Carfax	F.
St. Mary Magdalen ..	F.
St. Michael's.....	F sharp (rather flatter than St. Giles').
St. Giles's	F sharp.
All Saints	G (rather flat).
St. Aldate's	A flat.
St. Peter's in the East	A natural.
Holywell	B flat.

Oxford possesses three fine peals of ten bells, viz., at Christchurch, New College, and Magdalen; and in the last century, and up to 1827, had a corps of gallant youths who took intense delight in the science of ringing. I have the record of a series of musical exploits, ranging over a space of one hundred and twenty years, with the name of every man who took part in each performance, and the time in which it was accomplished. Such deeds deserve to be immortalized. There are few arduous works in the present day to be compared with that of ten stout-hearted men undertaking to ring six thousand or seven thousand, or even ten thousand changes without a mistake. On May 20th, 1734, six thousand eight hundred and seventy-six changes were rung at New College in four and-a-quarter hours. On April 19th, 1742, at Magdalen, ten thousand changes were started for, but after ringing seven thousand in fine style, the bob-caller by mistake brought the bells round in a little more than four hours. On Easter Monday, March 27th, 1815, at New College, ten thousand and eight Grandsire Caters were rung in six hours and forty-two minutes. Highworth, in Wiltshire, produced some good ringers at that time, and in 1787, Dec. 29th, they rung the whole peal of five thousand and forty changes, Grandsire Triples, (Holt's method) in three hours and fourteen minutes, which was the very first time they ever attempted to ring this peal. It is recorded that forty thousand three hundred and twenty changes were performed at Leeds, by thirteen men, in twenty-seven hours; one man ringing eleven, and another nine hours; and eight Birmingham youths rang fourteen thousand two hundred and twenty-four changes, in eight hours and forty-five minutes. Records of remarkable performances are no doubt

preserved in many Wiltshire belfries; but why should there be no memorials there of recent exploits?

Rules for ringers have always been considered necessary, and sometimes ancient ones in rhyme are preserved in belfries; *e.g.*, in the church of North Parret, Somersetshire, are the following curious lines:—

"He that in ringing takes delight,
And to this place draws near,
These articles set in his sight,
Must keep, if he rings here.

The first he must observe with care;
Who comes within the door,
Must, if he chance to curse or swear,
Pay Sixpence to the poor.

And whosoe'er a noise does make,
Or idle story tells,
Must Sixpence to the ringers take,
For mending of the bells.

Young men that come to see and try,
And do not ringing use,
Must Sixpence give the company,
And that shall them excuse.

He that his hat on's head does keep,
Within this sacred place,
Must pay his Sixpence ere he sleep,
Or turn out with disgrace.

If any one with spurs to's heels,
Rings here at any time,
He must for breaking articles,
Pay Sixpence for his crime.

If any overthrow a bell
As that by chance he may;
Because he minds not ringing well,
He must his Sixpence pay.

Or if a noble-minded man
Comes here to ring a bell,
A tester[1] is the sexton's fee
Who keeps the church so well.

Whoever breaks an Article,
Or duty does neglect,
Must never meddle with a bell,
The rope will him correct."[2]

1 Tester, teston, testoon—equals twelve pence of time of Henry VIII.
2 Collinson's History of Somersetshire, Vol. ii., p. 336.

By the way, I may mention some curious qualifications for a Royal Chaplaincy. Mr. Aubrey, in his '*Natural History of Wilts*,' tells us that "Mr. Ferraby, the minister of Bishop's Cannings, was an ingenious man and an excellent musician, and made severall of his parishioners good musicians both for vocall and instrumentall music. They sung the Psalms in consort to the organ which Mr. Ferraby procured to be erected. When King James I. was in these parts, he lay at Sir Edw. Baynton's at Bromham. Mr. Ferraby then entertained his Majesty at the Bush in Cotefield, with bucoliques of his own making and composing, of four parts, which were sung by his parishioners, who wore frocks and whippes like carters. Whilst his Majesty was thus diverted the eight bells (of which he was the cause) did ring, and the organ was played on for state; and after this musicall entertainment, he entertained his Majesty with a foot-ball match of his own parishioners. This Parish in those dayes would have challenged all England for musique, foot-ball, and ringing. For this entertainment his Majesty made him one of his Chaplains in ordinary."

It is calculated that seven hundred and twenty changes can be rung on twelve bells in one hour, and that it would require, at this rate, seventy-five years, ten months, and ten days, to ring all possible changes (viz. 479,001,600) on the same number of bells. I desire to add one or two remarks by way of caution and advice to ringers in parishes where there exists a good ring of bells, properly clappered, which are often rung. You cannot bestow too much care upon them. Very frequently examine the condition of the stocks, iron-work, gudgeons, frame, wheels, and clappers. Do so every month, if not every week, and particularly in those cases where there has been any new work done to them. New gear requires much more constant watching than old. A month's neglect may cost the parish many pounds. And as regards *chiming* for service, which is sometimes practised in the country on Sundays, unless you have a proper apparatus for it, let me beg of you to discontinue tying the clappers. Incalculable mischief is done to them by this method of chiming. You know that a clapper is suspended from the staple in such a manner as to move backwards

and forwards, and strike the bell each way, in the same place. If you tie the clapper, and pull it directly towards the striking place, all well and good; but if you pull it sideways from the ground-truck, you strain it and injure it greatly. Yet this is the common mode of chiming in the country, and parishioners wonder why the bells are so soon out of order, and ringers cannot account for the clappers not striking as they used to do. If you must have chiming, the only way to have it without injury to the clappers, is to have a small block fixed in the floor in the direct line of their motion, with a second rope to be used for this purpose only.

10. Spoliation of church bells. We come now to a sad period in the history of church bells, viz., their spoliation. I mentioned above the rarity of ancient bells in this country. This is to be accounted for by the spoliation of churches in the 16th and 17th centuries. Weever tells us that in St. Paul's churchyard "there was a bell-house with four bells, the greatest in London; they were called 'Jesus bells,' and belonged to Jesus Chapel: the same had a great spire of timber covered with lead, with the image of St. Paul on the top, which was pulled down by Sir Miles Partridge, Knt. He won it at a cast of dice from King Henry VIII., and then caused the bells to be broken as they hung, and the rest pulled down." Sir Miles was hanged on Tower Hill.

In the little Sanctuary at Westminster, "King Edward III. erected a clochier and placed therein three bells for the use o St. Stephen's Chapel. About the biggest of them were these words:

> 'King Edward made me thirtie thousand weight and three,
> Take mee down and wey mee and more yu shall fynd me.'

But these bells being to be taken down in the reign of King Henry VIII. one writes underneath with a coale:

> 'But Henry the eight
> Will bait me of my weight.'"

Bells were removed from churches to be cast into cannon, and it is said that they "were exported in such quantities that their farther exportation was prohibited in 1547, lest metal for the same use should be wanting at home." The Duke of Somerset "pretended that one bell was sufficient for summoning the people to prayers,

and the country was thus in danger of losing its best music—a music hallowed by all circumstances—which accorded equally with social exultation and with solitary pensivenesss."[1]

Some counties, Devon and Cornwall especially, suffered more than others. "When the rebellion in these counties was allayed," says Strype,[2] "it was remembered how the bells in the churches served by ringing to summon and call in the disaffected unto their arms. Therefore in Sept., 1549, an order was sent down from the Council to Lord Russell to execute a work that proved no doubt highly disgustful unto the people:—viz. to take away all the bells in Devonshire and Cornwall, leaving only one in each steeple, the least of the ring, which was to call the people to church."

But a cloven foot appeared in this order. It was to be not so much a measure to prevent the like insurrection for the future, as to bring the King out of debt; for to effect this, amongst other things, this course was devised in 1552:—

1. To gather and coin the church plate.
2. To sell chantry, college, and other lands.
3. To sell the bell metal.

"Two gentlemen of those parts, Champion and Chichester, assistant perhaps against the rebels, took this opportunity to get themselves rewarded, by begging not the bells, but the clappers only, which was granted them, with the iron-work and furniture thereunto belonging: and no question they made good benefit thereof."[3]

We read in Weever that "in the time of Elizabeth, bells were removed by private individuals out of covetousness, and a proclamation was issued forbidding any bells or lead to be taken away." But it appears that in the reign of Edward VI., the robbery had commenced, for in 1552, one Thomas Hall, of Devizes, complained that the churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary, had two great bells in their private possession which they would not give up.

Every one knows the curses that were pronounced on sacrilege at the consecration of churches and abbeys. On one of the ancient

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[1] Southey's Hist. of Churches. [2] Eccles. Mem., vol. ii. [3] Ibid.

bells of Malmsbury Abbey, which have long since disappeared, was the following epigraph:

"Elysiam cæli nunquam conscendit ad aulam
Qui furat hanc nolam Aldelmi sede beati."

Anglicè,

"In heaven's blest mansion he ne'er sets his feet
Who steals this bell from Aidelm's sacred seat."

11. But I must hasten to a conclusion, and now come to the last division of the subject, viz., a comparison of the respective sizes and weights of tenor bells, of Wiltshire and other peals; from twenty-six inches to sixty inches diameter.

N.B. The figure after the locality denotes the number of bells in the peal.

Weight. Cwt.	Diameter in inches.	
c. 4	26	Wootton Rivers, 5.
	27½	Stratford Sub-Castle, 2.
	29	Ebbesborne Wake, 3.
	29½	Charlton, 3.
	29¾	Winterbourne Dantsey, 3.
	30¼	Week, Hants, 3.
c. 5	30½	Allington, 3; Orcheston St. George, 2.
	31	St. Ebbe's, Oxford, 8.
	31¼	Ham, 4.
c. 6	31½	Easton Royal, 3.
	33	Nunton, 3; Toney Stratford, 3; Winterbourne Earls, 3; Idmiston, 4; Chute, 2.
c. 7	33½	Tilshead, 3; Orcheston St. Mary, 3.
	33¾	Tidcombe, 3; Odstock, 3.
	34¼	Rushall, 3.
	34½	Bishopstone, 3; Newton Toney, 4; Ludgershall, 5; Laugharne, Carmarthen, 6.
	35	St. Thomas', Oxford, 6.
c. 8	35½	Preshute, 5.
	36	Chilton Foliott, 5; Devizes, St. James, 4; Stockton, 4; Winterslow, 4.
c. 9	36¼	Maddington, 3.
	36½	Poulshot, 3; St. Lawrence, Winchester, 5.
	37	Britford, 5.
	37¼	St. Peter's in the East, Oxford, 6.

Weight. Cwt.	Diameter in inches.	
c. 9	37½	Shipton, Hants, 3.
	38	Collingbourne Ducis, 5; North Tidworth, 5; Combe Bisset, 4; Alvediston, 3; Marden, 5; Shrewton, 5; St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford, 5; Burbage, 5.
	38¼	Yatesbury, 4; Liddington, 5.
c. 10	39	Milton Lilborne, 6; Chirton, 5; Holywell, Oxford, 5.
	39¼	Pangbourne, Berks, 6; College, Winchester, 5.
c. 11	39½	West Lavington, 6; Wivelsford, 5; All Saints, Oxford, 5.
	40	Pewsey, 6; St. Martin's, Guernsey, 3; Kemerton, Gloucester, 6.
	40¼	Durrington, 5.
	40½	Shalbourne, Berks, 5; the Vale Church, Guernsey, 3.
	41	Figheldean, 3; St. Aldate's, Oxford, 5.
	41¼	Holy Cross, Winchester, 2.
c. 12	41½	St. Magnus, Orkney, 3.
	41¾	Laycock, 6.
	42	St. Michael's, Oxford, 6.
	42¼	Upavon, 5.
c. 13	42½	Marlborough, St. Peter, 8; St. Giles, Oxford, 6; Swindon, 6.
	43	Chiseldon, 5; Durnford Magna, 5; St. Martin's, Sarum, 6.
c. 14	43¼	
	43½	Ogbourne St. Andrew, 5; Hungerford, Berks, 6.
	44	Marlborough, St. Mary, 6; Broadchalk, 6; Holyrood, Southampton, 8; St. John, Winchester, 5.
c. 15	44½	Market Lavington, 6; St. Pierre du Bois, Guernsey, 3; St. Sauveur, Guernsey, 3.
	45	St. Martin's, Oxford, 8.
c. 16	45½	St. Peter's, Carmarthen, 6.
	46	Ramsbury, 6; Netheravon, 5; Wanborough, 5.
	46¼	Bitton, Gloucester, 6.
c. 17	46½	Potterne, 6.
	46¾	Bishop's Cannings, 8.
	47	Chepstow, Monmouthshire, 8.

Weight. Cwt.	Diameter in inches.	
c. 17	47¼	Magdalen College, Oxford, 10; St. Pierre Port, Guernsey, 8.
c. 18	47½	Avebury, 5; Aldbourne, 8.
	48	Devizes, St. Mary, 6; Urchfont, 8.
	48¼	Cathedral, Bristol, 4.
c. 19	48½	Ogbourne St. George, 5.
	48¾	Steeple Ashton, 6; Amesbury, 6.
	49	New College, Oxford, 10.
c. 20	49½	
	50	Downton, 5.
c. 21	50½	
	50¾	Olveston, Gloucester, 6; Thornbury, 8.
	51	Devizes, St. John, 8.
	51¼	St. Lawrence, Reading, Berks, 10.
c. 23	51½	
	52	
c. 25	52½	
	52¾	Great Bedwyn, 6.
	53	
	53¼	St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, 6.
	53½	St. Edmund's, Sarum, 6; St. Mary, Reading, 8.
	53¾	St. Thomas', Sarum, 8.
	54	Merton College, Oxford, 8.
c. 27	54½	
	56	Cathedral, Winchester, 8.
c. 29	56½	
c. 33	58	Westbury, Wilts.
c. 38	59½	Bath Abbey, 10.

Compared with foreign bells, English ones are of no very great size; but from the custom of round and change ringing amongst us, we have come to think more of our own. There is a magnificent clock bell over the Mairie, at Rennes in Brittany, 86¼ inches in diameter and 6 inches thick at the sound-bow (a larger bell by 1¼ inch than Great Tom of Oxford), which nobody takes notice of, although its fine deep tones are heard every hour; whereas we make a sort of peep-show of Great Tom. The epigraph upon it is "Jay ete fondue a Rennes Capitale de la Province daus l'enclos de

l'abbaye de St. Melaine au mois de 9. bre 1731 sous le regne de Louis XV. Roy de France et de Navarre. Toussaint François Rallier Maire Coronel des Milices Bourgeois. (Round the rim), A. Brocard et M. Piosson Fondeurs Lorrains mont faitte avec les douze appieu (sic). G. P. Les Chauchards pere fondeurs Lorrains mont faite." At St. Brieuc there are two very great bells, which I had no time to examine. The Brocards were eminent bell-founders in the 18th century, and I was informed in August last, by the Curé of the town of Baud in Brittany, that the foundry retains its celebrity to the present day. I happened to reach Baud at the very moment when a new bell, weighing about 13 cwt., arrived for one of its churches. It was quite a model of good casting, and the epigraph stated it to have been cast at Napoleonville (Pontivy), and sold by "Alphonse Danjou Marchand fondeur." The eight bells of the church of St. Pierre Port, Guernsey, composed however of very indifferent metal, and cast in 1736, and the three bells of St. Martin's church, in the same island, cast in the same year, were the handiwork of the Brocards.

I have to apologize for the great length of this paper; but if I have succeeded in drawing your attention to the too often neglected state of belfries, and in inducing some to take up the subject of bell ringing for its own sake as well as a means of reforming village ringers, I shall be well contented to submit to your unfavourable judgment upon my efforts to ring a series of changes on your own bells, and my very indifferent performance.

I have feebly attempted to draw your notice to this subject with the same feelings of pleasure and exultation with which the venerable shepherd of Marlborough Downs is said to have addressed Queen Anne, when, on a progress to Bath, she was met at Shepherd's Shore, in these words:

> "Staund here greate Queen amongst your loving people,
> And listen to the bells of Bishop's Cannings Steple."

W. C. Lukis.

N.B. The epigraphs or inscriptions will appear in our next number of the Magazine.

WORKS ON BELLS.

The following list of Works on Bells, which may be found useful by those who desire to study the subject, has been kindly supplied by the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe.

Anon. Recueil curieux et édifiant sur les cloches de l'Eglise, avec les Cérémonies de leur Bénédiction. Cologne, 1757.

Barraud (Abb.) Notice sur les cloches, 8vo. Caen, 1844.

Boemeri (G. L.) Programma de Feudo Campanario. Gottingæ, 1755.

Buonmattei (Ben.) Declamazione delle Campane, dopo le sue Cicalate delle tre Sirocchie. Pisa, 1635.

Campani (Gio. Ant.) Opera. The frontispiece a large bell. Roma, 1495.

Cancellieri (F.) Descrizione della nuova Campana Magiore della Basilica Vaticana. Roma, 1786.

Cancellieri (F.) Descrizione delle due nuove Campane di Campidoglio benedittе del Pio VII. Roma, 1806, 4to.

Cave (G. G.) An Turrium et Campanarum Usus in Repub. Christ. Deo displiceat? Leipsiæ, 1709, 4to.

Conrad (Dietericus). De Campanis. Germanice.

Eggers (Nic.) Dissertatio de Campanarum Materia et forma.

Eggers (Nic.) Dissertatio de Origine et Nomine Campanarum. Ienæ, 1684.

Eschenwecker. De eo quod justum est circa Campanas.

Fesc (Laberanus du). Des cloches, 12mo. Paris, 1607-19.

Goezii. Diatriba de Baptismo Campanarum. Lubecæ, 1612.

Grimaud (Gilb.) Liturgie Sacrée, avec un Traité des cloches. Lyons, 1666, 4to., Pavia, 1678, 12mo.

Hilschen (Gio.) Dissertatio de Campanis Templorum, Leipsiæ, 1690.

Homberg (Gas.) De Superstitiosis Campanarum pulsibus, ad eliciendas preces, quibus placentur fulmina, excogitatis, 4to. Frankfortiæ, 1577.

Lazzarini (Alex.) De vario Tintinnabulorum Usu apud veteres Hebræos et Ethnicos. 2 vols. 8vo Romæ, 1822.

Ludovici (G.F.) De eo quod justum est circa Campanas. Halæ, 1708 et 1739.

Magii (Hier.) De Tintinnabulis, cum notis F. Swertii et Jungermanni, 12mo. Amstelodamæ et Hanoviæ, 1608, 1664, 1689. "A learned work."—*Parr.*

Martene. De Ritibus Ecclesiæ.

Medelii (Geo.) An Campanarum Sonitus Fulmina, Tonitrua, et Fulgura impedire possit, 4to., 1703.

Mitzler (B.A.) De Campanis.

Nerturgii (Mar.) Campanula Penitentiæ, 4to. Dresden, 1644.

Paciaudi. Dissertazione su due Campane di Capua. Neapoli, 1750.

Pacichelli (Ab. J. B.) De Tintinnabulo Nolano Lucubratio Autumnalis. Neapoli, 1693. Dr. Parr calls this "a great curiosity."

Pagii. De Campanis dissertatio.

Rocca (Ang.) De Campanis Commentarius, 4to. Romæ, 1612.

Reimanni (Geo. Chris.) De Campanis earumque Origine, vario Usu, Abusu, et Juribus, 4to. Isenaci, 1769.

Saponti (G. M.) Notificazione per la solenne Benedizione della nuova Campana da Collocarsi nella Metropolitana di S. Lorenzo. Geneva, 1750.
Seligmann (Got. Fr.) De Campana Urinatoria. Leipsiæ, 1677. 4to.
Stockfleт (Ar.) Dissertatio de Campanarum Usu, 4to. Altdorfii, 1665, 1666.
Storius (G. M.) De Campanis Templorum, 4to. Leipsiæ, 1692.
Swertius (Fran.)
Thiers (G. B.) Des Cloches, 12mo. Paris, 1602, 1619.
Thiers (J. B.) Traité des Cloches. Paris, 1721.
Walleri (Ar.) De Campanis et præcipuis earum Usibus, 8vo. Holmiæ, 1694.
Willietti (Car.) Ragguaglio delle Campane di Viliglia, 4to. Roma, 1601.
Zech (F. S.) De Campanis et Instrumentis Musicis.

Without enumerating any Encyclopædias, in most of which may be found very able and interesting articles upon the subject, the best treatises for all *practical* purposes will be found in the following:

Pirotechnia, del Vannuccio Biringuccio, nobile Senese 1540, 1550, 1559, 1678. There is a French translation of it by Jasper Vincent 1556, 1572, 1627. The tenth chapter is about bells, which Magius refers to in his work.
Ducange in Glossario, in vocibus Æs, Campana, Codon, Cloca, Crotalum, Glogga, Lebes, Nola, Petasus, Signum, Squilla, Tintinnabulum.
Mersenni (F. M.) Harmonicorum Libri XII. Paris, 1629, 1643. (Liber quartus de Campanis). This and Biringuccio contain all the mystery of bell casting, &c.
Puffendorff. De Campanarum usu in obitu Parochiani publice significando, in ejus observationibus. Jur. Univers., p. iv., No. 104.

The works of English authors, seem to be chiefly confined to the *Art of Ringing,* as the following list will show:

Tintinnalogia, or the Art of Ringing improved, by T. W(hite), 18mo., 1668. This is the book alluded to by Dr. Burney, in his *History of Music*, Vol. iv., p. 413.
Campanologia, or the Art of Ringing improved, 18mo. 1677. This was by *Fabian Stedman.*

Campanologia,	improved by I. D. and C. M., London Scholars,	18mo.	1702.
Ditto,	second edition,	12mo.	1705.
Ditto,	third ditto,	,,	1733.
Ditto,	fourth ditto,	,,	1753.
Ditto,	fifth ditto, by J. Monk,	18mo.	1766.

The School of Recreation, or Gentleman's Tutor in various exercises, one of which is *Ringing.* 1684.
Clavis Campanologia, by Jones, Reeves, and Blackmore, 12mo. 1788. Reprinted in 1796 and 1800?
The Ringer's True Guide, by S. Beaufoy, 12mo. 1804.
The Campanologia, or Universal Instructor in the Art of Ringing, by Wm. Shipway, 12mo. 1816.
Elements of Campanologia, by H. Hubbard, 12mo. 1845, 1854.

The Bell: its origin, history, and uses, by Rev. A. Gatty, 12mo. 1847.
Ditto, enlarged. 1848.
Blunt's Use and Abuse of Church Bells, 8vo. 1846.
Ellacombe's Practical Remarks on Belfries and Ringers, 8vo. 1850.
,, Paper on Bells, with Illustrations, in the Report of Bristol Architectural Society. 1850.
Croome's Few Words on Bells and Bell Ringing, 8vo. 1851.
Woolf's Address on the Science of Campanology. Tract. 1851.
Plain Hints to Bell Ringers. No. 47, of Parochial Tracts. 1852.
The Art of Change Ringing, by B. Thackrah, 12mo. 1852.
Quarterly Review: Art. Church Bells. Sept., 1854.

To these may be added, as single poetical productions,

The Legend of the Limerick Bell Founder, published in the Dublin University Magazine. Sept., 1847.
The Bell, by Schiller.

There is a curious collection of MSS. on the subject, by the late Mr. Osborn, among the *Additional MSS.*, Nos. 19, 368, and 19, 373.

On the Hungerford Chapels in Salisbury Cathedral.

By the Rev. J. E. Jackson.

It is proposed in this paper to give some account of two Chantry Chapels, founded by the Hungerford family in Salisbury Cathedral. One of these, the earliest, still remains; but the second has been long since entirely removed. Therefore in referring to the first, you will have your own acquaintance with the Cathedral to assist you. The description of the second you will be so good as to take upon trust.

A few words, by way of preface, upon Chantries in general. A Chantry was an endowment or perpetual stipend settled upon one or more priests to say daily mass for the souls of a deceased Founder and his friends. The name is also applied to a particular altar, or more frequently to a little chapel, annexed to a Church. The main use and intent of them was for prayers for souls departed, on a supposition of Purgatory, and of being released therefrom by masses satisfactory. The anniversary day of the Founder's death was called his Obit.

Fuller, the Church Historian (a Prebendary of Sarum), has some quaint remarks upon Chantries, and their suppression at the end of the reign of Henry VIII. He says that

"A Chantry was what we call in grammar an adjective, unable to stand of itself, and was therefore united for better support to some Parochial, Collegiate, or Cathedral Church.

"Henry VIII. made three meals, or if you will, one meal of three courses, on Abbey lands: besides what Cardinal Wolsey, the King's taster herein, had eaten beforehand, when assuming smaller

Monasteries to endow his Colleges." Henry's three courses were—1. The smaller Monasteries under £200 a year, seized A.D. 1535. 2. The greater Monasteries, A.D. 1538. 3. Colleges, Chantries, and Free Chapels, which were granted to him by Parliament, A.D. 1545. "The first of these (the smaller houses) were most in number: the second, richest in revenue: the third, Chantries, &c., in one respect better than both the former, viz., that the former being spent and consumed, these alone were left to supply his appetite.

"The stipends of the Chantry priests varied in proportion to the piety and property of the Founder, from 40 marks for 2000 masses, to fourpence for one mass. They were not allowed to receive more than seven marks per annum, or three marks with their board.

"Founders of Chantries generally preferred priests not beneficed, as best at leisure constantly to attend the same. But their dead founders did not so engross the devotion of those priests but that, by general and special obits for other men, procession-pence and other perquisites, they much bettered their maintenance.

"Some deductions were made by the will of the Founders, to uses merely charitable and no whit superstitious, out of the surplus of the Chantry lands, as to the relief of poor people, and maintaining of scholars at the Universities. But this did not save them from confiscation: for as the stork in the fable that was found amongst the cranes destroying the husbandman's corn, in vain pleaded his own piety to his parents, and was killed, for company-sake, with those birds amongst whom he was caught: so it is more than suspicious that these pious uses were utterly extinguished at the suppression of Abbeys; to teach men's charities hereafter to beware of too familiar a converse with superstition. Vast was the wealth accruing to the Crown by the dissolution of Chantries. "Many a little," saith the proverb, "make a mickle." The foundations, though small in revenue, yet being many in number, amounted up to a great bank. There was not a Cathedral or Collegiate Church in England, but some Chantries were founded therein, as in many parochial Churches. These may easily be recognized in country Churches, as often projecting from the old building, from which they differ in style, being neater and newer.

"How much the yearly revenue of all these Chantries and other Chapels amounted to the King knew as little as we do; indeed, some of his officers did, but would not know, as wilfully concealing their knowledge herein. Yea, some of these Chantries may be said in a double sense to have been suppressed, as being not only put down, but also concealed, never coming into the Exchequer, being silently pocketed by private (but potent) persons. True it is the courtiers were more rapacious to catch, and voracious to swallow these Chantries than Abbey lands; for, at the first, many were scrupulous in mind, or modest in manners, doubting the acceptance of Abbey lands, though offered unto them, till profit and custom, two very able confessors, had, by degrees, satisfied their consciences, and absolved them from any fault therein. Now, all scruple removed, Chantry land went down without any regret. Yea, such as mannerly expected till the King carved for them out of Abbey lands, scrambled for themselves out of Chantry revenues, as knowing this was the last dish of the last course, and, after Chantries, as after cheese, nothing to be expected. The Act of Parliament, for dissolving Chantries was passed in the first year Edward VI."

So far Fuller.[1]

Most of these Chapels were parted off from the Church by open screens of wood or stone. Some were mere spaces within the Church enclosed within rails, and enclosing monumental tombs, with effigies of the founders and other sculptured decorations, with an altar at the east end, raised on a step, and having a piscina and an ambry or closet on the south side. Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey is the grandest specimen existing of a Chantry Chapel, for such it may be regarded, having been built expressly to contain his sepulchral tomb, with an altar, and endowed for priests to offer up prayers. Directions for this are given in his will. Noblemen and lords of manors often founded and endowed Chantries at the end of the aisles of Parish Churches, and appropriated them for the reception of family tombs, heraldic insignia,

[1] Church History. B. vi., Sec. v. ii.

and a portion of their armour. Some of these Chapels in our Cathedrals are amongst the most splendid works of art, belonging to their respective times, as may be seen at Winchester, Gloucester, Windsor, and elsewhere. In old St. Paul's Cathedral, London, there were no less than forty-seven Chantries.

In Salisbury Cathedral there appear to have been, at the Reformation, several of these endowed Chantries or Chantry Chapels—viz., those of John Waltham, Bishop of Sarum, who died 1395; Edmund Audley, Bishop, who died 1524; Richard Beauchamp, Bishop, 1482; Giles Bridport, Bishop, 1262; Gilbert Keymer, or Kymer, Dean, 1463; Henry Blundesdon, 1335; Roger Cloun, about 1390; Andrew Hulse; Walter, Lord Hungerford, 1449; and Robert, Lord Hungerford, his son, 1459.

Before proceeding to describe the two Hungerford Chapels I must first say a few words about that celebrated Wiltshire family, of which there is almost as little left amongst us as there is of one of their Chapels; especially (as most suitable on this occasion) about their connexion with the City of Salisbury.

They appeared in this county for the first time as an acknowleged family of importance about 1300. I find a priest of Sarum of the name a little earlier. They probably derived their family name from the town of Hungerford, in which neighbourhood their earliest property appears to have been situated. The first of any eminence was a Sir Robert, who died in 1352. He was representative for the county in Parliament, and a Justice in Eyre. He was owner of property in "Novel-street, in New Sarum." He had a brother, Walter, Bailiff of Salisbury, 1333.

Sir Thomas, son of Walter, who died in the reign of Richard II., was steward to John of Gaunt, and sometime, but for a very short time, Speaker of the Commons in Parliament. He purchased the estates at Heytesbury and Farley Castle. He is described first as a "citizen and merchant of New Sarum" in 1357, though in what sort of wares he dealt I cannot say—probably in wheat and wool—for in the possession of broad acres on and under the Wiltshire downs, where those commodities are apt to grow, the Hungerfords were certainly no wise deficient. It is a common saying, not yet,

I believe, quite extinct, that they could ride on their own land all the way from Farley Castle to Salisbury, a good thirty miles. That this saying is literally correct I cannot exactly admit, because in that line of country they certainly would have encountered in their ride some large properties with which they never had anything to do, as, for example, the territory of the Lady Abbesses of Wilton. Still, in one sense, the saying is so far true, that during the period of their existence in the county, (about three hundred years), there really are very few parishes between those two points with which they had not, at some period or other, some connexion; and it is also the case, that in their best days, they actually were owners of a very considerable portion of that tract of country. Indeed the same may be said of many other parts of Wiltshire. The number of places with which their name is associated, either by ownership to a greater or less extent, or by some memorial or other, is very extraordinary, and almost sufficient to fill a map of of itself.

In the city of Salisbury they do not appear to have remained long or to have possessed much, and, with the exception of the "Novel-street" tenements already mentioned, I have not met with much notice of them here. Their coat of arms on the ceiling of an aisle in St. Thomas's Church implies a benefaction to that part of the building. The shield of some younger member of the family is (or lately was) on a window in the Cathedral library. Sir Thomas, just spoken of above, was in A.D. 1370, Special Attorney for the See of Sarum when its property was held for a little while by the Crown.

The great man of the family was son of Sir Thomas the Speaker, viz., Walter, Lord Hungerford and Heytesbury, Lord High Treasurer of England in the reign of Henry VI. He had been a supporter of Henry IV. upon his seizure of the throne, and under that patronage passed through many public situations, civil and military, and made a vast addition to the property of his family. He served at Agincourt under Henry V., and got a good share of prize-money: amongst other things a grant of the Barony of Homet, in Normandy, which he held under the Crown, by the somewhat singular

service of rendering every year at the Castle of Rouen, one lance with a fox's brush hanging to it. "Which pleasant tenure," says Camden, "I have thought not amiss to insert here amongst more serious matters." The history of it is, that this was one of the badges of the house of Lancaster; an emblem in which certain historical critics have recognized some allusion to the wiliness of King Henry IV.'s character, who is said to have acted now and then upon the advice of a much more ancient public man, Lysander, the Spartan General—"When the lion's skin is too short, piece it out with the fox's tail"—or as the adage has been versified by Prior;

> "The Lion's skin too short, you know
> (As Plutarch's morals finely show)
> Was lengthened by the Fox's tail,
> And Art supplies where strength may fail."

Lord Hungerford married a wealthy heiress, and became owner of great property of the Peverells of Devonshire. He was also a Knight of the Garter, Constable of Windsor Castle, Captain of Cherbourg in France, Lord Steward of the Household, and one of the Executors of King Henry V.'s will. He rebuilt churches in Wiltshire and Somerset, contributed liberally to various religious houses, and founded Chantries, as at Chippenham, Farley Castle, and Salisbury Cathedral, where, by directions left in his last will, he was buried in a Chantry Chapel built by himself, which then stood under the second arch of the nave on the north side, but now stands in the choir near the bishop's throne: known as

THE IRON CHAPEL.

By a deed, dated 1st June, A.D. 1429, twenty years before his death, it appears that Lord Hungerford had license from Simon Sydenham, Dean, and the Chapter of Salisbury, to enclose, at his own expense, "between the First Arch (*i.e.* of the nave) "to the Arch where the Altar of Early Mass is celebrated, all that space lying between the two columns, in length 20½ feet, and in breadth 8 feet and one inch. Of which enclosure the outside of the stone and grating is not to exceed the aforesaid admeasurement." And to erect there an Altar in honour of the B. V. Mary, as well as to make a place for his own burial.

The Chaplains were to dress like the Vicars, and to say mass every day before seven o'clock in the morning, and again at nine in the evening. A regular service was also appointed for each day in the week. An Obit every 3rd December, in honour of the Founder's Father. A house was assigned them in the Close. Lord Hungerford gave to the Dean and Chapter an acre of land, and the Advowson of St. Sampson's at Cricklade, with the Reversion of a Manor called Abyndon's Court, at that place, out of which they were to pay the Chaplain's stipends, and other charges, and 40s. a year for the repair of the spire of the Cathedral, the safety of which was at one time considered doubtful.

There is still upon the floor of the Cathedral, under the arch in the Nave, where the Iron Chapel originally stood, a low broad monument of Purbeck marble, on which are the brassless effigies of the Founder and his first wife, Katharine Peverell; with many sockets of their favourite device, the sickle, and of other arms, all now destroyed. Their remains were removed with the Chapel, (as appears from an inscription on a brass plate sunk into the floor on the original site) by Jacob, Earl Radnor, in 1779; with permission of the authorities.

The Ironwork of the Chapel is now in fact the only original portion left, for at the time of the removal the stone basement was renewed: and the old armorial embellishments (or what remained of them), relating to family connexions before and about the period of the Founder, were obliterated.

The peculiarity of the material, and the general appearance of this Chapel have obtained for it the popular name of "The Cage." Its dimensions correspond exactly with those described in the deed of A.D. 1429, mentioned above. Each side is constructed of fifty-eight, and each end of fifteen, upright bars of iron an inch and a half square. The whole is strengthened by two horizontal rails, and was formerly painted in blue, gold, and green. The ironwork rises upon a stone basement (a modern restoration) divided into three panels or compartments. In each of these, on the north side, is a coat of arms within Garters: viz., 1. In the centre panel,

the arms of Lord Hungerford, the Founder, quartering Heytesbury and Hussey: with knots of sickles in the spandrils. 2. in the panel nearer east, Hungerford impaling Peverell (the first wife): and 3. in the panel nearer west, Hungerford impaling Berkeley (the second wife). In the spandrils of 2 and 3, single sickles.

The Iron Chapel is in very good preservation, owing to the interference of the late Lord Radnor, who considered himself sufficiently descended from the Hungerfords to be at much pains and expense to restore it. In a private journal of the year 1784, written by a Wiltshire gentleman, it is said that his Lordship was two years in settling the heraldic ornaments now painted upon it. On the ceiling in its original state were painted Latin sentences, and angels bearing scrolls inscribed with texts of scripture. The present design explains by thirty-two shields elegantly disposed on twisted cords, the line of descent of both Jacob Lord Radnor and his Countess from the Founder. An engraving of this is given, with several other large illustrations of both these Chapels, in Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," vol. ii., plate lvi. On the ornament above the cornice outside are thirty-six shields, denoting the alliances made by the Hungerford family. The shields within the choir represent matches made by the Hungerfords with females of other families. Those without the choir, matches made by other families with females of the Hungerford family. These embellishments were arranged and executed by Joseph Edmondson, Mowbray Herald, and they form a very beautiful and valuable illustration of the genealogy of the Hungerfords. But the shields are not placed in chronological order, and they also refer, for the most part, to the family history from the Founder downwards; those which were originally painted having been almost entirely omitted in the restoration.

There is another brassless effigy near the second arch of the Nave, which is believed to be either that of the Founder's eldest son, Walter, who was taken prisoner in the French wars, and died at Provence, but who, Leland says, was buried at Salisbury; or the Founder's grandson, Lord Molines.

THE HUNGERFORD CHAPEL (FORMERLY OUTSIDE THE CATHEDRAL), NOW DESTROYED.

The other Chapel belonging to this Family, was *outside* the Cathedral, and was founded by the order, and in memory of Robert, second Baron Hungerford, son of the High Treasurer. This nobleman also served in the French wars, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Pataye, when the English under Talbot and Sir John Fastolf were panic struck by the superstition belonging to the name of Joan of Arc. (This was in 1429, and, by an odd coincidence, on the 18th of June). He lived, however, to return home, and to marry one of the wealthiest heiresses of the day, Margaret Lady Botreaux, by whom he obtained a vast quantity of manors in Cornwall, Somerset, and elsewhere. He died in 1459.

His son (also Robert) married another great heiress, Eleanor Lady Molines, and was called, *jure uxoris*, Lord Molines. He took a very active part on the Lancastrian side in the wars of the Roses, and was beheaded at Hexham, in Northumberland, in 1463. Lord Molines' only son, Sir Thomas Hungerford, Knight, was tried at Salisbury for High Treason, on a charge of attempting to restore Henry VI. to the throne, for which he was condemned and beheaded at Bemerton gallows in 1469. The estates were forfeited, but by the arrangement and prudence of Lady Hungerford and Botreaux, who survived the temporary wreck of the family, all was afterwards restored.

There are several documents preserved, which contain a rather curious account of this lady's efforts to preserve the fortune of her house. In one of them, which she calls "a writing annexed" to her will, dated 1476, she details all the expense she had incurred and the various personal hardships and losses she had undergone. Amongst these, she mentions the circumstance of her having been herself in arrest during the late troublous times. Her son and grandson having laid down their heads on the block, in their efforts to deprive Edward IV. of the throne, it is not improbable that she became an object of suspicion as an abettor, and that at any rate

it was thought right to place her under observation. Lady Margaret does not state the period of her life at which this happened; but it was most likely after her grandson's execution. She was placed in custody of the Sheriff of Wilts: all her lands, goods, and chattels taken into the king's hands, and she herself reduced to live upon the charity of her friends. It cost her £400 to acquit herself of this difficulty. Another and a much heavier one also befel her, but owing to what cause she does not specify. She was, by the king's commandment, placed by the Chancellor in Amesbury Abbey, as a safe place of durance for an elderly lady, to whom the gallant king would wish to be as gentle and courteous as "political circumstances" would admit. Here, however, a disaster of a novel sort awaited the poor dame. A fire broke out in her apartments and destroyed all her moveable goods—beds of cloth of gold, beds of arras of silk, hangings of arras for halls and chambers, plate, money, and other "stuff." There were no insurance companies in those days; or, if there were, Lady Margaret's arras and cloth of gold were not insured: and her losses by this "fortune," as she calls it, or rather mis-fortune, "of fyre," stood her in the round sum of "£1000, and more." Nor did the "fortune" end here. Her lodgings, newly covered with lead, were burnt and pulled down; and, behold, a bill from the Amesbury plumber and glazier to the amount of £200.

At another time (prior probably to her son's execution), she had been commanded by the king to take charge of an important heiress, the young Duchess of Norfolk.

Edward, flattered with the expectation of uniting his eldest daughter to the Dauphin of France, amused himself with making contracts for the rest of his children. He entered into a treaty with Scotland for the marriage of Cecily, his second daughter, with the son and heir of James; negotiated with Bretagne for the hand of Anne, (afterwards the Queen of Charles VIII.,) for the Prince of Wales, and caused the nuptials or the betrothment to be celebrated between the young Duke of York and the Lady Anne, heiress of the Duke of Norfolk. The parties were both very young, and neither ever reached maturity.

Lady Margaret being aged and the Duchess a mere child, the charge was one that filled her with "grete drede and hevynesse," and she purchased exemption from it by paying £200 for permission to remain at Sion Monastery.

There is no doubt that this poor lady was thoroughly aweary of the troubles and losses sustained by her house; and that she sought every opportunity and spared no expense to conciliate King Edward IV. To please him, or, as she expresses it, to "eschew his high displeasure," she allowed to one Sir Thomas Burgh for his life 700 marks per annum out of her property, and for the life of his wife 100 more; also to Lord Dynham, £100 a year.

During the latter part of her life she lived at Heytesbury, Farley Castle having been for the time granted by the Crown to the Duke of Gloucester.

CHAPEL.

The Chapel which Lady Hungerford and Botreaux caused to be built, in memory of her husband, and as a burial place for both of them, was not finished before her death in 1477; as by her will she leaves sufficient funds for the completion of the work. She had endowed it with the manor of Imber and other lands, and had given a very large collection of ornaments and furniture to the value of £250, of which a curious inventory is preserved. These consisted of altar-cloths of white damask, white velvet, red velvet, blue damask, crimson sarcenet, purple, blue, and black sarcenet, black damask, red and green baudekin, all embroidered with texts, coats of arms, letters of green and gold, images, and devices. Also mass-books, antiphoners, ordinals secundum usum Sarum, and many other rich and curious presents.

The Chapel adjoined the north side of the Lady Chapel of the Cathedral, and the eastern end of it was, in workmen's language, flush with the east end of the Lady Chapel. It had one large east window of five lights, and on the north side three, each of three lights, all of perpendicular architecture, and therefore of style quite different from the body of the Cathedral. The outside was adorned with shields and devices relating to the family. In some

of the old views of the Cathedral, as Collins's and Hollar's, it is introduced. There is a large view of the interior in Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," and a small one, reduced from Gough's, in Hall's "Picturesque Memorials of Salisbury." This Chapel was so strictly adjective to the substantive Cathedral that the north wall of the present Lady Chapel was in fact common to the two buildings. In this wall there was a door for communication with the Cathedral; and, near the door, a large opening in form of an arch, under which lay the monument of Lord Hungerford covered by an ornamental canopy; so that any person standing in the Lady Chapel, at the monument, could see into the Hungerford Chapel. In the Chapel, between the monument and the door-way, was painted against the wall, a large picture commonly known by the name of "Death and the Galant," of which an engraving (by Langley) was first published by Lyons, of Salisbury, 1748: and there is a very good fac-simile of it in Mr. Duke's book called "The Halle of John Halle." The picture represents Death in a shroud, holding a colloquy with a young dandy dressed in the high fashion of the reign of Henry IV.—a short doublet, cord and bow round his waist, cap and feather, shoes with long pointed toes, a dagger or anelace, hosen or tight pantaloons, a display of rings on the left hand, and in the right a cane or stick: on his breast a cross, or Christopher. Mr. Duke, in the illustration of the dress of John Halle, has enlarged at great length upon all these articles of costume.

The conversation between the figure of Death and this young Beau was carried on in verse over a coffin on the ground between them; and it is of course intended to convey a caution against allowing the vanities of life to lead us to forget the end of it. Some of the words are obsolete; but with slight alteration the general tenor of the lines is this. The Beau says—

"Alas, Death, alas! a blissful thing you were
If you would spare us in our lustiness,
And come to wretches that be of heavy cheer
When they thee ask to lighten their distress.
But out, alas! thine own self-willedness
Harshly refuses them that weep and wail
To close their eyes that after thee do call."

To which Death replies—

> "Graceless Gallant! in all thy ease and pride
> Remember this: that thou shalt one day die;
> Death shall from thy body thy soul divide—
> Thou mayest him escape not, certainly.
> To the dead bodies [here] cast down thine eye;
> Behold them well: consider too, and see,
> For such as they are, such shalt thou too be."

In the year 1644, this Chapel was visited by a Capt. Symonds, an officer in the Royalist army, who was an Archæologist as well as a soldier; and used to amuse himself after his day's march, by going into the Churches of the town where he happened to be quartered, and noting down memoranda of monuments, heraldry, &c. The little pocket book in which he did this, happens to be preserved in the British Museum, and in it he entered, roughly indeed, but still with the roughness of a practised hand, all the arms that were at that time to be seen in this Chapel, with copies of the inscriptions. In the middle of the Chapel at the time of his visit there was an altar tomb, with the coats of Hungerford on it; the inscription and and brass shield had been stolen. This was the tomb of Lady Margaret the Founder's widow. It had eight shields in quarterfoil, and the slab was a good imitation of a pall, with a cross upon it. Over the door was the picture of a man in Parliament robes (Gough says a doctor's gown), without any name; under him, this writing: "Ye that purport in this Chapel to pray, call to mind the soule of the Noble Knight Robert Lord Hungerford, who lived righteously; and was friend to the blessed Lady Mother and Christ Jesu, and to this noble Church; which ordered this Chapel to be founded perpetually, on whose soul Jesu have mercy." Another inscription recorded that "the Chapel was consecrated in honour of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Blessed Virgin Mary, by the Bishop of Sarum." This from the date (about 1480), would be Bishop Richard Beauchamp, whose arms were painted at the east end. There was also on the west wall a painting of St. Christopher, carrying our Saviour as a child on his shoulder: and one of the Annunciation, "both," says Capt. Symonds, "very well done"; also a second, of Death and a Gallant, somewhat like the one above described.

When this Chapel was originally built, in order to make the interior uniform, one of the buttresses against the outside of the north wall of the Lady Chapel was removed. This operation, and the opening of a large space in that wall to admit Lord Hungerford's monument, was reported by Mr. Price to be dangerous to the Lady Chapel. However, things remained as they were for thirty-six years after Mr. Price's report. By the year 1789 the Hungerford Chapel, which in its original state must have been very beautiful, had fallen into neglect and dilapidation. The Cathedral authorities repaired it from time to time, but it had survived the family whose name it bore. The wreck of the eldest line of the Hungerford family took place in Charles II.'s reign, and the very name had almost become extinct in England by the year 1750, or thereabouts. No one seemed to take further interest in maintaining it, and it had actually been turned by one of the vergers to the base uses of a cellar or lumber room. In 1789, when great alterations were made in the Cathedral, and the Lady Chapel was thrown open to the choir, in order to make that improvement complete, sentence of entire demolition was passed both upon the Hungerford Chapel, on the north side, and on a corresponding one, which, from the engravings of it, seems to have been exquisitely beautiful, the Beauchamp Chapel on the south side. Mr. Wyatt urged as an argument for removing them, the want of uniformity between these Chapels and the rest of the Cathedral, and the danger which threatened the walls of the Church, by the removal of buttresses and columns. The two Chapels were accordingly taken bodily away, and the monuments, or what little remained of them, ordered to be removed into the Cathedral.

Some portions of the ornamented sculpture of the Chapel have been, I believe, introduced into the stone work at the east end of the Lady Chapel. The monument of Lady Hungerford, which stood in the centre, seems to have disappeared altogether; Death and the Gallant, and the Doctor in his Parliament Robes, were of course scraped off the wall: and the only sepulchral memorial now to be seen of the perpetual foundation of poor Lady Hungerford and Botreaux, is part of the monument of her husband.

This monument (as already mentioned) originally stood under a stone canopy, richly ornamented, within an arch that had been made in the Lady Chapel north wall. On the ceiling of the canopy were the arms of Hungerford, Peverell, and Botreaux, with the device of three sickles intertwined, and the letters I. H. S., and two latin lines over it. The whole monument appears to have been for some time hidden from view, by high wooden seats in the Lady Chapel, and came to light upon removing them. Of the stone canopy itself nothing is now preserved, except such portions as may have been worked up in the stone wainscoting round the Lady Chapel. The altar-tomb itself is made of Sussex marble, on which lies the full length effigy of Lord Hungerford, in alabaster. It has been engraved in Stothard's work on Monumental Effigies. The figure has been roughly handled and the colour is nearly all gone. The armour is of peculiar pattern, approaching the splendid style which was carried to perfection in the reign of Richard III. The elbow and shoulder pieces very large, the girdle jewelled. Captain Symonds's description of the figure is that "it was of a fashion different from more ancient—like a lobster." It is described in Meyrick's book, on 'Armoury,' in rather more scientific terms.

The deeds relating to the foundation of this outside Chapel, its endowment, and the regulations for the services, are all preserved in a collection of documents of this family, to which I have had access. Amongst the statutes to be observed by the chaplains were these; that they were not to frequent taverns at unseasonable hours; not to keep hawks nor hounds; nor to be addicted to gambling, card playing, or ball playing; nor to be of insufferably quarrelsome temper! They had a house within the Close, known by the name of "The House of Lord Hungerford's Chantry Priests." In the time of Henry VIII. the Chapel was found to possess 26oz. of plate. Each of the Chaplains had £8 a-year paid by the Dean and Chapter.

The Lady Hungerford who built the Chapel was a donor to the Cathedral Plate Chest of four pair of censers, with leopard's heads, "windows, pinnacles, and chains." She was also the Foundress of the Almshouse at Heytesbury.

This, then, is a summary of what I have been able to collect relating to this Chapel. The removal of it, as indeed, many other alterations then also made in the Cathedral, gave rise at the time to a very lively controversy, conducted in the journals and periodicals of the day by Mr. Carter, the architect, and others. Into this dispute it is now needless to enter. The Chapel is gone; and though it were on some account to be wished that it had not gone, but rather that it could have been maintained in decency, as a relic of a distinguished and now extinct Wiltshire family, still it is of no use to cry over spilled milk, and therefore instead of indulging in fruitless lamentation, I content myself with this endeavour to gather up the scattered notices of its appearance and history, for the benefit of the Wilts Archæological Society.

The following appear to have been the interments of the Hungerford Family at Salisbury, so far as is known:—

A.D.

1—1449. Walter Lord Hungerford and Heytesbury. Lord High Treasurer of England.

2—(1429?) Katherine Peverell, his first wife.

3—1459. Robert, second Lord Hungerford and Botreaux.

When the (outside) Chapel was taken away in 1789, the body of this nobleman was discovered about eighteen inches above the level of the floor, in a wooden coffin much decayed. It measured five feet five inches from head to heel, and had been wrapped in a cloth, a very small part of which was to be seen with the cords with which it was tied. The head was reclined to the left shoulder, the hands laid across the middle of the body, and the legs straight. The coffin was very dry, and had not the least smell, and the skeleton very entire, except the right foot, and some of the flesh remained under the upper ribs. The Bishop and Dean were present (Aug. 24), and ordered it to be placed in a box with care, that it might be removed with all possible decency, as soon as a proper place was found, and to be kept in the meantime near the stone figure. (Gough's Sep. Mon.)

4—1477. Margaret Lady Hungerford and Botreaux, his widow.

In opening the grave of this lady, under her tomb in the middle of the (outside) Chapel, there was discovered a casing of stone filled in with black mould in which part of her skull and a rib were seen. (Gough.)

5—1463. Robert, third Lord Hungerford and Molines (?)

He was beheaded at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, after the battle of Hexham. It is said by Dugdale that his body was conveyed to Salisbury for burial, and Gough assigns to him one of the brassless effigies on the floor. But this may have referred to the next member of the family.

A.D.

6—(Before 1429?) Walter Hungerford, Knt., eldest son of the Lord High Treasurer.

Buried, according to Leland, in the North aisle.

7—1468-9. Thomas Hungerford, Knt., of Rowdon, near Chippenham; eldest son of Lord Molines.

Beheaded at Salisbury.

At a later period, some of a younger branch:—

8—1684-5. Sir Giles Hungerford, of Coulston, near West Lavington.

Buried in North aisle.

9—1711. Margaret his second wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Hampson.

10—1611. Patience, daughter of Henry Hungerford, Gent.

There were also a few burials of the family at St. Martin's Church.

The curious inventory of plate and furniture provided by Lady Hungerford for her chapel (alluded to above, p. 93), is printed in Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii., p. 207.

The following names of Cantarists of the Iron Chapel have been met with:—

A.D.

1429—Peter Fadir
———Thomas Short } Presented by the Founder.

1432—Wm. Otley, p.m. Fadir „ Ditto.

1534—Richard Golde.

———Thomas Dawkins.

Cantarists of the outside chapel:—

1472—John Coscombe
———Thomas Pery } Presented by the Foundress.

1535—John Trew „ by the Dean and Chapter.

1537—John Aprice, p.m. Trew „ by the Bishop.

1554—Thomas Boxe.

———Laurence Mann.

Capt. Symonds's description of the Arms, as painted on both chapels in 1644, is in a small volume, Harl. MS. 939.

BRIEF NOTICE OF

The Family of Giffard of Boyton.

By the Rev. Arthur Fane.

In the preliminary address, which admirably introduced our Archæological Society into this county, one head of useful inquiry and interesting information which the President specially alluded to was the biography of individuals and the history of the events in which they were engaged, or took an active part; and Mr. Scrope took occasion to show how many parishes there were in this county in which Archæology of things might be enlivened by Archæology of persons, and that from stones and tombs, we might turn to the history of those who first founded or embellished our parish churches, and who now slumber the sleep of death, as to those bodies which once were valiant in war or wise in council. Having made a humble endeavour at the request of the committee to illustrate the Archæology of a church by no means devoid of interest or originality, I shall endeavour to draw together some information which may illustrate the history of a family once remarkable in the annals of ancient chivalry, and which has left traces of its wealth and power in this county, which seem to endure long after all genealogical traces of the family have passed away and become extinct. I allude to the family of Giffard, which once held ample possessions in land and money, which was graced with earldoms and baronies, which no less in ecclesiastical than in civil dignitaries was eminent, but which has left behind the shadow only of a name in the title affixed to their former possessions—as Ashton Giffard, Fonthill Giffard, Broughton Giffard, and the like.

Edward of Salisbury, by the Domesday Record, seems to have been the owner of vast estates in this county. One parish included

in the property of the Earldom of Salisbury was Boyton, and we find at a very early period after the Conquest that this estate was subinfeuded to the Giffards, who were already tenants, *in capite*, of the adjoining parish of Sherrington. Elias Giffard, circa 1149, seems to have obtained a more complete possession of the parish, for we find that he granted for the soul's health of Bertha his wife, and his ancestors in general, to the Monastery of St. Peter, Gloucester, the Church of St. Mary at Boyton, the Church of St. George at Orcheston, together with the tythes of the said parishes. This grant, which was made whilst Hamelin was Abbot of Gloucester, was confirmed by Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham, son of the above Elias; and the grant was amplified, as conveying the tythes of all things that good christians ought to pay. Helias Giffard, son of Walter, appears to have endeavoured to recover his ancestor's gifts as far as concerns Boyton; for we find Abbot Thomas Carbonel, the successor of Hamelin, yielding possession of Boyton to Elias Giffard for peace sake.

In the reign of Henry III., we find the Giffard family in great eminence and repute.

Hugh Giffard was appointed Constable of the Tower of London, and in the warrant of appointment, 1235, he is described as "one of our household." The sons of this Hugh Giffard, by Sybilla de Cormeilles, were specially remarkable in this reign. One brother, Walter, was elevated to the See of Bath, 1264; and subsequently was advanced to the Archiepiscopal Throne of York, which he held until his death in 1279. Another brother, Godfrey, was advanced to the dignity of Bishop of Worcester, which See he held for no less than 33 years. His will alludes so fully to the chapel and altar furniture at Boyton, that we cannot doubt that this prelate's piety and munificence led to the more elaborate architecture, as well as the separate endowment of the Mortuary Chapel in the Church of Boyton, wherein reclines the martial form of another brother, Sir Alexander Giffard, who fought the battles of the Cross on the parched plains of Egypt, whilst his more peaceful brethren, in their glorious cathedrals, and in their distant dioceses, were carrying on the war of faith against the powers of darkness.

To this warrior we shall presently return, as his history is eminently striking, and will give us a full excuse to depart from the more prosaic depths of Archæology.

It would seem that Hugh Giffard, the father of the two Bishops and the brave Crusader, had an elder son, who must have died leaving a son, a minor, who afterwards became John Lord Giffard of Brimsfield, whose history is remarkable. He seems to have carried off, a willing prize, from her castle at Canford, in 1271, Matilda, the widow of the third Longéspée. John Giffard, for this feudal rape of Helen, was summoned before the King, and met the charge of marrying the wealthy widow by the rejoinder that she was a willing spoil, and by paying the King 300 marks; the charge was dropped on condition she made no further complaint. It would appear that the family of Giffard divided into two branches—that of Boyton and Brimsfield were re-united in the person of the son of this John Giffard, for we find that the whole estates of both branches were centred in John Giffard, surnamed Le Rych, who, joining in the rebellion of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, was taken prisoner at the battle of Boroughbridge, and was executed at Gloucester, his vast estates being all forfeited to the Crown, with the exception of a life interest in the Manor of Boyton, which was reserved to his mother, the Lady Margaret, at whose death the whole estates passed to the Crown.

In the memoir of Boyton Church we have mentioned that there exists a peculiarly beautiful Mortuary Chapel of the transition period between Early English and Decorated. This Chapel we can hardly doubt from its peculiar style, as well as from collateral evidence, was founded by Bishop Godfrey, for the resting place of his brother, Sir Alexander the Crusader, and for the good of the souls of his ancestors. The Crusader's tomb was probably placed in its present situation by the Bishop; the architectural decoration of the tomb would seem to mark the execution as rather earlier than some parts of the Chapel, as the tomb had been made and placed perhaps in the Church, before the side Chapel was finished possibly, in a wall niche, or even against the south wall. This view is confirmed by the singular fact that the tracery on the inner side of the tomb

towards the Church, is of earlier date than the side now exposed to the Mortuary Chapel. But the person indicated by the effigy on the tomb cannot be doubtful. The form is that of a Crusader, in the chain armour and flat helmet of the reign of Henry III. The triangular shield, the long sword, fitted for double-handed use, the rude spurs, the crossed legs, all show the soldier of the Cross, exactly clad as the knightly warriors of that particular reign were clad, whilst the armorial bearings on the shield mark him as once being a younger scion of the noble house of Giffard.

Who he was and *what* he was, whose silent form in stone covers the ashes that are below, two contemporaneous histories declare. It is the effigy of Sir Alexander Giffard, who went to that Crusade which was headed by St. Louis of France, and which numbered amongst its most valiant champions and illustrious names, William Longéspée, the second of that name, the grandson of King Henry II. and Fair Rosamond, the nephew of Richard Cœur de Lion, the cousin of King Henry III.

According to the strict laws of feudal tenancy, Sir Alexander Giffard left his native home at Boyton, and followed his Liege Lord, the gallant Longéspée, to the war. The result of that Crusade was much like all the rest. The fiery valour of the Christian Chivalry at first carried all before it, then jealousies and divisions ensued. The final catastrophe to the English knights and their contingent, is fully described by Matthew Paris, and in a Minstrel's Poem, which exists to this day, in the Cottonian Collection of manuscripts, Julius A. v. fol. 76-6. This very curious rhythmical history has been translated in the Excerpta Historica, 1831. It can hardly be exceeded in quaint particularity and touching fidelity, whilst the narrative gives a most brilliant picture of the calm courage, and yet chivalrous heroism of the English Knight of that day. No Napiers or Wellingtons can exceed the valourous Knight who, in the scorching plains of Egypt, in the year 1249, showed precisely the same martial vigour and determination which, under happier auspices, and with the appliances of modern skill in war, crumbled the walls of Acre, or overthrew the legions of France.

In the early part of February, 1250, St. Louis of France, invited

by the treacherous Soldan of Egypt, determined to march upon Cairo. The town of Mansoura was in the way of the march of the Crusaders, and, without waiting for the main body of the army to come up, the fiery Compte d'Artois determined to attack the town. In vain did Longéspée, and the Master of the Temple, and the other Chiefs dissuade the rash d'Artois from his mad undertaking. Accusing the other Generals of cowardice, he insisted upon an immediate advance—the town seemed deserted, they had but to *occupy* rather than to attack. So far Matt. Paris. The lay of the minstrel then takes up the tale:—

"With pity and grief let the tale now be told
Of Longspée the hardy, the warrior bold,
Who at Babylon shed his life's blood so free,
As along with King Louis he led his armye.
At a castle of Egypt, Mansoura by name,
Which in Paynim renown shall be well known to fame,
For there was King Louis and there was his train
Bound fast in the Infidel's soul-goading chain."

The accounts of both Matthew Paris and the Minstrel agree in what follows:—Stung by the reproaches of d'Artois, the gallant Longéspée exclaimed, "Now proceed when you please, I will be before you as eager as you will, I will still be the foremost!" The Christian Knights rush forward—the gates of Mansoura are open—nothing hinders, they dash through the gates; but no sooner were they thoroughly enclosed than the fearful stratagem of the Infidel Host comes to view—the enemy rise up on every side—the city is swarming with the Light Infantry of the Saracens. Arrows fly on every side—ponderous stones are rolled down from the battlements; the Chroniclers declare that even poisoned arrows were amongst the deadly artillery let loose upon them—the gates are closed—they are hemmed into this fearful charnel house—the river prevents escape on the only open side of the fortress—d'Artois seems to have been early seized with a panic—he charges the opposing enemy—cuts his way through the ranks and, plunging into the river, is drowned.

The English band of heroes remain—Sir Alexander Giffard is mentioned with Sir Robert de Vere, and other Knights as standing

by Longéspée—the Saracens again and again try to cut them down—Sir Robert de Vere is mentioned as setting his back to a wall and slaying 17 Saracens "before his soul went rejoicing to God"—Longéspée fights on—Giffard is described as the trusty knight who was ever distinguished for his activity in arms—the good knights kept firmly together, each as close to the rest as he well could be. Around these five knights now gathered a great host of the infidels well provided with horses and arms, and the knights when they saw them were much dismayed—"Quant veint les chivalers mulct sunt esmaez." Sir Alexander Giffard then says to his Lord, "Sir, for the love of God, what is your counsel regarding this host of Saracens which now comes against us? shall we remain here, or fly for fear of them?" The Earl then answered with a steadfast heart, "Here ought each of us to show his prowess; let us ride on to encounter these dogs; for the love of Jesus Christ we will die here—for the love of Jesus Christ came we here to win by prowess our inheritance, the Bliss of Heaven." In the midst of the din and confusion and horror of this fearful butchery, the valiant Longéspée addressed his faithful follower, Sir Alexander Giffard, and thus lays his commands as liege Lord upon him:—

"If you can escape, you, who have the care of my goods, and are my knight, distribute my goods among my people in this manner: —First, give to the poor brethren of holy houses to sing for my soul, that it may forthwith be received into bliss; and to the poor English who have fought in the army, to the poor sick who are in greatest need, to the lepers and orphans, that they may all pray for my soul; give for my soul my gold and my silver; my stores and my arms give to my good followers, and bestow all my other goods so wisely, that with me you may attain to bliss with God."

There is something wonderfully striking and magnificent in this parley, as it were, in the midst of the din of war—the noble warrior's thought of home—his deep piety—his valorous resolve there to die—and, on the other hand, Giffard's feudal dependence on his lord, that made him as it were extempore executor to Longéspée, and, caused him to obey even when the high spirit and calm resolve of the Crusader would have made him wish to die with his Lord,

amidst the Paynim victims their sharp swords were sending, as they in their wild piety deemed, an acceptable offering to God.

Giffard instantly obeyed his lord's command, and dashing with his unwounded war-horse against the host of Saracens, he passed through, as Paris asserts, *graviter vulneratus*—he swam the river, reached the coast, and returning to England, probably died at Boyton in early manhood. The effigy represents a warrior in full vigour of age and form—his sword grasped by the right hand, and the point resting in the mouth of an heraldic beast, which has given rise to a strange local tradition, to which we may hereafter allude.

It is remarkable also, that the effigy at Boyton *exactly* resembles in form, attitude, armour, and general appearance the effigy of the gallant Longéspée the second,[1] which rests between two columns of that magnificent Cathedral which his father's pious munificence so much enriched, and wherein his noble father's bones already reposed.

Time and space will not allow more than a glance at the closing scene of the fatal assault of Mansoura. After Giffard's escape, the gallant band of English Knights stood firmly together, disdaining to fly, and resolved to sell their lives dearly. The brave De Vere —Sir Richard Guise—were slain. Still Longéspée fought on. The Saracen Emir offered him his life—his answer was fresh sweeps of his deadly sword. At last, a Saracen cut off his left foot; he still fought on, propped up by the Templar, Richard of Ascalon—his horse was killed, his right hand was maimed—grasping his sword for a last effort in his left hand, he inflicted a deadly wound on the face of a Saracen leader, who, in falling, crippled his remaining hand. The gallant hero then fell forward, and the Saracens rushing on, literally hewed the body to pieces. The metrical chronicler concludes this touching narrative with the solemn words, which surely are not ill-placed—"Jesus hath their souls in Paradise."

I trust my brother members will excuse the digression from the immediate family of Giffard; the exceeding gallantry of the leader,

[1] See Britton's Salisb. Cath. Mon., Pl. 3, F. 4.

who was wholly a Wiltshireman—the fidelity of the Giffard who proved himself true liegeman to his Lord—the fervent piety of the little band of heroes—all these strong points seem to invite the more peculiar notice I have taken of the Alexander Giffard, of whose effigy and tomb I am happy to present to our Association a very striking drawing by a most ingenious Archæologist as well as excellent draftsman, the Rev. G. Stallard.[1]

The history of the last scions of the Giffard family was clouded with the dark storms of the turbulent age in which they lived. The John Lord Giffard of Brimsfield, who carried off in 1271 Matilda Longéspée, widow of the son of the Hero of Mansoura, appears to have had a son, Sir John Giffard of Brimsfield, whose widow, Margaret, resided at Boyton until her death. The eldest son of this marriage was John Giffard, surnamed le Rych, from his vast estates.

This last of a most illustrious house joined in the rebellion of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and being taken prisoner with Lancaster at the battle of Boroughbridge, he was conveyed to Gloucester and was there beheaded. His vast estates were forfeited to the crown—a life-interest, however, being retained by his widowed mother, the Lady Margaret, upon whose death this family became extinct, at least in direct and positive genealogy.

I scarcely doubt that the last male Giffard was interred in the Church of Boyton, in the North Chapel. A very large slab of Purbeck marble was placed in the centre of this Chapel, which was evidently built for mortuary purposes: a very magnificent brass had once adorned the stone, and described no doubt who slept below. I had occasion to move this stone from its being wholly concealed by pews, and also from a sinking of the floor. Beneath the marble slab was a stone grave (not *coffin*), and in this lay a skeleton with the skull placed on the left side of the skeleton, as if on the interment this position had been originally established. The remains had apparently never been moved. The skeleton lay in perfect order, except the strange position of the

[1] See Vol. 1, p. 237.

head. Now, seeing that the widowed Margaret Giffard retained the Manor and Church of Boyton—that all Giffard's other estates were confiscated—seeing that this Chapel was built in the middle period of decorated architecture—*i.e.*, tempore Edward II.—seeing the magnificent slab—the signs of a fine brass—and no other family having been of distinction sufficient to justify such marks of pre-eminence except the Giffards—can I doubt that the headless skeleton was the form of John Giffard le Rych? whose body had probably been conveyed from Gloucester after execution, and interred in the church where his gallant ancestor Sir Alexander already slept, and where his widowed and bereaved mother the Lady Margaret slept at last. A curious memorial of John Giffard is in my possession, and is now in the Museum—it is the Baron's golden signet ring, which was found at Sherrington, where the castle of the Giffards once stood, and was found under a hearth-stone with several coins of the reign of Edward the Second.

I must conclude. I trust my brother Archæologists will accept this my hastily compiled memoir. Your Secretary will tell you how unwillingly I undertook a task that others would so much better have performed. I will hope another year there will be no possible crevice of our Archæology to be filled by the overtasked and very humble Vicar of a large parish.

ON THE

Architecture and Mosaics of Wilton Church.

By James E. Nightingale, Esq.

In an ordinary way there would be little to connect a body of Archæologists with a newly-erected church, but in the present instance we have the type of a style of architecture seldom seen in the North of Europe, and scarcely at all in England, except in that modified form known as the Norman style, and which preceded the introduction of the pointed arch.

Accustomed as we are to the different phases of Gothic architecture—the offspring of the North—comparatively little is known of the Byzantine and Romanesque styles which are found in Southern Europe. Now as we have in Wilton Church a well-developed example of the latter style, differing so materially from our Northern Gothic—although both came originally from the same source—I think it will be no loss of time if we take advantage of this building in the way of illustration of early Christian architecture, especially as it contains, besides ancient stained glass, some of the old Italian mosaics, specimens of which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find elsewhere in this country.

During the first three centuries of the Christian æra, churches can scarcely be said to have existed. The ordinary places of worship of the early Christians were confined to catacombs and other secret places. During this same period the architecture of the heathen Romans had gradually deteriorated; and this followed so regular a course that when the Emperor Constantine, in the year 323, embraced the Christian faith, Roman architecture was at its worst.

An entirely new order of sacred architecture now arose. The Christian ceremonies required large spaces for the assemblage of the

congregation at certain periods. The heathen temple was simply the shrine of the image of the deity; the mass of worshippers assembled in front of the temples where sacrifices were offered upon the altars in the open air.

But there was in use at Rome at that time another species of building whose design seemed better calculated for the exigencies of Christian worship, besides avoiding the form of the pagan temple. This was the Hall of Justice—the Basilica. If the buildings themselves were not actually used for Christian worship, their forms and general arrangement were so well adapted to the purpose that they were imitated with little change.

These buildings were oblong, and divided by a double range of columns into a central avenue and two lateral aisles. At the extremity was a transverse aisle or transept, containing the semicircular recess, called the tribune or apsis, with a ceiling rounded off like the head of a niche.

This part was raised a few steps above the rest of the interior; in front stood an altar, and behind it sat the judge with his councillors.

If we divest Wilton Church of the campanile or bell-tower, we have, so to speak, an ancient basilica adapted to the purpose of Christian worship. The form of the central avenue allowed it to be easily converted into the nave or ship of St. Peter, the great characteristic of a Christian church; one of the lateral aisles, as in the courts of justice, was set apart for the males, the other for the females.

The raised apsis or tribune, which was peculiarly the seat of justice, became the presbytery or receptacle of the superior clergy. In its centre stood the throne of the Bishop, who might thence, like a true Episcopus, look down upon the congregation. Between the tribune and the body of the nave was the choir, surrounded by its *cancelli* or inclosures; on either side of the choir arose the *ambones*, the pulpits, from whence the Epistle and Gospel were respectively read. The elaborate pulpit in Wilton Church may fairly represent one of these. In later times, when altars, no longer insulated, did not permit the bishops and clergy to be seen behind

them, the presbytery was removed from the apsis at its back to the choir in front. All the examples and fragments of these early ritual arrangements, which still exist in the venerable church of San Clemente at Rome and elsewhere, are of richly worked marble, very generally adorned with mosaics, partly of glass and partly of precious marbles. The basilica, thus modified and adapted to Christian worship, contained the germ of the Ecclesiastical architecture of all Christendom.

Another style of Christian architecture, however, arose almost simultaneously with the adoption of the Basilica at Rome. The Emperor Constantine having transferred the seat of empire to Byzantium, there immediately sprung into existence a new form, which to this day is prevalent in the East.

The Eastern Christians seemed to have taken the models of their churches from the great domed halls of the public baths. Instead of the long nave and transverse presbytery of the Roman basilica, four naves or pillared avenues of equal length and breadth were disposed at right angles to each other, so as to form the figure of a cross; a dome or cupola was raised in the centre, resting on four pier masses; and in the more sumptuous Byzantine churches, smaller cupolas were reared at the extremities of the four limbs of the cross.

Another peculiarity consisted in the squareness of their buildings; they did not delight in vistas; the exteriors were imposing only from the numerous domes which formed the roofs, and the multitude of curves and semi-circular arches in every direction. The capitals and columns of earlier buildings were used oftentimes with incongruous effect; and, where new capitals had to be restored, no attempt was made to copy the classic examples. They became little more than square blocks, tapered down to the shaft, and decorated with foliage in low relief, or with a sort of basket-work, peculiar to the style.

The Mosque of Santa Sophia, at Constantinople, as rebuilt by Justinian, in the 6th century, may be considered the model of Byzantine architecture. The church of San Vitale, at Ravenna, also built by that Emperor, is interesting, as marking the first

appearance of the Byzantine cupola in Italy; to which may be added St. Mark's, at Venice, which was mostly built by Greek architects, during the 11th and 12th centuries.

This style, under various names and modifications, has flourished to the present day wherever the Oriental church or Mohamedanism exist. The Arabs adopted it from the first. The Kremlin of Moscow, the Alhambra of Granada, the Saracenic remains in Sicily, and the tombs of the Memlook kings near Cairo, all claim the same unmistakeable origin. These two new Christian styles, then, which had risen at Rome and Constantinople, were each destined to a long and uncontested supremacy, respectively in the East and West, and, in their combination, to become the parents of the architecture of Lombardy, and ultimately of the Pointed or Gothic.

The influence of the Lombards in Italy, and the iconoclastic rupture of the 8th century (by which a multitude of Greek artists were scattered over the continent), gave a new impulse to Western Europe. Italy became politically independent of the Byzantine Empire, and the Church of Rome thenceforward independent of that of Constantinople. A more advanced style of architecture, with a complete and connected system of forms, soon prevailed wherever the Latin Church spread its influence, and the associated body of freemasons powerfully contributed to its diffusion over Europe. It has been called Lombardic, or perhaps, more conveniently Romanesque, connecting the Basilica of the Western Empire with the buildings destined for the same purpose in the East; it forms a connecting link between the Classic and Gothic styles of architecture.

It retained the cupola as well as the the cruciform plan of the Byzantine style, not, however, in the form of a Greek cross of four equal limbs, but by an elongation of the nave opposite the sanctuary, now distinctively called the Latin Cross. The apsis or tribune is retained, but generally pierced with windows, narrow in proportion to their height, as at Wilton. The columns of the nave round and plain; at a later date, no longer isolated, but clustered so as to form compound piers. The smaller and more ornamental

are frequently polygonic, or fluted, or twisted together spirally or in zig-zags, as in the beautiful example of the cloister at Wilton, connecting the campanile with the main building. Another characteristic of the Romanesque is the use of the arched window, subdivided by a small central column into two smaller arched openings, as in the clerestory at Wilton. The capitals in general become compositions of scrolls and foliage, or combinations of animals and human beings, sometimes simply imitated from nature, in other instances monstrous and grotesque. A series of these elaborate capitals is found decorating the columns of the nave in Wilton Church.

The narthex or portico of entrance becomes a highly decorated canopied porch supported by slender pillars resting on sculptured monsters; of which we have a fine example at Wilton, as well as of the usual Katherine-wheel window above, inclosed in a richly-circled rosette. The oldest Latin churches subsequent to the basilica generally represent in their front the figure of our Saviour, or the Virgin, or patron Saint, in a niche or projecting canopy; at Wilton this is seen in the form of an angel giving benediction. The four figures emblematic of the Evangelists, usually disposed round this figure, are found in the frontispiece of Wilton church surrounding the wheel window below. I need scarcely add that the round arch is exclusively employed in pure Romanesque architecture.

The campanile or bell-tower is an important adjunct to the Lombard churches, and forms a fine feature in the church at Wilton.

This Romanesque style was never entirely superseded in Italy till the revival of Classical architecture, and, generally speaking, so many schools and styles had a concurrent existence, that the data by which we judge of a building in England lose much of their certainty when here applied.

On this side of the Alps the Romanesque is seen in most perfection at Cologne and along the banks of the Rhine; it gradually spread over the North of Europe, undergoing serious modifications or curtailments; it reached England about the time of the Conquest, when it became what we usually term the Norman style.

We have fine examples in the cathedral and church of St. Cross at Winchester, Romsey Abbey, and at Christchurch Priory, as well as in St. John's and St. Mary's at Devizes.

The commencement of the 13th century brought with it a violent and remarkable change in the Ecclesiastical architecture of Northern Europe; the heavy ponderous forms and details of the Northern Romanesque suddenly sprung up into the light and elegant lancet, the pointed arch succeeded the round, and then took place a complete deviation from, and contrast to, the whole spirit of Christian architecture. The most remarkable point of distinction was the substitution of the vertical for the horizontal principle.

Instead of heavy massive members, square-edged projections, and the pilasters, cornices, and entablatures of the Roman style, we have elongated pillars variously clustered and combined, prolonged by corresponding mouldings along the arches, and running continuously into the vaulting; also the use of strongly projecting buttresses, which shoot upwards and terminate in pinnacles, with a constant tendency to the predominance and prolongation of vertical lines.

The question of the causes of the transition from one of these styles to the other has been much canvassed. The origin of the pointed arch has generally been put forward as the most important branch of the inquiry; this, however, by no means embraces the whole question, for it is possible for a building to be decidedly Gothic in character, while it has scarcely a single detail which can be pronounced purely Gothic. The church of St. Eustache in Paris is an illustration of this. Besides, the pointed arch existed several centuries before Gothic architecture was known. I saw not long since in Egypt a fully developed series of pointed arches in a curious building at Old Cairo, called the Nilometer, probably of the ninth century; and again, the mosque of Tailoom at Cairo has completely formed pointed arches in abundance; this was built A.D. 879.

The predominance of the vertical line, then, is the great distinguishing feature of Gothic architecture; it would be impossible to have a more apt or beautiful illustration of this principle than

in the glorious exterior of the cathedral under whose shadow we are now assembled.[1]

Gothic architecture seems to have required, as a condition of its existence and vitality, the principle of perpetual change. It will not be necessary to follow the different beautiful phases of this style which succeeded each other so rapidly, till, after the brief but brilliant period of the cinque-cento, it ceased altogether in the 16th century.

Gothic architecture never took root in Italy. Several varieties and distinct schools may be found, and capable of certain rules and arrangements, as Professor Willis has shown; but they never seem to have succeeded wholly in throwing off the influence of classical examples. The great cathedral at Milan, magnificent as it is, will scarcely bear the test of the principles of genuine Gothic; whilst the really fine Gothic church at Assisi—that storehouse of Christian art—is known to have been built by a German, Jacopo Tedesco.

As the architecture of the early Christian churches was an adaptation of a style previously existing in ancient Rome, so too was the origin of their peculiar decoration—namely Mosaic. The tessellated pavement was popular throughout Rome and its colonies; many fine examples have been found and still exist in this country: at Thruxton and at Cirencester, both on the borders of this county, magnificent specimens have been brought to light.

From the time of Constantine down to the 14th century this art seems to have been practised almost entirely by the Greeks. A distinguishing feature in the churches of the Byzantine school is the profusion and splendid display they present of mosaic work:

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[1] The ground-plan of the Cathedral at Salisbury, like several of the large churches in England, is that of a Greek Cross with double transverse arms. This is more decidedly Oriental and Byzantine than the ordinary Greek Cross of four equal limbs; it is found at Athens and in Mount Athos in buildings of a very remote period. Nothing analogous exists in France. M. Didron cites this fact as another proof of the existence of a certain Byzantine influence to be found in monuments in England. See "Manual d'Iconographie Chrétienne," pp. 371, 382; and "Christian Iconography," p. 380. (Bohn's Ed.) Similar Byzantine traditions have been traced in monuments of an earlier period in Ireland.

the most gorgeous is the glass tessellation usually applied to walls and vaults; the groundwork is almost invariably of gold; figures, architectural forms, and conventional foliage are formed of irregular pieces of glass of all tones of colour. There are many churches in Rome, and in other parts of Italy, where these mosaics still exist in great perfection; but it is in Sicily where they are seen in still greater splendour, in the Capella Palatina at Palermo; and at Monreale every part of the interior is coated with this magnificent decoration.

The parts, however, usually covered with this sumptuous incrustation consist of the semi-dome of the apse and the adjacent walls of the sanctuary within the triumphal arch. In the middle ages, when every part of a church had a symbolic meaning, this was figurative of the transition through death from the Church militant on earth to the Church triumphant in Heaven. Here, then, was usually represented our Saviour in Glory, a colossal seated figure, giving the benediction, and surrounded by his Prophets, Apostles, and Saints.

At the commencement of the 14th century the rapid improvement of painting under Giotto, and the superior resources of fresco, superseded what may be called the high art of the mosaicist.

It is true we have none of this elaborate kind of mosaic at Wilton, but there are some good specimens of the same material as applied to the decoration of ambones, columns, &c., and usually called Opus Grecanicum. It will be found in and about the chancel in the form of twisted marble pillars, ornamented with a spiral branch of mosaic, also some panels of the usual geometrical pattern; some smaller pillars are also used in the pulpit. It is formed of small cubes of variously-coloured and gilded "Smalto," inserted to the depth of about half-an-inch into grooves cut in white marble; these simple forms are arranged in such geometrical combination as to compose the most elaborate patterns. The modern additions will easily be distinguished from the old work; they are interesting, however, as showing something like a revival of the art.

Nothing can exceed the beauty of this kind of decoration as seen

in the rich profusion of some of the Italian churches, the most charming of all perhaps being the pillars of the cloister of St. John Lateran at Rome.

The Wilton mosaics, however, have a considerable interest from their date and history being known. They originally formed part of a shrine set up in 1256, in the church of Santa Maria Maggiore at Rome. In the course of some alterations made there during the last century, they were purchased and sent to this country by Sir W. Hamilton, and remained at Strawberry Hill till Walpole's collection was dispersed a few years since.

There exist also in Westminster Abbey some mutilated remains of a similar date and character, in the shrine of Edward the Confessor, finished in 1270, and in the tomb of Henry III., who died in 1272. Walpole supposes that these latter works in Westminster Abbey, and possibly the mosaics now at Wilton, were made by Pietro Cavallini, the well-known mosaicist and painter, and pupil of Giotto; this, however, could not have been the case, as Cavallini was not born till 1259. The very interesting but dilapidated relics still in Westminster Abbey, were in all probability made by Italian artists.

There is still another kind of mosaic of great antiquity—the Opus Alexandrinum, ordinarily used for the pavement of churches, and composed solely of the three materials—porphyry, serpentine, and white or slightly coloured marble; these are embedded in grooves cut in marble slabs, allowing a white line to develope the geometrical base of the pattern.

A small but perfect example will be found in Wilton Church of the Opus Alexandrinum; it has been laid down in the pavement of the entrance porch, and was brought from Italy.

A larger piece of this kind of mosaic, but of modern Italian manufacture, will be found in the pavement at the foot of the steps of the chancel, between the pulpit and the reading desk.

The use of mosaic is unquestionably one of the most beautiful as well as the most enduring modes of church decoration. The variety of composition is endless, from the simple square and circle to the most intricate labyrinth of interlaced work; they display almost

every variety and combination of colour, from the most retiring drab or grey to the gorgeous splendour of gold and purple.

Some very interesting Glass of several different periods will be found in Wilton Church. The windows of the central apse are mostly fitted with glass of the 13th century; in the smaller apses are some curious pieces of the decorated and later periods; several whole-length figures are remarkable for their good drawing and brilliancy of colour. In the side aisle window nearest the campanile, are arranged two portions of earlier windows of good cinquecento work.

I must now offer an apology for this imperfect treatment of a subject which I dare say many of the members are more fully acquainted with than myself, and add one word in honour of the founder, who has so nobly dedicated the gifts he has received,

Ad majorem Dei gloriam.

Some Notices of the Library at Stourhead.

By J. B. Nichols, F.S.A.

It is with great diffidence, but with feelings of high gratification, that I venture to address a few observations to the notice of this respectable company, composed chiefly of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

I came here at the invitation of my old friend Mr. Britton; and I am sure it must be gratifying to the members of this Society, as well as to himself, that his topographical collections for Wiltshire should remain entire, and be deposited in one of the principal towns of his native county.

Had it pleased Providence to have spared the life of my late patron and friend, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, I can hardly conceive the delight he would have felt in the establishment of this Association. But he lived not in vain. For more than 30 years he devoted the best energies of his active and generous mind to the elucidation of the Ancient and Modern History of Wiltshire.

Not content with his own personal exertions, he gathered around him a body of able and judicious assistants. And herein he acted wisely and with forethought, for how many of our best topographers have left their histories incomplete, from the life of one man being found insufficient for such laborious undertakings. Witness, the History of Staffordshire, by the Rev. Stebbing Shaw; the History of Durham, by Mr. Surtees; and the History of Northamptonshire, by Mr. George Baker. And it may be noticed that Sir Richard Hoare himself died, leaving his History of Modern Wiltshire to be completed by his coadjutors. Wisely, however, had he prepared for such an interruption to his labours by the munificent directions he had left in his will, which were ably seconded by his brother and executor, Mr. Merrick Hoare.

Of the zealous coadjutors to Sir Richard Hoare's History of Wilts, the greater part are now no more. Among them may be noticed James Everard Baron Arundell, Mr. William Cunnington, the Rev. John Offer, Charles Bowles, Esq., the Rev. William Lisle Bowles, Mr. Richard Harris, Henry Wansey, Esq., John Caley, Esq., Robert Benson, Esq., and Henry Hatcher, Esq.

A few of Sir Richard Hoare's assistants are still living; and the manuscript collections of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.; of George Matcham, Esq., L.L.D.; of the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A.; of J. Britton, Esq.; of William Henry Black, Esq.; and J. G. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., will, I trust, still be added to the illustration of other objects in the county.

It is gratifying also to refer to what has already been published relative to Wiltshire since Sir Richard Hoare's death. The following may be noticed:—The History of Grittleton, by the Rev. J. E. Jackson; the History of the Manor and Ancient Barony of Castle Combe, by George Poulett Scrope, Esq., M.P.; the Memoir of John Aubrey, F.R.S., and an edition of Aubrey's Natural History of Wiltshire, by John Britton, Esq.; an Account of the Manor House at South Wraxhall, by Mr. Walker; the History of Marlborough, by Mr. Waylen, &c.

The meeting of the Archæological Institute in this city in 1849 was delighted by an Essay on the Results of Archæological Investigation in Wiltshire, by George Matcham, Esq., L.L.D., and with the interesting Topographical Gleanings of Stourhead, from 1825 to 1833, by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, in which he has so ably sketched the character of Sir Richard Hoare and his literary associates.

And the proceedings of the first meeting of this Society at Devizes are doubtless fresh in the recollection of the members, when Mr. Poulett Scrope favoured the meeting with so eloquent an Inaugural Address in which he took an able review of the antiquities of Wiltshire, and of what had been done for their elucidation.

The magnificent collection of Manuscripts, Books, and Drawings collected by Sir Richard Hoare for the illustration of the History of Wilts, and now tranquilly reposing in the Library of Stourhead,

were brought under my notice many years ago whilst forming a catalogue of them, at the request of his executors, Merrick Hoare and Henry Charles Hoare, Esqrs. I therefore venture to congratulate this Society on the accumulation of such a valuable treasure existing in the county, which has been made an heir-loom in the family by the will of Sir Richard Hoare, and no doubt will, by the liberality of the present Sir Hugh Hoare and the possessors for the time being, become accessible in future to all who know how to value the privilege.

I hope I shall not be thought tedious if I glance at a few objects of interest, more particularly relative to Wiltshire, in the Library of Stourhead.

The MS. collections from which Sir Richard Hoare and his coadjutors compiled the Antient History of Wilts, and his more voluminous History of Modern Wiltshire. The objects sought to be accomplished were thus concisely stated by Sir Richard Hoare, in his preface to the "Hundred of Mere":—

"To rescue from total oblivion the relics of Antient Britain; to illustrate the remaining vestiges of its conquerors, the Romans; to investigate the monastic and ecclesiastical history of our county; to trace the genealogy of distinguished families, and the descent of property; to record the monumental inscriptions, and the biography of celebrated characters; and above all, to endeavour by this example to excite the zeal of my fellow countrymen in the same desirable cause, is the sole purport of this my humble undertaking."

It is gratifying to know that this example has been followed by several eminent individuals, some of whom I have the pleasure of seeing in this room.

The History of Modern Wiltshire may be considered as one of the scarcest, as well as most valuable books of its kind. A very small impression of the work was printed; and many single volumes having been presented by Sir R. C. Hoare to friends resident in the particular Hundred described, perfect sets are comparatively few in number. It consists of eleven parts, forming six volumes.

Vol. I. Contains the Hundreds of Mere and Heytesbury, by Sir Richard Colt Hoare.

Vol. II. The Hundreds of Branch and Dole, by the Rev. John Offer and Sir R. C. Hoare. The Hundreds of Everley, Ambresbury, and Underditch, by Sir R. C. Hoare.

Vol. III. The Hundred of Westbury, by Mr. Richard Harris and Sir R. C. Hoare. The Hundred of Warminster, by Henry Wansey, Esq. and Sir R. C. Hoare. The Hundred of Downton, by George Matcham, Esq., L.L.D. The Hundred of South Damerham, by William Henry Black, Esq. and Sir R. C. Hoare. The Hundred of Cawden, by Sir R. C. Hoare.

Vol. IV. The Hundred of Dunworth and Vale of Noddre, by James Everard Baron Arundell and Sir R. C. Hoare. The Hundred of Chalk, by Charles Bowles, Esq., of Shaftesbury.

Vol. V. The Hundred of Alderbury, by Sir R. C. Hoare and John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A. The Hundred of Frustfield, by George Matcham, Esq., L.L.D. and Sir R. C. Hoare. General Index to the preceding five volumes.

Vol. VI. The City of Salisbury, by Henry Hatcher, Esq., assisted by the Collections of Sir R. C. Hoare and Robert Benson, Esq., Recorder of Salisbury.

Among the drawings at Stourhead relating to Wiltshire, may be noticed:—

A magnificent collection of drawings of churches, monuments, fonts, and antient mansions in Wilts, drawn under the direction of Sir Richard Hoare, at an unlimited expense, by Mr. John Buckler, F.S.A., which were thus noticed by Sir Richard Hoare, in his own catalogue:—

"The love of topography has induced me to collect as many books as could be procured relating to the General History of Britain; but my attention has been paid in a higher degree to that of the Province in which I reside, on which account I employed Mr. John Buckler, an artist every way competent to perform the task, in making drawings of every church, every curious font, brass or tomb, and every remarkable mansion, which laborious undertaking he has now happily completed, and much to my satisfaction, in ten folio volumes."

Architectural Views of Malmesbury Abbey, in 47 drawings; and of Lacock Abbey, in 14 drawings, both by Mr. John Carter, F.S.A. They are also thus noticed by Sir R. C. Hoare:—

"The fine abbey at Malmesbury, most powerfully excited both my admiration and attention from the very moment I first viewed it. I therefore prevailed upon Mr. John Carter to devote a summer to the minute investigation

of this fine relic. He completed his work to my satisfaction, and availed himself of the same opportunity in making plans and views of the celebrated Nunnery of Lacock. These Malmesbury and Lacock drawings cost £189 3s. 6d. Thus have I endeavoured by rescuing from oblivion the many curious specimens of antient architecture with which this county abounds, not only to hand down their merits to posterity, but to make myself acquainted with buildings and antiquities of which I was before in a good measure ignorant."

A series of eight exterior and interior views of Salisbury Cathedral, by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., thus noticed by Sir R. C. Hoare:—

"They are executed in a style of excellence, which referring to Mr. Turner's first love of study in architecture and water-colours, will not disgrace him as a Royal Academician and a very distinguished painter in oils."

It may be considered superfluous to remark how valuable these drawings have become since the death of this wonderfully gifted artist.

An interleaved copy of Sir Richard Hoare's Hungerfordiana, mounted on folio paper, and illustrated by numerous drawings by Mr. John Buckler, F.S.A., portraits, &c.

A splendid volume of drawings of monuments at Salisbury, Wilton, and Farley Castle, by Mr. Charles Trotter.

An interesting collection of 33 beautiful drawings by that eminent artist in water-colours, Mr. Francis Nicholson, of the Rural Scenery at Stourhead.

A magnificent volume of 52 drawings of vases, celts, and other antiquities found in Wiltshire, mostly engraved in "Antient Wiltshire."

The Museum of British Antiquities at Stourhead cannot be visited without the greatest interest. Sir Richard thus speaks of it:—

"In our endeavours to trace the manners and customs of antient nations, we can only judge by those relics still remaining; and fortunately, there have been sufficient of these left in my own county to illustrate in a great measure the history of our Antient Britons.

"Twenty years of my younger days were pleasantly employed in the investigation of the early inhabitants of our island; and I hope most satisfactorily; for they have led me from the places of their first settlements to the sites of their final interments; the former having been ascertained by the remains dug up by our spades; the latter by the tumuli and their contents.

"These relics have been arranged, and carefully preserved in glass cases, for the inspection of those persons whose curiosity may induce them to investigate the history of other times."

Next to his adopted county of Wilts, no part of the United Kingdom interested Sir Richard Hoare so much as Wales. His Library is particularly rich in Drawings, Manuscripts, and Books, illustrative of its history; among which the following may be noticed:—

Three folio volumes of Drawings in South Wales, by Mr. John Carter, F.S.A.

A collection of Ecclesiastical, Monumental, and Cathedral Antiquities in North Wales, by Mr. John Buckler, F.S.A.

Twenty-one fine drawings of St. Donat's, St. Albans, &c., in Glamorganshire, by Mr. John Buckler and Mr. J. C. Buckler.

Four volumes of Drawings in Wales, by Sir R. C. Hoare.

Eleven volumes of Tours in Wales, by Sir R. C. Hoare.

Of the first two collections Sir R. Hoare thus speaks:—

"The History, Antiquities, and Scenery of North and South Wales, having for a long while become so familiar to me, and so frequently handled by my own pencil, I was desirous of adding those subjects to my collection that were not within the reach of my own abilities. On which account I commissioned in 1801, Mr. John Carter, a most able artist in the line of architecture and monumental antiquities, to undertake a journey through South Wales, and to draw every subject that might appear interesting to him. This he happily completed and presented me with his valuable collection in three volumes folio.

"Actuated by the same feeling towards North Wales, I engaged Mr. John Buckler to pursue the same plan, which he also completed in one folio volume much to my satisfaction.

"Thus I have been enabled to rescue many valuable records of British Antiquities, some of which have already suffered since our visitation, and others threaten a speedy decay."

The Library at Stourhead is also rich in foreign books. But his collection of Books on the History and Topography of Italy had already become public property before the death of Sir Richard Hoare, having been presented by him to the British Museum in 1825. Of this collection he printed a catalogue in 1812.

During his long residence on the Continent, Sir R. C. Hoare employed his pencil very assiduously, and has left about 1,100 drawings by himself and friends, bound in 18 volumes folio. Also a beautiful volume of Drawings in Saxony, Italy, France, Elba, and Sicily, by Mr. John Smith, from Sir R. C. Hoare's Sketches.

In the Library are ten original Drawings, by Canaletti, of Scenes at Venice.

In the Cabinet Room are many beautiful paintings of landscapes, among which are—

The Lake of Avernus, with the story of Æneas and the Sybil, by Joseph M. W. Turner, R.A.

The Lake of Nemi, by Wilson.

Diana and her Nymphs, by Zucharelli.

Two small Views at Venice, by Canaletti.

But I must abstain from noticing the numerous valuable paintings at Stourhead, and conclude by referring to the Drawings in Water-colours, in which their late possessor took so decided an interest.

Sir Richard Hoare observes:—

"Designs in Water-Colours have made, within these few years past, a most astonishing progress, and in many instances, may be said to have attained the acme of perfection; for I question if the series of Architectural Drawings of Salisbury, executed by J. M. W. Turner, Esq., R.A., will ever be surpassed.

"This rapid improvement in Water-Colour Drawing has taken place within my own memory; for, during my younger days, Paul Sandby was the monarch of the plain, and esteemed the best artist in this line. The most marked improvement in colouring was recognized in the drawings of Mr. John Smith, now living, and to whom, as an instructor, I owe the little I know of Drawing, but the advancement from *drawing* to *painting* in Water-Colours did not take place till after the introduction into England of the Drawings of Louis du Cros, a Swiss artist, who settled at Rome; his works proved the force as well as consequence that could be given to the unsubstantial body of Water-Colours, and to him I attribute the first knowledge and power of Water-Colours. Thence have sprung a numerous succession of artists in this line, a Turner, a Glover, a Nicholson, Reinagle, De Wint, Nash, *cum multis aliis*."

I have purposely confined myself to a few of the articles at Stourhead, but the collection is so valuable relative to every part of the United Kingdon and Ireland, that I must content myself with referring to the catalogue formed by me in 1840, of which the executors of the late Sir Richard Hoare did me the honour to print a small private impression for the use of the family and their friends, and of which a few copies were presented to public libraries. A copy is in Mr. Britton's collection now at Devizes and belonging to the Wilts Archæological Society, and another in the Library of the Salisbury Literary Institution, now the property of the Institution.

Intrenchments at Aldbourne.

By F. A. Carrington, Esq.

THESE intrenchments are four in number, and have not I believe been at all noticed by Sir R. C. Hoare or any other antiquary.

They are in size very much less than the fine and perfect specimens of intrenched camps in the neighbourhood.

The camp called Liddington Castle which is seven and a half acres in extent is about four miles North West of Aldbourne Church, and the camp called Barbury Castle which is twelve and a half acres in extent is about seven miles West of Aldbourne Church.

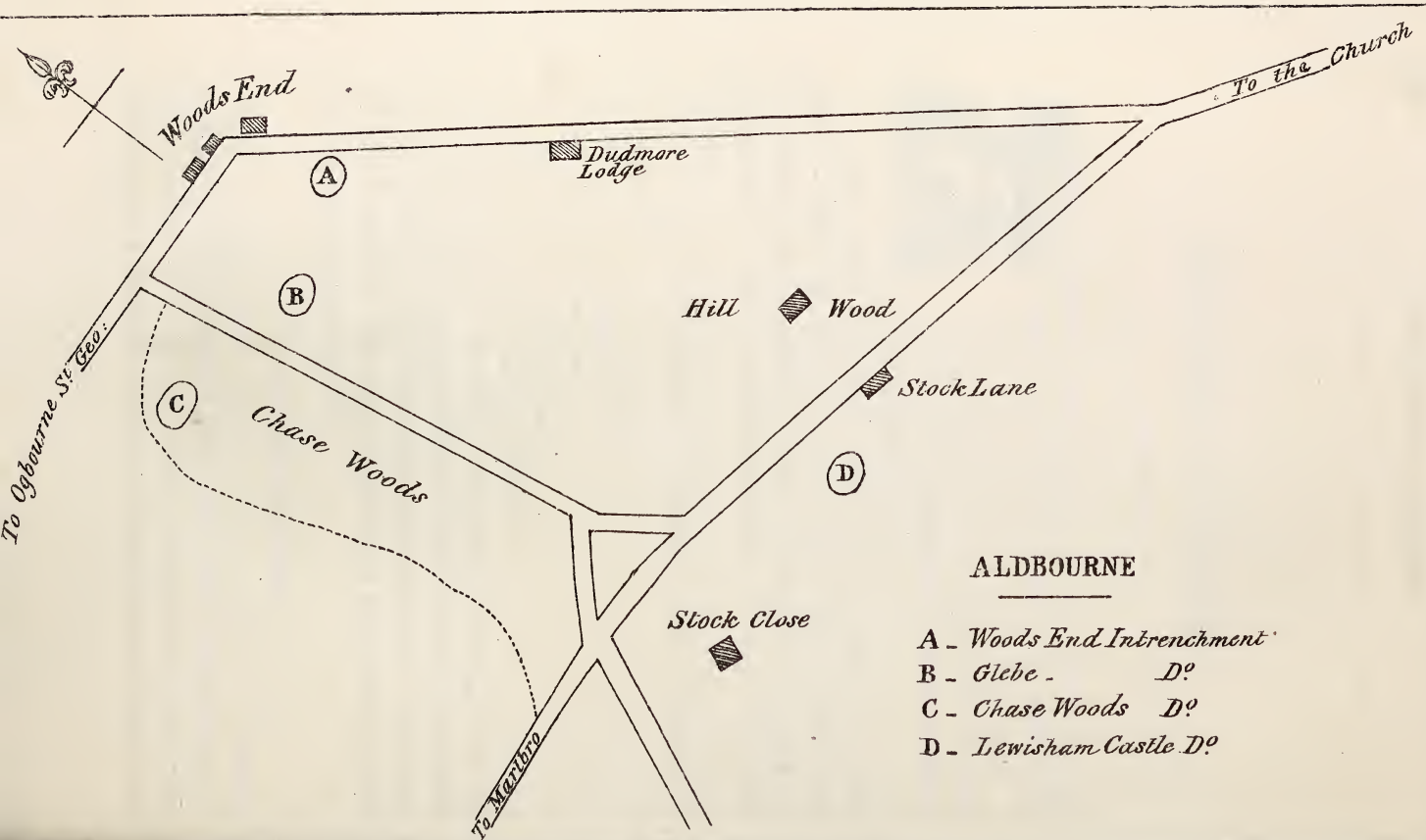
The four small intrenchments at Aldbourne I shall distinguish by the names of—

1. Woods-end Intrenchment.
2. Glebe Intrenchment.
3. Chase Woods Intrenchment.
4. Lewisham Castle Intrenchment.

The first three are I believe not known in the place by any names; the fourth is called Lewisham Castle in the Tithe apportionment of Aldbourne, and is shown in the Tithe-map of that Parish and numbered 210. The relative position of these intrenchments is shown by the annexed sketch.

1. Woods-end Intrenchment.

This is situated about a quarter of a mile East of Woods-end between that and Dudmore Lodge, and can be easily found as it is within 10 yards of the gateway leading through the quickset hedge which separates the field in which it is from the road which leads


Woods End
To the Church
Dudmore Lodge
A
B
Hill
Wood
To Ogbourne St. Geo:
C
Chase Woods
Stock Lane
D
ALDBOURNE
Stock Close
A - Woods End Intrenchment
B - Glebe - Do
C - Chase Woods Do
D - Lewisham Castle Do
To Marlbro

from Woods-end to Aldbourne. It is circular, and has a fosse, five yards wide, all round it; and the ground within the fosse is 40 yards in diameter. To the South West there is a steep descent, a narrow valley, and then a steep ascent to the intrenchment next described.

2. Glebe Intrenchment.

This is much larger than the one just described, and from repeated ploughings is not so distinctly marked. In both indeed the fosse though traceable is of very inconsiderable depth. It is about a quarter of a mile South West of that at Woods-end; and from their being on the brows of opposite steep ascents they are visible from each other. It has a fosse (indistinct now) of five yards wide, and is circular, the space within the fosse being not quite 120 yards in diameter. Both this and the Woods-end intrenchment are on what is now arable land, a part of the Vicar's allotment under the Aldbourne Enclosure Act of 1805; but in the reign of King Charles II. all this land was in a wood called Prior's Wood which adjoined Aldbourne Chase, as appeared by a map of that date which belonged to the late Rev. J. Seagram, who was for many years Vicar of Aldbourne.

3. Chase Woods Intrenchment.

These woods which adjoined Aldbourne Chase were grubbed up within the last few years when this intrenchment was first observed. From having been in a wood it is in much better preservation than either No. 1 or No. 2. The size is the same as the Woods-end intrenchment; but the fosse is five feet deep, measuring the depth from the top of a vallum about two feet high which is on the *outside* of the fosse. It is on perfectly level ground, but it is easily found by entering the Chase Woods by the gateway which is nearest to and about 150 yards from the direction-post on the Ogbourne St. George down, called the Round-hill down. It is within sight and about 100 yards from the gateway right-a-head.

4. Lewisham Castle Intrenchment.

This is on the brow of a hill in a field at the back of Stock-lane

farm buildings. It is stated in the Tithe Apportionment to contain 0a. 2r. 24p. It is circular and has a fosse six or seven feet deep, and five yards wide. It commands a view of the church and a small part of the town of Aldbourne; but it would hardly have been constructed for besieging the town as it is a mile and a half from it, a distance too great for the artillery of the reign of King Charles I., and, moreover, there was I believe no fighting anywhere near Aldbourne, except the attack on the rear of General Fairfax's army by Prince Rupert's cavalry, on the 18th of September, 1643, and this occurred near the end of Hungerford-street, in the town of Aldbourne, where many human skeletons have been found.

With respect to all these intrenchments it is worthy of consideration, whether they were constructed for deer hunting and not for any warlike purpose.

I was informed by the late Rev. J. Seagram that Aldbourne Chase was a favourite hunting ground of John of Gaunt, who lived at the very curious old mansion at Upper Upham (now the residence of Mr. Frampton), and also occupied a house which stood on the site of the Court-house, situate near Aldbourne Churchyard (now the residence of the Rev. G. P. Cleather), because there is no well at Upper Upham, and no water except rain water. Mr. Seagram also said that the Chase consisted of about 5,000 acres,

and that there was a warren of nearly 1,000 acres more. And I was told by the late Mr. Church of Hillwood, who died in the year 1852, at a very advanced age, that he recollected Aldbourne Chase before the enclosure in 1805, when a great part of it was covered with brambles, gorse, and thorn bushes, which grew up as high as a man's shoulders; so that persons with waggons, on horseback and on foot, could only go along the drives that were cut through this Wiltshire specimen of a jungle.

Near the Lewisham Castle intrenchment some arrow-heads have been found which are now in the possession of the Rev. E. Meyrick, Vicar of Chisledon.

F. A. Carrington.

Curious Endowment of a Chantry at Enford, Wilts.

This chantry is remarkable from the singularity of its endowment. Chantries were generally endowed with lands, houses, fixed rents charged on lands or pensions; though some of the priests of the chantries were what were called "stipendaries," which seems to import that the person who was bound to provide the chantry priest was not bound to pay him any fixed sum, but had to pay him whatever was agreed on between them.[1] The endowment of

[1] In the Parliamentary Survey of Livings in 1650 (a MS. in Lambeth Palace), vol. xvi. there is the following entry as to the living of Ebbesborne, Wilts:—"The Minister there is a Stipendiarie and to be pvided and paid his wages by the lessee (of the great Tithes) as appeareth by his Covenant."

the chantry at Enford differed from all these, and yet from the value of the endowment and the amount of the plate belonging to this chantry it was quite as good as most of the chantries in this diocese, which were generally worth about £6 or £7 a-year.

In the "Certificate of Colleges and Chantries for Wilts, No. 58," which is "The Report of the Surveye off all Collegs, Chauntries, ffree Chappells, Fraternytees, Brotherhoddis, Stypendaryees, Obbitts, Lyghts, Lampes, and Anniusaryes," taken by John Thynne and Willm. Wroughton, Knyghtes; Charles Bulkeley, John Barwicke, and Thomas Chafynne, Esquyers; Willm. Thornhyll and Lawrence Hyde, Gentylmen;" acting under the King's Commission, bearing date the 14th day of February, 2 Edward VI.[1] there is the following entry:—

"26 Westeleys Chuntre at Enforde Richard Morres of the age of lij yeres Incumbent. } *John Westeley, decessid, gave one thousand shepe to fynde a preste to synge at Endforde for ever.* Of whiche m$^{l.}$ shepe dyed dciiij$^{xx.}$ xij wherupon one pson Burde gave dlxxviij shepe toward the increase of the sayd stocke whiche be nowe dccciiij$^{xx.}$vj p^{i}sed at xvj$^{d.}$ the pes, and so letten to diuse (divers) men for the yerely rent of vij$^{li.}$ xiiij$^{s.}$ vj$^{d.}$

"The plate belongynge unto the sayd Chuntre—xxx onz. j quarters.

"The goodis and ornamentis belongynge unto the sayd Chuntre p^{i}sed at—xxij$^{d.}$

"And the sayd Incumbent is a vereye honeste poore man and hathe none other lyvinge but only this Chuntre and a man ryght able to Ssue (serve) a cure, and hath alwayes occupyed hymselfe in teachynge of children there."

The rent of the flock seems to be strange in amount as it does not come to any even sum per score.

There is no notice of this chantry in Sir R. C. Hoare's account of the Parish of Enford. [See History of the Hundred of Elstub and Everley, page 19—23]. A John Westley was Vicar of Enford from A.D. 1472 to 1494.

F. A. Carrington.

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1 This certificate is in the Public Record Office, in the Carlton Ride, London.

Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

The Sheriff of Wilts Imprisoned at Devizes.—This outrage was actually committed in 1741, by the partizans of Sir Edmund Thomas and Edward Bayntun Rolt, Esq., at a contested election for the borough of Chippenham; the object being to neutralize the hostile influence of Anthony Guy, Esq., not, of course, in his capacity of High Sheriff of the County, but as being the principal man in Chippenham and the oldest of the twelve burgesses who claimed the management of the affairs of that town. The offence however was equally great, and it is surprising that no reprisals were made by the injured party.

Mr. Guy having declared himself favourable to two other candidates, Alexander Hume and John Frederick, Esquires, it was resolved to get him out of the way, under pretence of an attachment for his Under-sheriff's omitting to make return of a writ against one Thomas Brown, for the small sum of £27 (an omission owing to the Under-sheriff's illness): and Richard Smith, a coroner of the county, actually proceeded to take Mr. Guy into custody, though that gentleman offered him £10,000 bail for his appearance. At the instigation of John Norris, Adam Tuck, and William Johnson the then bailiff or mayor, the coroner kept Mr. Guy all night in one of the Chippenham inns under a guard of armed men, and the next morning conveyed him with the same convoy to the town of Devizes, where he remained in custody till the election was over; after which they had the courtesy to carry him back to his own house and set him at liberty.

It is hardly necessary to add, that a petition from the unsuccessful candidates appealed against a return effected by such means; but though the Sheriff's party were finally defeated by a small majority in the House; it does not appear that any attempt

was made by their adversaries to disprove the above facts. They simply constitute an additional illustration of the numerous irregularities, which, at the period in question, characterised the management of the boroughs and society generally in the provinces, arising out of the balance of the Hanoverian and Jacobite factions. Mr. Guy was probably grandfather to the late eminent solicitor of Chippenham. J. Waylen.

Lamps on Beckhampton Down.—In 1743, the people of Marlborough obtained a clause to one of their road-bills, empowering them to erect lamps between their town and Shepherds' Shore. Surely their public spirit must have been on the decline since that memorable offer. J. W.

Tisbury a Market Town.—In a document relating to the adjustment of the rectorial tythes, and dated 19th December, 1649, "the parish of Tisbury," it is said, "containeth a great market town." The expression "town," it is well-known, was often applied to what we now designate as a village, as Ludlow—for instance, calls Sutton Mandeville a town; but the term "a great market town" is so emphatic as to crave the courteous elucidations of some person or persons whose observations on the spot may possibly have detected the vestiges of former opulence. J. W.

Longevity.—It is requested that cases above a hundred years (not included in Easton's list) which may occur to the memory of our readers, will be sent to J. Waylen, of Etchilhampton, Devizes, to complete a list for Wiltshire, to appear in an early number.

J. W.

H. Bull, Printer, St. John Street, Devizes.

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The importance of this work as a clue to the descent of Property for the Topographical History of the County cannot be questioned. As soon as the Copies are all subscribed for, arrangements will be made for their safe delivery.

Subscribers are requested to send their names and addresses to Mr. James Rogers, *Broadway, Worcestershire.*

It is also proposed to publish 40 *Copies of the Wiltshire Subsidy Roll, temp. Edw. III., the price not to exceed* £2 2*s.*

20th April, 1855.

NOTICE.

The Architectural Societies of Northampton, York, Lincoln, and Bedford, have resolved to admit in their annual associated volume, Advertisements relating to Architecture and Archæology, embracing Decorative Art, Family and Local History, Ancient Traditions, Numismatology, &c., &c.

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THE

WILTSHIRE
Archæological and Natural History
MAGAZINE.

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THE

WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

MARKET-CROSS.

ABRIDGEMENT OF THE HISTORY OF

The Manor and Ancient Barony of Castle Combe.

By G. Poulett Scrope, Esq., M.P.

(Printed for Private Circulation, 4to., 1852.)

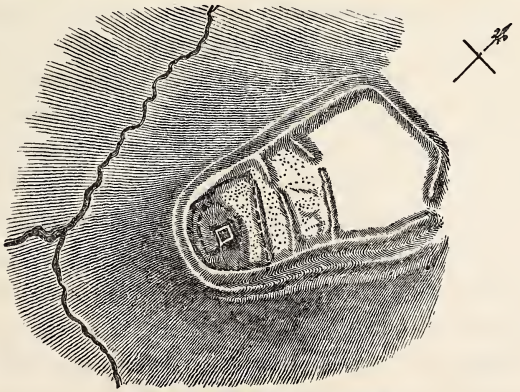
In that period of our history which immediately succeeded the Norman conquest it is well known that each of the greater feudal

lords or barons as they were styled, possessed a CASTLE—that is to say, a stronghold to which he and his dependents could retire for their defence in case of civil war, or from which they might, if so minded, as not unfrequently happened, wage a predatory warfare against their neighbours. Such a castle was called the *Caput Baroniæ*, or head lordship of the barony, which comprehended several subordinate lordships, manors, or feudal estates, held either directly by the baron himself, or under him through what was called knight's service, by subfeudatories; proprietors—that is, of knightly rank. These were bound to do suit and service to the baron for their estates; to attend him in war with a certain auxiliary force; and in peace to pay in lieu of such actual service an annual fine called a "knight's fee." The baron had also the wardship in minority, and marriage of these subordinate tenants, as well as other privileges. Castle Combe was the head lordship of a barony of this kind, to which were held subject *(ut de Baroniâ)* as many at least as twenty-six other Wiltshire manors. And it is this circumstance chiefly, as well as its inheritance by a succession of persons of some historical note, and the preservation of a very complete series of documents relating to it, which induced the present owner and Lord of the Manor to believe that the annals of what at present is a comparatively unknown and insignificant rural demesne might prove not uninteresting to the student of general history. The volume printed by Mr. Poulett Scrope for private distribution, met indeed with a more favourable reception than had been anticipated by its author, who now greatly regrets that the impression having been limited to 150 copies, he has been prevented from putting it into the hands of many who have expressed themselves desirous to obtain it. A favourable review of it which appeared in the *Quarterly* probably led to the demand exceeding what had been calculated upon. Under these circumstances, it has been thought that an abridgement of the work might not be unacceptable to the readers of our MAGAZINE.

The population of the Village of Castle Combe (for though once a market-town of some little importance, it is but a village now) is 600. It is situated in the extreme north-east angle of the county

adjoining to Gloucestershire, and chiefly built in the bottom of one of those narrow, crack-like vallies which drain the western ridge of the Cotswold. A rapid stream runs through it, which joins the Avon just below Box, a mile above Bath. Formerly two or three clothing-mills were worked in the parish by help of this brook, but they have now disappeared, or been replaced by corn-mills; and the clothing trade, once its staple business and the source of great prosperity to its inhabitants, has, at last after a lengthened and painful process of decay, wholly ceased. The place is at present chiefly noted only for its romantic natural scenery, the steep sides of the winding valley being clothed with a pleasing intermixture of grass and wood; the hill on which stood the castle, now reduced to mere mounds of rubbish, forming a conspicuous object, and with the very handsome church-tower and picturesque manor-house, composing an agreeable scene, to which the old market-cross adds another interesting feature.

The indications of Pre-Norman inhabitancy are here, as usual, scanty, though sufficiently conclusive. The earthworks of the castle, surrounding a space of near nine acres with strong ditches and mounds, on the summit of a hill to the north-west of the village, seem to prove that a British camp existed on this spot before the erection of the Norman fortress in the twelfth century.



PLAN OF THE CASTLE-HILL.

The great Roman road called the Foss-way, leading from Bath to Cirencester and Lincoln, skirts the north-western limit of the

manor, and many proofs of Roman occupation, such as coins, figuline fragments, &c. are occasionally turned up by the plough or spade on the hill-tops. One among other relics, a small imperfect sepulchral bas-relief carved in the rough stone of the country, is given in the adjoining wood-cut. It represents a hunter spearing a stag, of which animals probably the surrounding woods afforded in those days an abundant stock. Within a short distance of the Foss-road, where it borders on the Manor of Combe, but within the adjoining parish of Nettleton, stands a remarkable oblong barrow, with a cromlech or trilithic kistvaen on the top, composed of three large stones, two upright; the third, which no doubt once rested upon—now leans against them. The barrow was partly opened by Sir R. Colt Hoare; and the present proprietor, Mr. Poulett Scrope, has recently made further researches in it, which brought to light several interments, but without any of the weapons, ornaments, or instruments usually found in places of sepulture.

ROMAN SEPULCHRAL BAS-RELIEF.

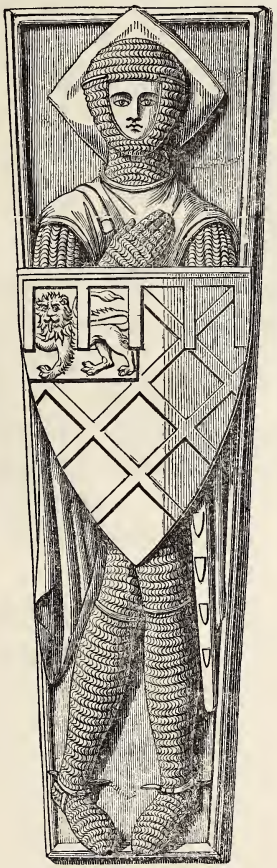
In the Domesday Survey of Wiltshire, two vills are mentioned by the names of "Cumbe" and "Come," respectively; one of which must refer to Combe Biset, in the south of the county, the other to Castle Combe. And it is a singular circumstance that several letters patent obtained in the reigns of Henry VI., Edward IV., and Henry VIII. by the Lords of Castle Combe, for the purpose of securing certain privileges to the tenants of this manor, as having been a royal demesne at the time of the conquest (which deeds are still extant), uniformly recite as applying to this manor the survey of Domesday which from indubitable evidence must have related not to it, but to Combe Biset. This mistake is perhaps to be explained by the little interest which the officers of Exchequer who searched "the Book of Domesday" for the survey,

had in distinguishing between the two "Combes;" or rather perhaps to their wish to favour the promoters of the search (who no doubt paid the appropriate fees) by finding the record of ancient demesne which was required. The proofs of the identity of the "Come" of Domesday which was not "Royal Demesne," with the Manor of Castle "Combe," consist partly in the accordance of the physical features of the latter with the description there given, but chiefly in the fact of its having at that time formed one of the twenty-seven manors then possessed by Hunfridus de Insula, or Humphrey de l'Isle, and which for the greater part of two centuries afterwards were held together, as composing the Barony of Castle Combe, by his direct heirs.

Several early documents show that a certain Adeliza de Insula, without doubt the daughter and heiress of Hunfridus, conveyed this string of manors by marriage to her husband Reginald de Dunstanville, in the reign of Henry I., and by him or by his son of the same name it is probable that the Castle of Combe was built about the same time, that lordship in consequence becoming, as usual, the "Caput" or chief seat of the barony. The subordinate manors were Broughton (B. Giffard), Stert, Wyly, two Winterbornes (Winterborne Basset, and Ashton Giffard), Colerne and Polton, all held (with Combe) directly of the king in Capite; Compton (C. Basset), Burbeche, Cumberwell, Rushall, Wroughton, Salthorp, Clive (Cliff Pipard), Somerford (S. Mautravers), Smithcot (in Dauntsey Parish), Blunsdon (St. Andrew's), Groundwell (near Blunsdon), Chadington (near Wootton Basset), Henton (Broad Hinton), Biddestone, Hartham, Sherston (S. Pinkney), and Milford (near Salisbury), held of the chief lord by various subinfeudatories on condition of knight service. Some obscurity, however, envelops the descent of this barony in the first century after the Conquest. It certainly belonged in chief to Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, one of the natural sons of King Henry I. and half-brother to the gallant Robert, Earl of Gloucester, by whose side he fought throughout the struggle against the usurper Stephen in support of the claim to the throne of their sister, the Empress Matilda. But as this Earl Reginald is mentioned under the name of "De Dunstanville,"

by Ordericus Vitalis, a contemporary writer, that was probably the name of his mother, who may have been the above-mentioned Adeliza herself, the widow of Reginald de Dunstanville. The second baron of this name Reginald (or Robert), had an elder son, Walter, who married Ursula, daughter and coheiress of Earl Reginald, his cousin probably on the mother's side, and received from the latter by way of dower, among other estates, release of a head-rent of £10 a-year, due to him from the Manor of Combe, and also one-half of the Manor of Colerne. To this Walter Camden ascribes the erection of the castle, but on what authority is not known. It was more probably built by an earlier generation, and before the accession of Stephen. Walter de Dunstanville died in 1194, leaving an infant heir of the same name, whose wardship was granted in the second year of King John, for a fine of 500 marks to his cousins Thomas, Alan, and Gilbert Basset, sons of Lord Basset of Hedendon, by Adeliza, sister to the first Walter. The second baron of that name attended King John in his expedition into Poictou, and received from him the charter of a market and fair to his Manor of Heytesbury, which had been granted to his grandfather Robert, by King Henry II. He married Matilda, daughter and coheiress of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, and widow of William Warren, Earl of Warren and Surrey, by whom she had a son, Walter, third and last baron of that name, who had livery of his lands on the death of his father, in 1240. He figured among the rebel barons who defeated and took prisoner King Henry III. at the battle of Lewes; after which he was appointed by his brethren in arms governor of the Castle of Sarum. This nobleman had for his first wife, Isabel, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Clare, brother of Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester. Dying in 1270, he left only a daughter and heiress, Petronilla, then 22 years of age and wedded to Sir Robert de Montfort, by whom she had a son, William de Montfort, heir of course to her estates. She, however, on the death of Sir Robert, remarried to Sir John Delamare of Bradwell, who by "the courtesy of England" enjoyed his wife's estates for the term of his life. And as this was a long one, too long at least for the patience of

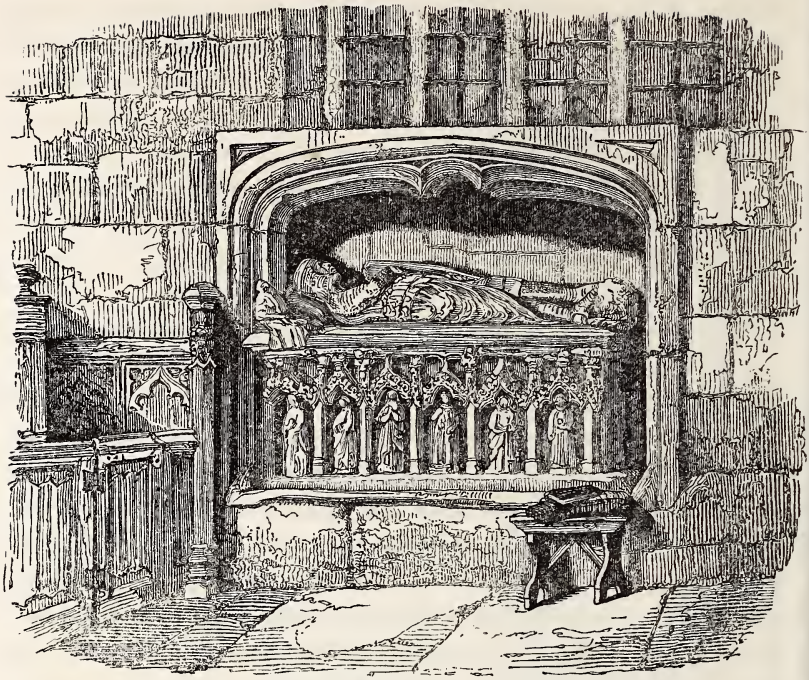
the heir, William de Montfort sold his reversionary right to them in the year 1309, to Bartholomew, Lord Badlesmere, for £1,000 sterling, by a deed executed before Henry Le Scrope, one of the king's justices. And thus the Barony of Castle Combe passed out of the line of the De Dunstanvilles, who had held it from the time of Henry I. or for about a century and a half.



DUNSTANVILLE MONUMENTAL SLAB.

During that entire period the Lords De Dunstanville appear to have resided for the most part in the Castle of Combe. One of them, the first Walter, was, however, buried in the Church of the Priory of Wombridge, near Ideshale or Shiffnall, in Warwickshire, which manor he obtained as part of his wife's dower. A sculptured slab dug up in the ruins of Monkton Farleigh, and still preserved in Mr. Wade Brown's tower, attests the burial there of another, the arms of De Dunstanville being on the shield of the cross-legged knight represented in relief; and the third was in all probability buried in the Church at Castle Combe, in the altar-tomb bearing a stone-sculptured figure, likewise cross-legged and in chain armour, which is still to be seen there. On this shield, however, the arms are at present undecypherable.

Sir John de la Mare survived but a few years the sale of the barony, which on his death in 1313, became the property of Lord de Badlesmere, who in the year 1316, exercised the right of presentation to the Rectory of Castle Combe, and certified as Lord of Combe, Colerne, Stert, Herdecote, and the Town and Hundred of Heytesbury, and joint Lord of Polton and Bluntesdon St. Andrew, in the



MONUMENT.

county of Wilts. This nobleman, the son of Guncelin de Badlesmere, a notorious rebel against King Henry III., but afterwards Justice of Chester, and a faithful follower of Edward I. attained through the favour of Edward II. of Carnarvon to such great honour and wealth as to have been styled by his contemporaries "the rich Lord Badlesmere of Leedes," the castle of that name in Kent having been granted to him by the King in fee. In 1321, however, being jealous of the new royal favourites the Despensers, he joined the league of the barons, headed by the Earl of Lancaster, in their endeavours to restrain the extravagances of the king. Thereupon the Queen Isabella, under pretence of a pilgrimage to Canterbury, seems to have attempted a surprise on the Castle of Leedes, but was refused admittance by the Lady Margaret de Clare, wife of Lord Badlesmere. Incensed at this, and probably only wishing for some such excuse, the king laid siege to the castle, which though gallantly defended by its Lady Castellan, was

speedily taken, and twelve knights found therein hanged on the spot. Badlesmere himself was taken prisoner at the subsequent battle of Boroughbridge, so fatal to the flower of English chivalry, and executed at Canterbury. His estates being confiscated were immediately granted to the elder Despenser, who thus in the year 1322, became owner of the Barony of Castle Combe with its dependencies. The desertion of the queen, however, disgusted with the excessive favour shown to the Despensers, soon turned the tables upon them, and the deposition of their wretched master in 1326 was followed by the reversal of the attainder of the families of those barons who had suffered at Boroughbridge. The Lady Margaret, widow of Badlesmere, was consequently reinstated in the possession of his estates pending the minority of her children. This gallant and noble lady, who thus for a time held the Barony of Castle Combe, was one of the coheiresses of the great earldoms of Clare and Gloucester, and as such inherited the capital Manor of Thaxsted in Essex, which had belonged to the Clares at the time of the Conquest. On her death in 1333, Castle Combe which had been assigned to her by way of jointure, reverted to Giles Lord Badlesmere, only son and heir of herself and her husband Bartholemew. He, however, died in the year 1338, married but childless, upon which event his large possessions were divided between his four sisters and coheiresses. These comprised no less than eighty-five manors and seventy-six knights' fees in England, and large estates in Ireland inherited through his mother from the marriage of Strongbow to Eva, daughter of Mac Morough, King of Leinster. His four sisters had been all married at a very early age by their father, no doubt with the view of strengthening himself by alliance with the most powerful persons of the time; the eldest, Margery, to Lord Roos of Hamlake; the second, Maud, to Vere, Earl of Oxford; the third, Elizabeth, to Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March; the fourth, Margaret, to John Lord de Tibetot. One of the

SEAL OF LADY MARGARET DE CLARE—1328.

originals of the Deed of Assignment by which the great inheritance of Giles Lord Badlesmere was partitioned among these coheiresses (of which a counterpart exists in the British Museum under the name of the Mortimer Ledger), is still preserved at Castle Combe, which barony fell to the share of the last mentioned lady, and was inherited with other estates by her eldest son, Robert Lord Tibetot, or Tiptoft, on the death of his father, in 1368. The dependencies of the barony were separated on the partition of the Badlesmere estates. But they still were held by their several owners as "parcel of that barony," and most of them continued to pay annual compositions for suit and service due at the knight's court of the manor down to the seventeenth century, at which time the sums compounded for—viz., 2s. for each knight's fee, having been fixed at an early date, were become too insignificant to be worth collection, or at least disputing, in case their payment was neglected. The claim of wardship, and of "premier seisin" or livery, was of greater value, but, on the other hand, not so easily submitted to, or enforced when resisted. The latest claim on record among the Castle Combe documents is of the date of 1620, made for the wardship and marriage of an infant of six years old, son and heir of Edmund James of Broadfield, in the parish of Hullavington, a manor held, as was averred, of the Barony of Castle Combe as a knight's fee. This, however, was disputed by Sir Walter Pye, attorney of the Court of Wards and Liveries, who claimed the same for the Crown. A few years later, all these vicious feudal powers, whether of the Crown or other superiorities, were wholly extinguished by Act of Parliament. While on this subject we may remark that the several successive lists of the subordinate tenants of the Barony and Manor of Castle Combe, owing and mostly paying composition for suit and service, as recorded in the Rolls of the Knight's Court still preserved at Castle Combe, afford valuable aid towards ascertaining the successive owners of the twenty or thirty manors in Wiltshire which were held on these conditions. Several such lists of different dates from the twelfth to the seventeenth century are printed in the volume before us of which an abstract will be given in a subsequent article.

On the death of Sir Robert de Tibetot, who as well as his father John, had been repeatedly summoned to parliament as a baron, and who died in Gascony (46 Edward III., 1372), the Inquisitions attest that he left no son, and that his three daughters, Margaret, Milicent, and Elizabeth, then respectively of the ages of six, four, and two years, were his heirs. The extent of the landed property of which he died possessed, consisting of manors in the counties of York, Gloucester, Notts, Suffolk, Kent, Bedford, Bucks, Middlesex, Essex, Rutland, Lincoln, Leicester, and Wilts, was very great, a full half of these being inherited from his mother the Lady Margaret Badlesmere. In the next year but one (48 Edward III.), the wardship of these infant coheiresses was granted by the king for the sum of 1,000 marks to Sir Richard Scrope, Lord of Bolton, then Lord Treasurer, and from that year, 1375, the Courts of the Manor of Castle Combe, as appears from the Rolls still extant and well-preserved, were held in his name. This nobleman, according to the custom of the age, lost no time in securing the large estates above-mentioned in his own family, by betrothing the three infant heiresses to his own three sons; Margaret to his second son, Roger (afterwards Lord Scrope of Bolton); Milicent to his third son, Stephen, who took for his share amongst other estates, the Lordship of Castle Combe; and Elizabeth to his fourth son, Nicholas, who, however, seems to have died before the marriage could be completed, and Elizabeth was consequently betrothed in marriage by Lord Scrope to Philip le Despenser. The tripartite indenture by which the "final division and purparty" of the Tibetot estates was made between the three heiresses and their husbands, of the date 1385, is still preserved at Castle Combe. It is in Norman French, and of great length,

SEAL OF LORD ROBERT TIBETOT—1366.

SEAL OF SIR R. SCROPE, FIRST BARON OF BOLTON—1371.

containing many interesting particulars relating to the several manors and estates so conveyed. Another deed of the date of 1390, settles the Manor of Castle Combe and other estates in Yorkshire, Gloucestershire, and Middlesex, the portion of the Lady Milicent, upon her and her husband, Sir Stephen Scrope, Knight, for life, with remainder to their heirs, &c.

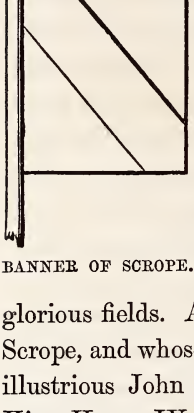
Castle Combe, during its possession by the Lords Badlesmere, Tiptoft, and Scrope, throughout the fourteenth century, was neglected as a residence, the first of these occupying his proud Castle of Leedes, the second his capital Manor of Langar, in Nottinghamshire, and the third the stately castle which he built for himself at Bolton in Yorkshire. The Castle of Combe thus was allowed to fall into decay, and indeed seems at no time to have been suited for the residence of a wealthy household. As the country became more peaceable, it was no longer needed as a place of defence or protection against hostile attack, and was probably used only as the baronial court of the lord, and the prison of his offending tenants, and the residence perhaps of his bailiff, or *præpositus*, who exercised in his name "Jura Regalia," the right of "pit and gallows," and of the trial and punishment of offences against person and property. A field at the back of the Castle-hill still goes by the name of "the Gallows Ground," which was probably the place of execution, or at all events of the exhibition of this apparatus of punishment in terror of evil-doers; and the "pit," or lower dungeon of the castle is still to be seen there, the only portion of the ruin now remaining, its contents having been cleared out recently.

The family of Scrope who thus became possessed of the Barony and Lordship of Castle Combe towards the close of the thirteenth century, and in whose line it still remains, having been transmitted by direct male descent from Sir Stephen Scrope to the present owner, was an ancient and honourable race whose history has been amply illustrated in the splendid work of Sir Harris Nicolas on "The Scrope and Grosvenor Controversy," a contest for the right to bear a particular shield of arms—viz., a bend azure, on a field or, which occurred in the reign of Richard II. and was decided in favour of the Scropes and against the Grosvenors. "Though some

of the titles anciently possessed by this family" says Sir Harris, "are dormant and the rest extinct, few persons were more distinguished in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, and Shakespeare has given immortality to no less than three individuals of the name. The House of Scrope was ennobled in two branches—Scrope of Bolton, and Scrope of Masham and Upsal, and its members shared the glory of all the great victories of the middle ages. An unbroken male descent from the Conquest, if not from the time of Edward the Confessor, and the emphatic declaration of the Earl of Arundel, corroborated by the statement of many others made in 1386, that the then representative of this family was descended of noble and generous blood of gentry and ancient ancestry, who had always preserved their name and estate in dignity and honour, sufficiently attest their antiquity and importance, whilst the mere enumeration of the dignities which they attained between the reigns of Edward II. and Charles I. proves the high rank they enjoyed. In the period of 300 years, during more than a century of which the barony of one branch was in abeyance, the House of Scrope produced two earls and twenty barons, one chancellor, four treasurers, and two chief justices of England, one archbishop and two bishops, five knights of the garter, and numerous bannerets—the highest military order in the days of chivalry."

Nor was the acquisition of the Tibetot estates in 1387 the first introduction of the family of Scrope to the County of Wilts. A charter-grant of King Athelstan, in the year 939, of a farm in Wiltshire mentions as one of the boundary marks "Scrope's Pyt," from which it would appear that some of the name resided there 127 years before the Norman Conquest. The locality here intended was probably the same as the "Terra de Scrop" in the manor of Purton, mentioned in the Hundred Rolls of Edward I.

Sir Richard Scrope, Lord of Bolton, the Chancellor of Richard II., whose refusal to affix the Seal of State to that monarch's profuse grants to his favourites, or to deliver it to any other person than the king himself, is a well known historical incident highly honourable to his integrity and firmness, was the plaintiff in the celebrated trial before the Court of Chivalry, presided over by the



BANNER OF SCROPE.

Duke of Gloucester, in 1385-90, for the right to bear a particular escutcheon, which has been already adverted to. The depositions taken in this suit from companions at arms of the two parties, Lords Scrope and Grosvenor, and their ancestors, as printed in the work of Sir Harris Nicolas, are full of interest, reciting as they do in graphic language, out of the mouths of the heroic warriors themselves, the incidents of the campaigns of Crecy and Agincourt, Poictiers, Najara, Halidon Hill, and other glorious fields. Among the witnesses examined on the part of Lord Scrope, and whose testimony is recorded from their own lips, are the illustrious John of Gaunt, his son Henry Plantagenet, afterwards King Henry IV., Sir Walter Blunt, Sir Thomas Erpingham, who commanded the archers of England at the battle of Agincourt, Sir John Sully, "then 105 years of age, and armed 80 years," Sir John Thirlwall, "who speaks to what he heard his father relate, who died at the age of 145 !" the Earl of Northumberland, his son Sir Henry Percy, and Geoffrey Chaucer, Esquire, at that time knight of the shire for Kent, together with dozens of nobles, knights, and squires of lesser note. Backed by such testimony it is not surprising that the claim of Scrope prevailed, after a protracted litigation, however, of five years, and that, the disputed coat (azure a bend or) was adjudged to his family, by whom it is still borne; while the House of Grosvenor was prohibited to wear it, but consoled by the substitution of another, azure a garb (wheatsheaf) or, which the Marquis of Westminster still bears. Strange instance this of the weight attached in the age of Chivalry to heraldic blazonries !

The favour of King Richard II. to the Scropes was amply repaid by the devotion of the entire family to his cause and person, even in its worst extremity. Sir William Scrope, K. G., eldest son of the Chancellor, who had been created Earl of Wiltshire in 1397, and entrusted with the government of Marlborough Castle, was one of the first sufferers on the landing of the Duke of Hereford (Henry IV.), being beheaded at Bristol in 1399. He was Sovereign of the Isle of Man, and in that capacity signed his assent in 1394

to the truce with France, as "one of the allies" of the King of England. It is he of whom Shakespeare, in his play of "Richard II." makes the Lord Roos say—

"The Earl of Wiltshire has the realm to farm,"

And again, in the first part of "Henry IV.," he is mentioned in company with another noble scion of the same family,

"That same noble Prelate, well-beloved,
The Archbishop of York,—who bears hard
His brother's death at Bristol, the Lord
Scrope."

SEAL OF SIR W. SCROPE, K.G., EARL OF WILTS—1395.

He likewise (the Archbishop) met the same fate, being executed in 1408 for his attempt to restore the deposed line —a bold and what in those days was considered a sacrilegious act on the part of the new Sovereign, and perhaps prefiguring the independence of ecclesiastical domination, which his dynasty was destined in after years to vindicate for the state. It is reported that on the indignant remonstrance of the Pope against this outrage committed on a son of the church, he was silenced by King Henry's sending him the armour in which the Archbishop had been taken at the head of his forces, asking "if that was his son's coat?" Indeed the members of this family were individually as brave in the field of battle as distinguished in the church and the law courts, and wore the surcoat and the gown or cassock alternately, and with equal honour.

The Earl of Wiltshire left no children, so that on the decease of his illustrious father in 1403, his second son, Roger, succeeded to the Barony of Bolton, and the large family estates in Yorkshire and elsewhere, which his descendants for several generations continued to enjoy until this branch became extinct in 1630, in the person of Emmanuel, eleventh Baron Scrope of Bolton, created Earl of Sunderland by Charles I. This nobleman divided his vast estates between his three illegitimate daughters, which thus became the chief foundation of the fortunes still enjoyed by the three noble

families of Paulet, Marquess of Winchester, and Duke of Bolton; Savage, Earl of Rivers; and Grubham Howe, Earl Howe of Langar; which these ladies respectively intermarried.

The third son of the Chancellor Scrope, Sir Stephen, was, as we have seen, the Lord of Castle Combe, in right of his wife, Milicent Tiptoft. He also was faithful to the last to King Richard, and accompanied him in his disastrous and fatal retreat to Conway and Flint Castles, and his fidelity is immortalized in those pathetic scenes in which Shakespeare has embalmed the memory of the unhappy prince. He was for many years Governor of Ireland, as deputy of Thomas of Lancaster, the king's son, by whom he was entirely trusted. And there he died in 1408, leaving an only son, Stephen, a minor.

His widow, the Lady Milicent, had, however, a life estate in the Lordship of Castle Combe, and the bulk of the property of her husband, which came to him as her inheritance. She was re-married very shortly afterwards to the celebrated Sir John Fastolf, then serving as an esquire in the Irish army, under Lord John of Lancaster, and lived herself to a considerable age; while her second husband claimed and retained possession of her estates, under plea of the custom of England, to a still more advanced period. It thus happened that the unlucky Stephen Scrope was kept for more than fifty years after his father's death out of the enjoyment of his inheritance, and during this long minority was reduced to great straights; as appears from an amusing correspondence, or controversy rather, printed in this volume from documents extant at Castle Combe, between himself and his father-in-law, Sir John—who, we need hardly say, is generally considered the prototype of Shakespeare's fat knight, Sir John Falstaff. Indeed the behaviour of the real knight to his son-in-law, if we are to believe the relation of the latter, is very much what we might expect from the dramatic Sir John. One of the schedules of grievances which Stephen Scrope pitifully recounts, commences thus—"In the first yere that my fader Fastolf was maried to my moder he *solde me*" (in wardship and marriage this of course means) "for 500 marks, without any titill or right; through which sale my person in this world was dis-

figured for ever, I having took sykeness" (through ill-treatment it would appear) "a xiii. or xiv. yere's swyng, whereby I am disfigured in person, and shall be whilst I live."

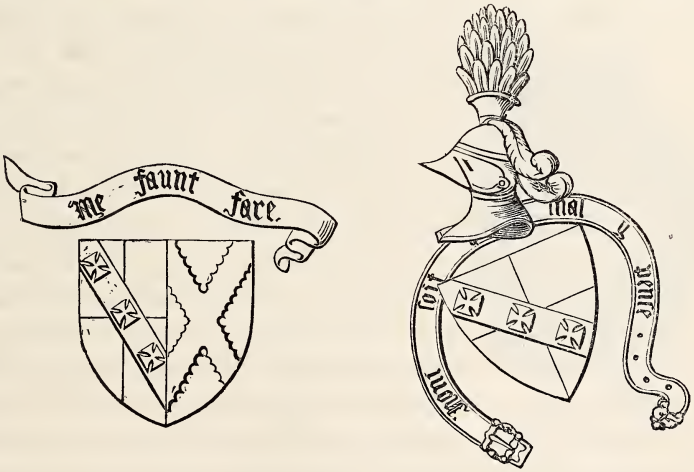
"Item, he bought me agene: *so he bought me and sold me, as a beste,* agenst all right and lawe."

"Item, he kept from me by deceit thirty yeres together and more xl.li. worthe of lyveloode, in a towne called Wighton of the Wolde, in Yorkshire."

"Item, he kept from me, agens all lawe and right two manors—that is to say, Oxendon and Hamthwayte, &c."

"Item, plate and stuffe of mine, the which is specified in mine owne fadris testament to me bequeathed, which my seide father Fastolf had ever to his use, &c."

"Item, further strop and waste of mine inheritance, which is v. hundred marks worth by the yere, the which has been in the hands of my seid father (-in-law) 53 yeres."

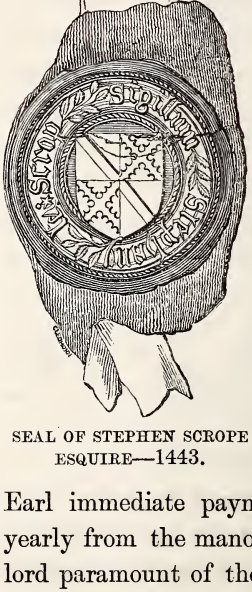


ARMS OF SIR JOHN FASTOLF, AT CAISTOR CASTLE.

The unlucky Stephen seems to have obtained no redress from his griping father-in-law while alive, nor from the executors of the latter after his decease in 1459; when at length he entered into the long-delayed possession of his maternal estates, being above the age of sixty himself.

During this interval of more than half a century (the first half of the fifteenth), the estate of Castle Combe had been administered for Fastolf by the resident bailiff, and a seneschal or steward, superintended by occasional visits of the auditor or supervisor, which character for the most part was enacted by the gossiping antiquary and annalist, William Worcester, who was Fastolf's secretary through the greater part of a long life. Many manuscripts are preserved at Castle Combe in the handwriting of this worthy, especially three or four chartularies, or volumes containing copies of deeds relating to the Scrope estates. The Fastolf letters, published by Fenn, have already made the public acquainted with this quaint character, as well as with several of his fellows in the household of Sir John Fastolf at Caistor Castle, in Norfolk; amongst the rest his confessor and executor, Sir Thomas Howes, who was parson of Castle Combe by presentation of his patron.

Stephen Scrope in 1458, married the daughter of Sir Richard Bingham, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, by whom he had one son, John, upon whom he had (by a deed executed on the occasion of his second marriage) entailed the Manor of Castle Combe; and a few years later—viz., in 1466, he sold to the Earl of Warwick the wardship and marriage of this only son, then about six years of age, making over to the Earl at the same time the Manor of Oxendon, in Gloucestershire, until John Scrope should attain his majority, when it was to be settled upon him and his wife, and their heirs. In consideration of this agreement Stephen Scrope was to receive from the Earl immediate payment of £200, and a reserved rent of £10 yearly from the manor. The Earl of Warwick was at the time lord paramount of the manor, as held of the Manor of Gloucester. This agreement, however, was subsequently voided, and in lieu of it, a marriage was arranged on terms similar, with Isabel, daughter



SEAL OF STEPHEN SCROPE ESQUIRE—1443.

of John Newburgh, of East Lulworth, Esquire, which marriage was solemnized in due time; and Stephen Scrope dying in 1472, his son John, on his coming of age in 1482, had livery of his estates. These, however, had been reduced, through the difficulties occasioned by the long minority of his father to little besides the manors of Castle Combe and Oxendon. The more valuable manors of Wighton, Bentley, and Hamthwayte, in Yorkshire, which Stephen Scrope inherited from his mother had been alienated by him, as a consideration probably for loans obtained at that period of distress, to his cousin, Richard Scrope, younger son of Henry Lord Scrope of Bolton, and were thenceforward dissevered from the estates of the Wiltshire branch.

John Scrope resided at Castle Combe, and served the office of Sheriff of Wiltshire in the seventh year of Henry VIII. His marriage with Isabel Newburgh does not appear to have been a happy one, as perhaps might have been anticipated from its premature arrangement when he was but seven years old. By will Sir John Newborough his father-in-law bequeathed to her £20 a-year, for her life, so long as she lived separate from her husband, but, it continues, "if John Scrope take his wyff my daughter and governe her, and keep her lyke a gentylwoman, then he shall have xl.li. to their welfare and household, and they to live yn love and charyte." It does not appear whether this well-intended device was successful. But the lady did not long survive her father; and Sir John Scrope married secondly, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Wrottesley of Wrottesley, Staffordshire, by whom he had a numerous family. He was made a Knight of the Bath at the marriage of Prince Arthur, 17th Henry VII. and served the office of Sheriff of Wilts in the 7th Henry VIII. He seems to have resided at Castle Combe nearly to the time of his death in 1517. His latter days were unhappily embittered by quarrels with the rector of the parish, Sir Ingelram Bedyll (whom he had himself presented to the church in 1508) and his curate, a Sir Thomas Kelly. Such differences between squire and parson have been not unfrequent at all times. But some of the matters mentioned in the complaints of Sir John to the bishop of the diocese against his clerical tormentors,

a copy of which is preserved at Castle Combe, are characteristic of the times. After sundry accusations of keeping back monies entrusted to him on Sir John's account, and taking exorbitant tythes from him and his tenants, he charges Sir Thomas, whom he had out of kindness, he says, boarded in his own house, with "offering felony" to his, Sir John's, daughter, and also to his wife's gentlewoman, and on their resistance "out of poor malice uttering (*i.e.* publishing) their confession;" "wherefore, ever since," says Sir John very reasonably, "I and my tenants have little mind to be confessed of him." On another occasion he says, this precious curate "drew a knife, on a certain William Powell, within the Parish Church of Castle Combe, and at another, "robbed the poor Monastery of Kyngton, and carried away the prioress of the same; with many other wrongs and misdemeanours," which he says this priest ventured to perpetrate relying on the protection of the lord bishop, over whom he boasted that he possessed unlimited influence, owing to his having taken upon himself the blame of some carnal offence of his Grace, who thereupon punished him with a few days imprisonment, and "three stripes with a fox taylle!" And in these and other misdeeds he was supported, complains Sir John, by his rector, Sir Ingelram, who was the bishop's chaplain. The vexation thus caused seems to have driven Sir John from his home during the last years of his life. He certainly died in London and was buried in the Chapel of St. Catharine's, near the Tower, to which charitable foundation, he as well as his father, had been a liberal benefactor. Margaret, the widow of Sir John Scrope, survived her husband several years, and resided at Castle Combe, occupied in the education of her young family; which consisted of two sons and three daughters. In the year after her husband's death a temporary assignment of dower was made to her; and seven years later—viz., in 1525, on her eldest son, Richard, attaining his majority, he entered into an agreement to pay to her "yearly during her life in the name of her dower £31 6s. 8d. quarterly, at Castle Combe, and 40 couple of conies, two kines lease, and going for one horse within the park of Castle Combe aforesaid, one buck and doe in season to be taken

within the said park, yearly during her life, &c." Apartments were also assigned to her separate use in the manor-house.

Richard Scrope, Esquire, in 1525, obtained livery of the estates of Castle Combe, Oxendon in Gloucestershire, and others. He served the office of Sheriff of Wilts in 1546-7, and twice paid the fine for his discharge from being made a knight of the Bath—one of the base inventions for obtaining money to which the sovereigns of that time had frequent recourse. Richard Scrope was thrice married: first, to a daughter of Robert Amydas, goldsmith of London, by whom he had one daughter, Elizabeth, who married Martin Bowes, son of Sir Martin Bowes alderman of London; secondly, in 1532, to Mary, daughter of William Ludlow of Hill Deverell, Wilts, by whom he had three sons, two of whom died young, and five daughters, who all married in the neighbourhood. Upon his death in 1572, his only son, George, at that time twenty-six years of age, obtained special livery of his estates, dated 3rd of June, 1573, on payment of £63 to the use of the Queen (Elizabeth). He married Susannah, daughter of John Eyre, of Woodhampton, Wilts, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. His eldest son, John, appears from the Court Rolls to have entered into possession of the manors of Castle Combe and Oxendon a few years before his father's death—namely, in 1601, in pursuance of articles of agreement whereby his father released the same to him, on conditions; among others, of the payment of certain annuities to his father, and sisters, and also finding the former "meete, drinke, and logynge, and one man for his necessarye attendance, and keepynge a brace of geldings to his use." "Also to pay all charges and services due on the estates," amongst which is enumerated those "of a light-horseman and of coat armoure."

John Scrope, who on the death of his father, in 1604, was twenty-eight years of age, married Jane, daughter of Henry Brune, Esquire, of Athelhampton, Dorset, by whom he had a numerous family of daughters, but only one son, John, who died about six weeks before his father, in the year 1645, so fatal to other loyalist families. John Scrope the younger, bore a captain's commission in Lord Pembroke's regiment of militia, and as his death occurred but seven days after the battle of Islip-bridge, in

which that regiment was engaged, it seems probable that it was occasioned by wounds received in that fight. His old father survived but a few weeks. And John Aubrey, at that time a boy living in the immediate neighbourhood, records in his loose memoranda, other contemporary losses sustained by the estate—namely, the destruction of its timber, "In 1645," he says, "there were felled on the hills in the park of Castle Combe many a gallant oak!" These were perhaps cut down for the payment of fines imposed by the Commonwealth Parliament. Their loss is felt still, for though the sides of the hills are well wooded, the summit levels which were included in the old Deer Park are wanting in the old timber which usually characterises an estate held for many generations by an ancient family.

John Scrope, the younger, was twice married: first, to Mary, daughter of John Hungerford, Esquire, of Cadnam, who died in giving birth to her first child, a daughter, in 1626. His second wife was Helena, eldest daughter and coheiress of Sir Theobald Gorges of Ashley, by Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir Henry Poole of Ashley and Sapperton. Sir Theobald, however, bequeathed his chief estate of Ashley, to his nephew, Richard Lord Gorges, and it does not appear that his daughter Helena inherited more than a chancery-suit for some dues of the Manor of Cirencester, and the small estate of Clapcote, in the parish of Grittleton. This lady bore her husband two sons, John and Gorges, the eldest of whom was but two years old on the death of his father in 1645. Shortly after which the widow remarried Thomas Jefferys, Esquire, of Earl's Croome, aud subsequently William Forster of Sheldon, Esquire, in whose name, jointly with his wife Helena's, the Courts of Castle Combe were held during the long minority of the infant heir. In 1664, this John Scrope (third of the name in succession) sued out his livery and entered into possession of the estates of Castle Combe and Oxendon. He had previously married Anna, fourth daughter of his neighbour Charles Gore, Esquire, of Alderton, sister to Thomas Gore of the same place, well-known as an antiquary and writer on heraldry, of whom frequent mention is made by his friend and brother antiquary John Aubrey. By this marriage Mr. Scrope had a family of four sons and as many

daughters; most of whom, however, died young, and all unmarried, except Charles, the second son, who indeed predeceased his father, but left a son, Gorges, by his wife Agnes, daughter of Robert Codrington, Esquire, which Gorges on the death of his grandfather John, 1714, inherited the Manor of Castle Combe. Gorges Scrope married in 1734, Mary, daughter of Emanuel Hobbs of Bath, and dying ten years later, without issue, bequeathed the estate for life, to his widow, who held it till her death in 1774, when it reverted by force of the entail created in the will of her husband, to the eldest surviving male heir of his grandfather, the Rev. John Scrope, D.D., then Rector of Castle Combe, and Vicar of Kington St. Michael's, a scholar and author of some works on divinity. This gentleman, dying in 1777 unmarried, was succeeded in both the living and the estate by his brother, the Rev. Richard Scrope, D.D., who was likewise favourably known for his literary attainments, having been entrusted by the University of Oxford, in which he held a fellowship of Magdalen and served the office of Proctor, with the task of editing the Clarendon State Papers in the Bodleian Library—a delicate business requiring firmness and freedom from party bias no less than judgment and discrimination. Dr. Scrope married in 1767, Anne, daughter of Edmund Lambert, Esquire, of Boyton, by whom he had two sons, John, who died young, and William, the late owner of Castle Combe (1851); and one daughter, Harriett, married to Walsh Porter, Esquire, by whom she had a family of several children.

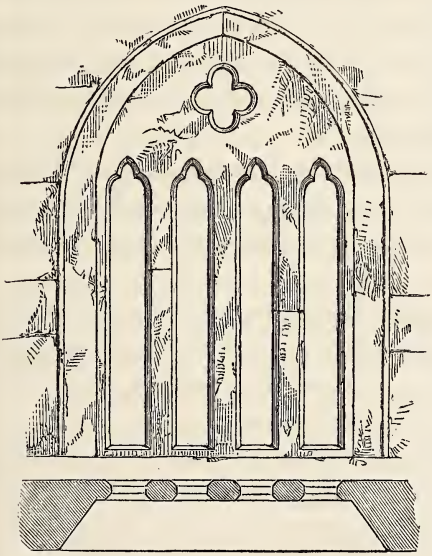
William Scrope, who succeeded to the estate of Castle Combe on the death of his father in 1787, inherited likewise a year or two later considerable estates in Lincolnshire, which had been entailed on him by the last male descendant of a distant collateral branch of the line of the Scropes of Bolton. This gentleman, who died in 1851, was well known in the world as an accomplished artist and sportsman, and as the writer of two popular volumes on deer-stalking and salmon-fishing. In earlier days, before the close of the last century, he was also known upon the turf, and kept for some years a pack of harriers at Castle Combe, hunting the county north of that place in conjunction with Mr. Parry Hodges of Easton Grey. Mr. Scrope married in 1794, Emma, daughter and

heiress of Colonel Charles Long of Grittleton, only brother of Sir James Long, Bart. of Draycote, by whom he had an only daughter, Emma-Phipps, married in 1821, to George Poulett Thomson, Esquire (who thereupon took the name and arms of Scrope in lieu of Thomson by royal license) the present proprietor of Castle Combe. It may be mentioned that Mr. Poulett Scrope was already of Wiltshire blood, through his mother, who was daughter of Dr. Jacob of the Close, Salisbury, father to the present John Henry Jacob, Esquire, of that place. Moreover, by his grandmother, coheiress of the Pouletts of Gotehurst, co. Somerset, he claims direct descent from Sir Amias Poulett, of Hinton St. George, in that county, a privy councillor of Queen Elizabeth, and the proprietor of large estates in Wiltshire; as also from Poulett Duke of Bolton, Lord of Edington and Erlestoke, in this county. It is perhaps, worthy of remark, that this Bolton family, having (as already mentioned) derived their principal estates from the Scropes of Bolton, bore the name of Scrope in conjunction with that of Poulett for several generations. And it may be noted as a further coincidence that the first Earl of Wiltshire was a Scrope, Sir William (created A.D. 1397), the last a Poulett, the present Marquis of Winchester (created A.D. 1550).

Having thus traced the descent of the manor and estate of Castle Combe down to its present owner, it may be remarked upon as a rare instance of the long-continued possession of an estate by a single family, the successive owners having inherited it by direct descent in the male line from the year 1372 to the present day (a period of nearly five centuries) through only eleven generations, being an average of nearly 44 years to each.

The Church of Castle Combe was dedicated to St. Andrew. It is situated near the centre of the lower town, between the old market-place and the manor-house, and its handsome tower crowned by four pinnacles and an elegant spire over the staircase turret, appears to great advantage from every side, backed by the wooded hills among which the village lies embosomed. The tower was built in the first half of the fifteenth century, as appears from contemporary records, chiefly at the cost of the then wealthy clothiers of the place, but partly from funds bequeathed by Sir John Fastolf

for such works in parishes of which he was the patron. It opens internally towards the nave by a very lofty arch, exibiting a stone-vaulted roof of handsome carved fan-tracery. The body of the Church was in such a precarious state a few years back as to necessitate its rebuilding in 1851. This was, however, done (chiefly at the expense of Mr. Poulett Scrope) in such a manner as to preserve the chief features of the old building, the design and details of which were exceedingly good, while considerable decoration has been added in the walls, roof, pavement, open sittings, and stained-glass windows. The result is a very satisfactory example of Church restoration. The Chancel east window, a portion of probably the very earliest church built upon the spot, has been preserved with care. It was found blocked up and entirely concealed by masonry on the inside, a vestry having been built against it in the fifteenth century on the outside. It consists of a deeply recessed pointed arch, pierced with *four* narrow lancet-lights, with a quatrefoil opening above them, and belongs evidently to a period previous to the use of tracery, probably the twelfth century. It is believed to be almost of unique design, since the lancet-lights of that age are usually grouped in twos, threes, fives, or sevens, and no other example of four lights is known to the writer. The effect, however, of this arrangement is so good that it appears strange it should not have been oftener employed. The arch which separates the nave from the chancel is richly carved, containing three figures on each side, in canopied niches. This likewise is a well-preserved



EAST WINDOW OF CHURCH.

remnant of the old building in the decorated style of the fourteenth century.

Adjoining the Church, and in the centre of the village, at the convergence of its three streets, stands the ancient Market-cross.[1] It consists of a square stone pedestal raised on two steps, and placed on an elevated stone platform having piers of the same material at the angles, supporting a wooden-framed roof, pierced by a stone shaft rising from the central pedestal, and capped by an ornamental finial. The sides of the pedestal are elegantly carved in sunk pannels, containing quatrefoil tracery with roses and shields at the intersections. An old market-house (now pulled down) formerly stood near the cross, resting on stout timber posts and open below. The upper story served the purpose of a town-hall, or church-house, and was used for the meetings and feasts of the principal inhabitants, from which church-ale was in early times occasionally distributed to the poor.

The Manor-house, an ancient gabled building, retains something of its early character, varied however, by recent additions and alterations. It does not appear to have been at any time of much size or pretension.

An old Rectory-house in a most dilapidated condition, and which had probably received no repairs since the Reformation, was pulled down a few years since, and a new building erected on a better site, for the purpose, by the Lord of the Manor.

The Court Rolls of the Manor of Castle Combe are preserved in a very perfect state, from a very early period, and as they afford some curious examples of ancient customs, and of the self-government of a small rural community through several centuries, it is proposed to make them the subject of another paper in a future number of this Magazine. Extracts will also then be given from the Rolls of the Knights' Court (Curia Militum) of the Barony. These will serve to throw some light upon the early history of those numerous other Wiltshire manors which were held under it by knight-service.

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[1] See the Vignette at head of this article.

ON SOME

Coal Mining Operations at Malmesbury.

By Professor J. Buckman, F.L.S., F.G.S., &c.

The little Town of Malmesbury is well-known to the antiquary for the remains of its once glorious abbey, its interesting market-cross, and, if I recollect rightly, a cozy hostel, formed out of the ruins of an old conventual building, besides other mediæval reliques of great interest. Its inhabitants are a primitive race who derive great satisfaction from a charter, and still better, from a large piece of rich land bequeathed to them by King Athelstan. Now, whether the king with his bequest gave the assurance that, by digging deep, those into whose hands the said land might fall would realize great treasure, or whether some person in digging a well suddenly came upon a black coaly-looking substance in the stratum of clay, does not appear; but we incline to the latter opinion. However this may be, certain it is, that about a century ago, operations for coal-mining were commenced on Malmesbury Common; the timber of the estate was felled to pay the expenses of a shaft that was sunk and, as report said, coal found. Indeed this latter assertion had been verified over and over again, as young natural philosophers (and they were *very* young in it) had from time to time collected lumps of carbonaceous matter, black as coal, and which on being brought to the unerring test of experiment—the trial by fire—burnt like like coal; in short, were the true "black diamond."

Still with this evidence the mining had been abandoned after the sinking of a shaft—and of some money. This latter article, by the way, was supposed to have been raised again by the wary

ones whom rumour asserted to have been bought over not to prosecute the work any farther by the coal-masters of another district, in order to prevent the competition which this new mine from its contemplated riches must inevitably produce. Now as this opinion still prevailed, it was not long since deemed advisable to re-investigate the matter, but this time it was determined that such investigation should be intrusted to a geologist, and as such I was requested to undertake the inquiry.

Having therefore gone to this most interesting district to prosecute my mission, I was soon in communication with some intelligent gentlemen who represented the estate, when the evidence connected with the opening of the shaft was laid before me. About two pounds weight of the previously-mentioned black substance brought from the shaft, was submitted for inspection. This black matter of course proved to be lignite or carbonized wood, thin deposits of which will be found in most thick clay deposits, and very frequent in this which is the Oxford clay. Such appearances, however, have frequently led to fruitless mining experiments, the usual argument for which is, "here is a good burning coal got a few feet from the surface; it is true it is but a thin seam, but how much thicker will it become the deeper we descend."

In addition to this evidence a bill of sale of some land in the district, on which was a statement that the mining rights were to be reserved, was put into my hands; but it came out that the property in question was crown-land in which such reservation is always made.

Evidence of this character was perfectly valueless, and as it resolved itself entirely into a geological investigation, I shall now describe the geological facts of the case.

On going to the site of the old shaft, I soon found that it had been commenced in the Oxford clay formation, and from examining the exposed debris of the shaft, I became convinced that the opening of nearly one hundred yards in depth as stated by my guide, had not pierced through the Oxford clay bed.

Here, then, the question of obtaining coal on this spot was at once set at rest, inasmuch as we should have many thick form-

ations to penetrate before arriving at the usual position of coal-bearing beds. There would be in descending order, as follows:—

1st. The Oxford clay with its basement of Kelloway rock.
2nd. Cornbrash.
3rd. Forest marble.
4th. The Great Oolite beds.
5th. The Fullers' earth.
6th. The Inferior Oolite beds.
7th. The Lias formation.
8th. New Red Sandstone group.

The aggregate thickness of which would not fall far short of 3,000 yards. Here, then, it became evident that it would be rash in the extreme to recommend any operations in search of coal, as even if it were proved to exist below the formations cited it would be far beyond a mining depth, and besides we are quite without evidence of its quantity or value. In this case it will be seen that although geological evidence was not sought until after much money had been expended in what is called a *practical way*, yet that a first inquiry by the geologist would have settled the matter; and that, without the slightest recourse to mining operations and their concomitant heavy expenses.

On the Ornithology of Wilts.

No. 4.—ON THE BEAKS OF BIRDS.

There is nothing in the whole structure of a bird which appears to me to be so perfect, so suitable for the end for which it was formed, so interesting and worthy of close examination, as "the beak;" I have cursorily alluded to it in a former paper; I propose now to let it form the subject of the present, that we may devote some time to a thorough examination of this very useful organ.

Every bird is furnished with a beak, composed of two parts, the upper and lower mandible, formed of horny substances ensheathing the jaws; it is analogous to the lips and teeth of quadrupeds; it is (as I before stated) seldom employed in mastication; and its chief employment is in taking the food on which the bird subsists; but as the nature of that food varies so much, according to the habits of the different species, so does this organ vary extremely in form as well as in size, and so presents one of the most distinguishing features for ascertaining the proper position in classification which the bird is entitled to hold: indeed if we examine the beak alone, this is quite sufficient to indicate at a glance the order and tribe at least, if not the family and even genus, to which the specimen belongs. But now, however varied in form, in size, in consistency, and in capabilities they may be; however diverse in appearance, however perfect or imperfect, proportionate or disproportionate, graceful or ugly, they may seem; if we examine with attention the uses for which they were respectively formed, and to which they are daily applied, we shall see that they all unite in partaking of this one common attribute, that they are all (each in its separate capacity) the very best instruments that could be devised for accom-

plishing their several ends, and that nothing can be conceived more appropriate for attaining their peculiar objects. Differ indeed they do in appearance from one another, various indeed are their powers, but varied too is the work for which they were formed. Should we provide ourselves with the same instrument if we went forth to procure game, as to reap corn? Should we arm ourselves in the same manner if we wanted to catch fish and to gather fruits? The absurdity of such a thing is apparent: and just so it is with the beaks of birds; they are the tools or instruments provided for them by the All-wise and Bountiful Creator, the very best tools for their respective wants, and which have often guided the mechanic to the precise form of the implement best suited to his purpose.

We shall do well first to examine the beak as peculiar to the several orders and tribes.

Now the *Birds of Prey* live entirely on animal food; when they have pounced on their victim on the ground, or struck down some hapless bird on the wing (with the foot though, be it remembered, and not at all with the beak, as it is so often erroneously supposed) the beak is wanted for tearing apart and seizing piecemeal the prey. To this end what can be more adapted than the strong, short, hooked beak, which is one of the characteristics of this whole order; it is of nearly equal breadth and height at the base, moderately compressed, or flattened sideways, towards the end; and is furnished with a remarkable tooth-like projection in the upper mandible, the tip being curved downwards, three-cornered and very sharp. With this powerful instrument the vulture can unrip the carcase of the fallen and putrid animal; the eagle and falcon can tear in pieces the hare or fawn; the osprey, the fish; the hawk, the small birds; the owl, the mouse; and nothing can be conceived more applicable for such work.

The *Perching Birds* come next, and their habits being more peaceful and quiet, and their food being of a different nature, we shall find here no need of the powerful hook which we have seen to be so useful to the Raptorial order. And yet as the perchers include an immense number of families whose habits are exceed-

ingly various, and whose food is very diverse, it is clear that the beak which would be most suitable for one would be wholly inappropriate to the other; on that account we shall find the beaks of this order varying from one another very much.

I have already observed in a former paper, that the first tribe takes its name "Dentirostres," from the tooth or notch near the extremity of the mandibles; now the members of this tribe live almost entirely, or at any rate chiefly on insects, worms, and such-like food; we may see them hawking in the air, searching in the grass, looking keenly under leaves and seizing them the instant they appear: for this purpose no strong beak is necessary, but as the living prey which they seize struggles violently to escape, what can be more suited for a firm hold than the soft beak furnished with a tooth such as I have described above, and which belongs to this tribe? Moreover, the accurate Selby has observed that "the bill too is generally lengthened, so as to defend the face from the struggles of their prey, which is always taken by the aid of this member, or where it is short and broad, the base is furnished with stiff, projecting bristles, or having feathers that answer the same purpose of defence" (*Selby*, vol. i. 138). With this notched beak the shrikes find no difficulty in seizing their prey; the fly-catchers can hold the insects they have caught; the thrushes can retain the worm which they have drawn out of the turf; the warblers, the titmice, the wagtails, and the pipits can take their insect food without chance of its escape.

The second tribe of this order also derives its name "Conirostres" (conical-beaked), from the formation of the beak of all those families which compose it. Instead of the tooth which characterized the last tribe, here we have no tooth, but a short, straight, conical beak, about as broad as high at the base, compressed towards the end, and acute. Birds of this division live chiefly on grain and seeds of different kinds; the nature of which food is generally hard, and requires a strong bill to take it; the soft beak of the former tribe could never endure the work that has to be done by these powerful little fellows; sometimes they break down the hardest seeds, sometimes they even crack the stones of different kinds of

fruits, in order to procure the kernels inside: for such work, and for pulling seeds from husks, and grain from pods, can we conceive anything more appropriate than the conical form of these strong yet short pointed beaks? With these the larks and buntings can thrive in the stubble; the finches can gain a supply of the seeds of a thousand plants; the starlings and the whole family of crows can support themselves with grain, when other food cannot be found for these insatiable and omnivorous birds.

We come now to the third order of perchers, the "Scansores" (climbers). These do not derive their title from the form of their beak, but we shall find it not the less remarkable, or peculiarly adapted to their habits. The nature of these birds is to climb about trees, buildings, and other places, grasping firmly with their peculiar feet, supporting themselves with their bristly tails, thrusting their beaks under and into the bark, into the fissures and rotten wood of decayed timber, and such places, in search of their insect food. Now to this end, what can be more adapted than the form of their beak, long, conical, angular, and wedge-shaped at the point; and in addition to this some families are furnished with very long tongues, capable of great extension, armed with a horny point, and copiously supplied with a tenacious mucus, wherewith they transfix and convey to their mouths such insects and larvæ as they have discovered. Sometimes in their ascent they tap the trees with their beaks to induce the insects to come out, and to test the soundness or hollowness of the wood; their instinct always telling them where their food is likely to be found. At other times we may hear them from a considerable distance hammering and digging at the tough bark, or see them scattering the chips on all sides by their repeated strokes, as they are busy in dislodging their concealed prey; others again may be seen peering and prying into every cavity, probing every fissure with their sharp, curved bill, leaving no crevice or fissure untried. For all these purposes with how admirable an instrument are they provided! how exactly suited to their wants! with this the woodpeckers can remove the bark till they can reach their victims, the nuthatches can split open the nuts which they have previously fixed in

some crevice; the little creeper can pick out his insect prey from the bark.

The fourth and last tribe of perchers again derives its name "Fissirostres" (wide billed) from the formation of the beak. The members of this division like the last are almost wholly insectivorous; but unlike them, they feed more or less on the wing; many of this tribe are remarkable for their wonderful power of flight, soaring high in the air, skimming over the water, and darting here and there the livelong day with the most rapid evolutions imaginable. As they feed so much on the wing, we find them provided with a very short beak, much depressed, as if flattened downwards, and of a triangular form; the tip sharp and furnished with a slender notch; but their width of gape is very great, enabling them more readily to seize their prey, as they shoot through the air, and the edges of the upper mandible are armed with a row of bristles of immense assistance to them when feeding on the wing, by increasing the means of capture with the mouth. The swallows, the nightjars, and the bee-eaters, are examples of this peculiarity, and of the absence of much beak, where so little is required.

We have now reached the third order, "Rasores," which live upon grain and various kinds of seeds and berries. This forms their principal food, though occasionally they will devour insects and sometimes buds and green leaves; and therefore we shall be prepared to see, though not so strongly exemplified, the short, strong bill adapted to the hard nature of their customary diet; the upper mandible is often considerably arched, the edges overhanging and the tip blunt. Birds of this order, however, do not always possess a bill capable of very great exertion: in some cases, as in the pigeons, it is rather slender and weak; in all the other families it is stronger; but yet perhaps taken alone it seems scarcely so well adapted as the preceding ones to the grain-eating habits of the bird; but if we push our inquiries farther, we shall find these ground birds furnished with a peculiar repository for their food, whither it is conveyed whole by the beak; this repository is called the crop, it is globular, and is nothing more than an enlargement

of the "œsophagus," or gullet, lying when distended equally on both sides of the neck. As then the ground birds are furnished with this peculiar crop, to which the food is conveyed, it is clear that the beak belonging to this division, is amply sufficient for the purpose to which it is applied, and greater strength and solidity would be superfluous.

The next order, "Grallatores," the waders, commencing the water birds, procures its food chiefly from the water, and this food is partly animal, but also in a great measure vegetable; the customary haunts of the members of this order are marshes and swamps, the banks of rivers and lakes, or the seashore; they are usually provided with long legs, enabling them to wade into the mud and water in search of food; they are at the same time furnished with long necks, by which they are able to reach such food as they have found. Suited to this habit is their bill, whose general characteristic is long and slender, but as the different families of this order obtain their food by various means, so their beaks differ to a certain degree; some are straight and sharp-pointed, acting as a spear to transfix their prey, as in the family of herons; some are curiously arched, rounded throughout the whole length, as in the curlews; others are rounded at the point, and provided with most sensitive nerves, enabling them to discover and seize their prey, when thrust into the soft mud, as in the snipes—all have the same admirable facility and adaptation for searching and procuring food in wet and swampy spots, which is the especial habitat of the whole order of waders.

We come now to the last order, "Natatores," the swimmers, whose name bespeaks them as denizens of the ocean and lake. Remarkable for their facilities of swimming and diving, and for their powers of submergence often for a considerable time, many families of this order procure their food entirely in the water: for this purpose the beaks of some are armed with sharp hooks or teeth, as in the mergansers; some are straight, sharp, and compressed, as in the divers, auks, and gulls; others again which rarely dive, and in diet are graminivorous as well as granivorous,

are furnished with very broad and much depressed mandibles; all are peculiarly formed for holding securely their food, which is frequently of a slimy and slippery nature.

We have now run rapidly through the several orders and tribes, paying attention to the general formation of the beak in each, and have seen how strong a resemblance usually pervades all the families contained in them: we cannot fail to have observed at the same time how admirable in every case was the construction for attaining the desired end. There are still some particular species, which exhibit so remarkable a peculiarity in this organ that I am unwilling to pass them by.

One of the most curious is the *Crossbill,* a bird familiar to most persons, as it occasionally though not periodically visits us in considerable numbers; its name at once points out what some persons (and those naturalists of eminence, including the zealous but often inaccurate Buffon) have been pleased to call its natural defect, but which is now pretty generally considered a most admirable provision of nature: these birds inhabit extensive forests of pines and firs, the seeds of which form their chief food, but to arrive at these a peculiar instrument is necessary. To this end the mandibles (which in young birds in the nest are of the ordinary form) become elongated and cross one another at the tip to a considerable degree: in some specimens the upper mandible is curved to the right, the lower to the left; in others this order is reversed; in either case, by means of these beaks, and by the lateral motion of the mandibles (which is peculiar to the crossbills alone of all birds), they are enabled by insinuating the points between the scales of the pine cones, and by the powerful lever they possess in their singular bill, to wrench open the scales without difficulty, and so obtain the fruit. With this strange instrument they are no less adept at splitting apples and pears for the sake of the enclosed pips. It may readily be conceived that to work so strong a bill, the muscles attached to it must also be of proportionate power and size, and these are the cause of the large, heavy, and somewhat awkward appearance which the head presents.

Another bird remarkable for its peculiar beak is the *Avocet;* this

is a water bird, one of the waders and belonging to the family of snipes; its haunts are the sea-shore, and its food consists of worms and aquatic insects which it procures from the soft mud and sand, for which it often wades to a considerable depth; for obtaining these it is furnished with a beak most appropriate though very singular in form; it is very long, very slender, thin, considerably curved upwards, and especially towards the tip, very flexible and pointed, and looks exactly like a thin piece of whalebone; and its mode of feeding is by scooping the soft oozy mud with the flat and upturned beak: from this singular construction the avocet which was once common on our shores, received the provincial names of "Scooper!" and "Cobler's Awl Duck!" though now alas! it is very seldom met with at all. Bewick says that the places where it has been feeding may be recognized by the semicircular marks left in the mud or sand by their bills in scooping out the food.

The *Turnstone* is another singular bird, of the same order as the last, but very different in habits; instead of the soft muddy sands frequented by the Scolopacidæ, these birds delight in the rocky and gravelly shores of the ocean; here they procure their food consisting of marine insects, molluscæ and crustacæ, by turning over the stones with their beak, to get at the food lurking beneath them; from which practice they derive their name: perhaps it would be impossible to conceive an instrument more beautifully adapted for this purpose, being strong, very hard, quite straight, and drawn to a fine point, and forming altogether a very powerful lever.

Again, the *Spoonbill* as its name implies, presents a remarkable formation of beak; this is also a wader, and a member of the family of herons; its haunts are chiefly pools of water on the sea-shore, and its food consists of small fishes, aquatic insects, sand hoppers, &c. To obtain these, and when caught, to hold them fast, the adult spoonbill is armed with a beak, very long, broad, and thick at the base; thin and very much flattened towards the extremity, where it is rounded and shaped like a spoon or spatula. As a farther means of enabling it to hold its slippery prey, the inside of this weapon is studded with small, hard tubercles, and is rough like a file. Bewick adds that the beak flaps together not

unlike two pieces of leather. It is curious that in the young birds (which do not come to maturity and assume the adult plumage till the third year) the beak is soft and flexible, not so large as, and without the roughness so conspicuous in, the adults.

Another and very remarkable peculiarity in the same organ is presented by the *Shoveller*, or as it is provincially styled, the "Broad-bill." This duck feeds chiefly in shallow water, or marshes, lakes, rivers, and muddy shores; its food consists of grasses, and decayed vegetable matter as well as worms and insects, to detect and separate which from the mud and the water in which they are contained, the beak is singularly adapted; in shape this instrument is long, broad, depressed, the tip rounded like a spoon, and terminated by a small hooked nail; internally the mandibles are furnished with rows of thin, comb-like bristles; these seem to be very susceptible of feeling, and enable the bird to select the nutritious and reject the useless food, whilst this beautiful instrument, forming with the tongue a perfect sieve or strainer, retains only what is fit for sustenance. It was commonly supposed by naturalists that the beak of the young of this species when first hatched was dilated like that of the adult bird, and was therefore as broad as the body, and quite out of proportion to the size of the duckling: farther investigation has, however, proved this to be erroneous; and as the young of the crossbill and the spoonbill described above, so the young of the shoveller when first hatched, presents no peculiarity in the beak.

There are several other birds presenting very singular beaks, and each exactly suited to the habits of its owner, but to describe which at length would extend this paper too much. That of the woodcock and snipe, to which I have slightly alluded above deserves close attention, as being most delicate and beautiful; it is extremely long, the point of it dimpled, soft, spongy, and cellular; and exhibits great sensibility; it is repeatedly thrust up to the base in the soft mud by the sides of springs or in water-meadows, and so susceptible is it of the finest feeling that this sensitive organ can detect the prey of which it is in search the instant it comes in contact with it, though it is necessarily out of sight.

The "*Hawfinch*" on the other hand, which lives upon the seeds of the hornbeam and the kernels of haws and stone-fruits, is armed with a massive and horny beak, capable of cracking the strongest shells, and of inflicting a severe bite, as I once experienced, by offering my boot to a specimen which I had wounded; and it was astonishing with what pertinacity the powerful little fellow held on, and again and again returned to the charge.

The handsome but rarely seen *Hoopoe* stalks about in moist places, with his head erect and his long, curved beak, searching for worms and insects—just as Ovid described him so many centuries ago:—

"Prominet immodicum pro longâ cuspide rostrum."

The *Puffin* with his singular and gaudy-coloured, but powerful and sharp-edged bill, burrows out deep holes in which it breeds.

The *Oyster-catcher* with his straight, long, wedge-shaped bill, is enabled to wrench open the oysters, muscles, and shell-fish, which form his food; to detach them from the rocks to which they adhere, and to scoop them out of their shells.

The *Cormorant* with his long straight powerfully hooked bill can kill its finny prey by the squeeze it is enabled to give.

The *Petrels* with their compact and hooked bills can break the skin of the floating whale, and gorge themselves with blubber to repletion.

Such are some of the many forms of beak displayed by the British birds. From this we can judge (as Yarrell remarks) what "singular modifications of this organ nature sometimes exhibits, as if to show the many diversities of form which can be rendered applicable to one purpose." Man, with all his boasted mechanical skill, would fail to contrive implements so perfectly adapted to the end for which they were devised; some fitted to tear in pieces the yet warm and quivering bodies of the recently killed prey; others to rip up and consume the putrid carcase, some fitted for devouring insects and worms, some for breaking up hard seeds and grain; these massive hard and tough, formed for strong and laborious work; these slender, light, and pliant, suited to the gentle uses to which they are applied: some adapted for securing and holding a

slippery prey, others supplied with organs for discovering that prey when out of sight. There are many other instances of this varied form and varied appliance, but we need no more to prove their diversity, their excellence, their perfection.

Before I conclude this paper, I will just call attention to the extraordinary superstition entertained in this country, and especially in Scotland, not many years since in regard to long beaks. One cannot very clearly see the connection between a long beak and a goblin, nor is it easy to say whence such an idea could have arisen; yet such was the common belief, and without attempting to give any reason, every body knew well enough that a long beak portended no good. Sir Walter Scott alludes to this; and Yarrell tells us that the Highlander will pray to be preserved from "witches, warlocks (or wizzards), and aw lang-nebbed things"; but this superstition is not peculiar to Great Britain, for to this day, many of the birds exposed for sale in the markets at St. Petersburg and elsewhere are first deprived of their beaks, and thus some of the rarest specimens are irremediably mutilated.

These and many other equally absurd fictions relating to birds it is the part of the ornithologist to overthrow; to do which we have but to bid men look into the page of nature, and the more we read it, the more truly shall we learn to appreciate the wonderful works of God.

Alfred Charles Smith.

Yatesbury Rectory, April, 1855.

The Hertford Correspondence.

(Concluded from Vol. I., page 232.)

Among the following documents will be found two lists, both possessing some interest for the Wiltshire genealogist, the first being a schedule drawn up by four gentlemen resident in the county, of the amounts which they considered their neighbours were capable of lending to the king; the second being a list of the sums actually advanced. An examination of this latter list suggests sundry remarks. Some of the most opulent names in the county do not appear in it. We look in vain for the contribution of a Baskerville, or an Arundel; for Cottington, Gorges, Grove, Sadler, Seymour, Webb, Audley, Estcourt, Englefield, Stump, Herbert, Chafyn, Penruddock, Ley, Weld, Stourton, Thynne, Norborne, or Smythe, with many others. But the simple mention of these names suggests a partial solution. Though not all Roman Catholics, yet they include the most powerful of that class in the county, and King James was perhaps afraid of irritating them. The Romanist profession was, for the time, in the eyes of the nation, a declining and unpopular cause, and while the king so far yielded to the general prejudice as to enforce with rigour the laws against "recusants," he probably felt that, beyond this outward demonstration, it was unnecessary, perhaps unsafe to go. It may also be remarked that in this list we are not to look for the names of distinguished burgesses or citizens, for such communities were charged separately; and as the gentry of those days (such as Seymour of Marlborough, Smyth of Bedwin, and several of Salisbury) did not disdain to live in towns, this circumstance may explain the absence of some names of eminence who would otherwise have figured as dwellers in country-seats. The principal feature distinguishing

these levies from ordinary taxes seems to have been that, bearing the name of "Loans," they could not be enforced by distress. Mr. Matcham in his interesting account of the Eyre family (Hist. of Frustfield Hund.) recites the form of an application of this nature, made in 1625, to Giles Eyre of Brickworth, Esq., for the sum of £10; and from the absence of any endorsement by way of receipt, Mr. Matcham thinks it probable that payment was actually refused by that resolute Anti-Stuart; though such a mode of defying the tax-gatherer, even when that functionary approached in the attitude of a borrower, must at all times have been fraught with peril. That it was so in Mr. Eyre's case, his subsequent history abundantly showed.

Returning to the subject of the present letters; they seem to contain evidence that Lord Hertford's principal confidence was placed in Sir William Eyre. This distinguished individual who represented an older branch of the family than the Eyres of South Wilts, lived at Great Chalfield, near Bradford, where his mansion, though in a mutilated condition, may still be seen and admired. He was Sheriff of Wilts, in 1591, and Knight of the Shire in 1597. He was father of Robert Eyre, a Commissioner for King Charles, and grandfather of Colonel William Eyre, an officer serving the Parliament.

LETTER XII.

The Earl of Hertford to Sir James Mervin concerning Sir Thomas Thynne's refusal to be Colonel.

I received this day fortnight by my cousin Sir Thomas Gorges, a strange message which he told me was from you, in the behalf of your son-in-law, Sir Thomas Thynne—namely, that he neither intended nor would perform the service as colonel now at the musters, which (at your desire first, and for his better countenance, and better enabling to serve his Majesty hereafter) I laid upon him. I marvel that your years and gravity could not divert him from so peremptory and undutiful a resolution, which, before myself, Sir Thomas Gorges, yourself, and Sir William Eyres, deputy lieutenants, with other justices of the peace, he feared not to aver, with many idle words used at the same time:

which I was the better pleased to bear with, because I hoped that he would long before this have come, and, before me and the rest of you, have confessed his fault. But since he hath not so done, let him understand that for the King's service I bid him not fail to send his lieutenant with his company to the musters, which shortly do begin as you know. And albeit he be sheriff, which was one of his pretended excuses, besides his poverty which he alleged, let him not fail to send, unless he mean to provoke me to lay open his said wilful peremptory refusal. I would be sorry so to do, knowing he is not able to answer so high a contempt. I discharged Alexander Stanter [of Mere?] last year from being a captain, whom I understand you have now sent unto, without my privity. I have sent my letter to Mr. John Hartgill [of Warminster?] to take the place. And thus with my loving commendations to yourself, I leave you .....From my house at Easton, 18 Sep., 1608. Your loving friend,

HERTFORD.

Sent from Easton,
Sunday, the 18th.

LETTER XIII.

Lord Hertford to the Deputy Lieutenants concerning the Planting of Mulberry Trees and increase of Silkworms.

I have received his Majesty's letters of privy signet, the true copy whereof I have herewith sent, whereby it seemeth that his Majesty hath, for the benefit of the commonwealth, an earnest desire to establish a course for the breeding and maintaining of silkworms, which is expressed to be by setting and planting of mulberry trees. I need not use any exhortation or persuasion unto you to be careful for the putting in execution of these his Majesty's directions, but do only refer you to the contents of the said letter of privy signet, not doubting but you will be ready and diligent, as well to advise others, as to give such example touching the service as is wished in the said letter. From Hertford House, in Cannon Row, in Westminster, this 20 November, 1608. Your loving friend,

HERTFORD.

LETTER XIV.

The Deputy Lieutenants to Lord Hertford desiring the Muster to be delayed.

May it please your lordship: your lordship's letter of the 28th of May, touching the martial business, came to the hands of Sir Thomas Gorges, being at Bath and not well, on the 9th of June last. And since then we assembled at

Amesbury, on the 26th of June, and having well-considered amongst most of us, according to our best discretion, touching the fitness of the time for the most ease of the country (the which we presume your lordship most of all desires:) and we find in many respects—as first, the horse will be at soil, being part of the service; the corn harvest is thought to be ready before hay harvest will be ended; the King's Majesty is certain to come hither; the assizes and sessions will be about that time; and many other causes which we think worthy your acceptance for reference, which we could declare unto your lordship but for being too tedious; that the fittest time for performance of this business is, in our opinions, to be between Bartholomewtide and Michaelmas. And understanding that your lordship will be at Amesbury very shortly, we purpose to attend your lordship for your further pleasure about this service. In the meantime we humbly desire your lordship to accept of this our allegiance and excuse. And so we humbly take our leave. Amesbury, this 26th of June, 1609. Your lordship's ever to be commanded,

THOMAS GORGES.
WALTER LONG.
WILLIAM EYRE.

Brought to Eltham, by Sir Thomas Gorges' lackey, Harry Cramp.

LETTER XV.

John Hungerford of Cadenham to the Earl of Hertford, desiring to be released of the Colonelship charged upon him.

Right honourable and my very good lord:—Having taken knowledge by your lordship's letter, of your intention to promote me to the office of a colonel within this county, in the place and stead of Sir Henry Baynton, Knight, I hope it shall not be unpleasant unto your lordship to understand from me such unfitnesses as I can allege for myself:—as first, that the office of a colonel was never placed upon any man, during my remembrance, under the degree of a Knight, which I am not, nor, in mine own opinion, worthy to be:—secondly, that the greatest men of livings within the county have always possessed the colonelships, a limb of which men I can scarce reckon myself, for living:—and thirdly, my different course of life and bringing up, having never given or bent myself to any study or knowledge in military matters:—and lastly, some accidental infirmity and unfitness of body, being lame of a leg broken and shivered not many years since with a horse, which upon change of weather troubleth me much and maketh me very unfit for travail. I could further allege a great charge of nine children lying upon me; and my small living, which doth and will require my best and utmost means in employing my time and my ability both, in providing for them, and force me to avoid as much as I can all extra-

ordinary expense and charge. All which being well weighed and considered by your lordship, I hope you will be pleased, (upon my humble desire) to bethink yourself upon some other man to bestow the same place upon. I would have waited upon your lordship myself to have informed you thus much, but my wife hath newly been delivered of a child, and been very ill since; so that I dare not depart from her too soon. In respect whereof I hope your lordship will interpret the better of my writing. And so leaving myself and my excuses to your honourable consideration, I humbly take my leave. Cadenham, this 4th of September, 1610. Your honour's in all observance,

JOHN HUNGERFORD.

Received at Amesbury, by Charles Gorslett, servant to Mr. Hungerford. His lordship's answer was by word of mouth to his said servant, "That he was not to fail to attend this service presently, because the king was to be served. But if he could hereafter find a more sufficient man than himself to supply his place, his lordship might then perhaps be moved to harken to his desire."

[Then follows an order issued during the same month by the Earl of Hertford, directing the deputy-lieutenants to inspect the various regiments throughout the county and see them trained by their colonels and muster-masters, taking them in the following rotation. The regiment of Sir Edward Penruddocke, to be viewed at Sarum, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of September. That of Sir Thomas Thynne, at Warminster, on the 13th, 14th, and 15th. That of John Hungerford, at Chippenham, on the 17th, 18th, and 19th. That of Sir John St. John, at Marlborough, on the three following days. The light horse under Henry Mervin, Esq., at Sarum, on the 11th. The light horse under the charge of Sir George Ivie, at Chippenham, on the 18th and 19th. Sir Thomas Snell's Demi-lances, at Marlborough, on the 21st and 22nd].

LETTER XVI.

Lord Hertford to the Deputy Lieutenants, for viewing the defaults.

After my very hearty commendations:—Whereas you received my letters for the mustering and training all the forces within the County of Wilts both horse and foot, in which service I understand and perceive that you have used much diligence and endeavoured the best courses for perfecting thereof (it always hitherto being uncertain); only there was forgotten to be precepted, for that

time, the troop of horse lately under the conduct of Sir Walter Vaughan, Knight; and the store of powder and shot which ought to be in divers places of this county laid up for a necessary provision, unviewed. Notwithstanding this your great care (for the which I give you many thanks) and although it was much better than in former times, yet many were absent both of horse and foot: and of those that did appear, the greater part have not paid the muster-master his small entertainment, a rate being allowed by yourselves with the accordance of the most part of the justices within the county. Therefore, both for the reformation of these neglects and for the advancement and future furtherance of this martial service, and also to avoid the suspect [suspicion] of the vulgar of any remissness of those that neglected their appearance, which they are apt to conceive, I pray and require you to precept [warn] those horses which were now omitted, that they may appear at some convenient time as you may think most fit; and also those absent and deficient be at the same time called, you not forgetting to take especial care of those which are to be newly raised to arms, to make the regiment of Sir Edward Penruddocke complete 600, a copy of whose names I have here enclosed sent you, as they were presented unto me, that they be sufficiently provided; so as you make certificate of this your proceeding unto me before Christmas next, that in the term following I may make, according to my former use in these cases, acknowledgement to the lords of his majesty's most honourable council. For any contempt or slackness in these services I hope you will order and see due punishment inflicted upon them, according to their natures and deserts, or return their names unto me, that the lords of the council may be informed thereof. And so referring the premises to your own care and consideration, craving your diligence and willing performance therein, I bid you very heartily farewell. Amesbury, this 2nd day of October, 1610. Your very loving friend.

HERTFORD.

Postscript.—I pray you to be careful of the premises, and the rather because I am now going to attend upon the service of the parliament.

LETTER XVII.

Sir William Eyre and Sir Henry Baynton to his Lordship, in answer.

Right Honourable:—Our duties remembered:—According to your lordship's letters of the 14th February last[1] we have sent our precepts for the warning of all the absents and deficients in the regiment of John Hungerford, Esq., to appear before us at Chippenham, the 14th of this month; and the absents and deficients

1 Although, in the original packet, the letter here numbered XVII. follows letter XVI. and seems in answer to it, yet the dates of the two indicate a large interval of time. Perhaps letter XVI. was not sent till February.

in the regiment of Sir John St. John to appear before us at Marlborough, on the 18th of the same month. But we are in some doubt that the constables cannot take notice of every particular man's absence, nor of the insufficiencies of their arms without some note of them out of the muster-books, which, in our opinions, to have been sent with the precepts would have furthered this service much more than the books will do, at the days that we have appointed to view them; especially for the muster-master's entertainment, which, on our part, hath not been forgotten. And concerning the negligence and carelessness mentioned in your lordship's said letter, we are very willing to excuse ourselves and as unwilling to accuse any, but must leave the same to your honourable consideration when your lordship shall understand the true cause thereof. Of the Lances under the charge of Sir Thomas Snell, many were absent, and some of the horse under the charge of Sir George Ivie; and if it shall please your lordship to have those viewed also, before the next muster, then we humbly desire that your lordship will be pleased that we may appoint one day in the Easter week for the horse. And so resting ready to our uttermost to perform what it shall please your lordship to command, we humbly take our leave. From Chippenham, this 4th of March, 1611. Your honour's at commandment;

WILLIAM EYRE.
HENRY BAYNTON.

LETTER XVIII.

Sir Giles Wroughton and Sir Walter Vaughan to the Earl of Hertford, concerning the Defaults of the preceding Year.

Right Honourable and our very good lord:—We have, according to your lordship's letter, caused the light horse under Mr. Henry Mervin's conduct to be precepted; as also the new improved arms; the absents and deficients of the Earl of Pembroke's division and the view thereof, to be taken at Sarum the 20th of this instant March. We did also endeavour the like for Sir James Mervin's division, but Sir James's clerk being absent at the last muster, and the notes of the absents and deficients remaining with the muster-master, we could not by reason thereof proceed in that service. We received your lordship's letter by Sir Henry Baynton's man, by whom we have given Sir William Eyre and Sir Henry Baynton to understand what we intended for the expediting this service in the division of the Earl of Pembroke and Sir John Mervin, hoping they would have regard to see the service effected in the other divisions. Thus commending your lordship to the ..... We rest ever, your lordship's to be commanded. From Sarum, the 4th of March, 1611.

GILES WROUGHTON.
WALTER VAUGHAN.

LETTER XIX.

The Deputy Lieutenants to the Earl of Hertford offering divers Reasons for deferring the Muster.

Right Honourable:—Our duty remembered. Having received your lordship's letters of the 18th of April, with directions enclosed, for a general muster to be taken before the next term, of all the trained bands both horse and foot within the county of Wilts, we came this day to the Devizes to meet the rest of the deputy-lieutenants to agree upon some speedy course for the putting in execution of the service, where we find by reason of the sickness of Sir James Mervin and Sir William Eyre, who are not able to travel in the service, and the absence of Sir Giles Wroughton, being at London; also we understand that Sir John St. John lieth out of the county; Mr. Hungerford being not settled in his regiment; two of the captains also being absent, and Mr. Duckett, another captain of that regiment having lately broken his leg; we cannot perform by the time prefixed the service in such good and convenient sort as might answer your lordship's honourable care and respect for the advancement of his Majesty's service, the discharge of our duties, and the earnest desire we have for the better accomplishment thereof. Therefore we have presumed to offer these accidents to your honourable consideration; and if it stand with your lordship's pleasure and good liking, we desire that your lordship will be pleased at this time for these causes to put over the musters until after harvest; at which time there may be general warning and notice given; that thenceforward they expect to form the service yearly at Whitsuntide. And remaining ready with our best and uttermost endeavours to perform what your lordship shall be pleased to command us, we humbly take our leave. From the Devizes, this 29th of April, 1611. Your lordship's at command.

HENRY BAYNTON.
WALTER VAUGHAN.

Received at Letley, on Wednesday, 1st May, by the hands of Sir Walter Vaughan, himself. His lordship yielded to their suit.

LETTER XX.

Lord Hertford to the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of Peace of the County, sitting at Malborough, desiring them to consider of a course for settling the Muster-master's Entertainment or Salary.

After my hearty commendations:—These are to remember you that about four years since, I recommended to your consideration, by my letters, the necessary employment of this bearer, Nicholas Stanter, for muster-master, desiring

you then to settle a reasonable entertainment fit for such an officer. Whereupon it was agreed by as many of the deputies and justices as were then present at the sessions, being held at Malborough, that at every yearly muster or view, there shall be collected of every armour [person wearing armour] within the trained bands, four-pence; which course hath been essayed to be effected, but much of it was then not only neglected and not at all paid, but it is also found to be, by reason of such slow collection, a stop and hindrance to the execution and advancement of the said service. Therefore I earnestly entreat you that some such course may be presently considered of as may make the said bearer more assured of his means henceforth. For which you shall not only bind him but make me very thankful to you for the same.....From Amesbury, this Monday, the last of September, 1611. Your very loving friend;

HERTFORD.

LETTER XXI.

Divers of the Justices of Peace of Wilts to the Earl of Hertford, in answer to the above.

May it please your good lordship:—We are very inclinable [with a view] to satisfy your lordship's desire mentioned in your lordship's letter, for the payment of £40 yearly unto the muster-master according to an order conceived in that behalf. But forasmuch as your lordship desireth a certainty for the payment thereof, we must entreat your lordship that we may have time to treat with the country on that behalf, with whom we have no doubt but that we shall so far prevail by our persuasions as that they will willingly condescend thereunto. Wherein we will use our best endeavours with all convenient speed. And so with remembrance of our humble duties, we take our leave. From our sessions at Marlborough, the 2nd of October, 1611. Your lordship's humbly to be commanded:

HENRY BAYNTON.
THOMAS SNELL.
GEORGE IVIE.
HENRY MARTYN.
EDWARD LONG.
HENRY POOLE.
ANTHONY HUNGERFORD.
THOMAS HYNTON.
THOMAS BASKERVILLE.
JOHN LAMBE.
THOMAS SADLER.
ALEXANDER TUTT.
JOHN AYLIFFE.

Received at Amesbury, Friday, 4 Oct.
by Hercules Staunton, muster-master
of the county aforesaid.

LETTER XXII.

Lord Hertford to Sir William Eyre, about the Service of Loan.

Good Knight:—I perceive by your letters received this day, the 9th of this November, 1611, I cannot have conference with you before my going towards London two days hence touching the service of loan, wherein I desire to have the greatest care and diligence that may be used, for his Majesty's contentment and the expectation of my lords of his Highness's most honourable Privy Council; wherein, by reason of my said absence, your continual readiness in other services, besides the experience of the country, maketh me much rely on you. And therefore I have sent by your servant all the directions that concern the same, desiring you forthwith to appoint such times and places for expediting this most necessary service, for the meeting of you my deputy-lieutenants. The letter I last sent you was commanded to have been with you on Friday morning very early, but it happened otherwise, through the negligence of him that I put in trust to deliver you my said letter; for instead of receiving it yesterday by six o'clock in the morning, I perceive you received it not till twelve o'clock after. Thus, with my hearty commendations, &c. From Tottenham[1] this 9th of November, 1611. Your very loving friend,

HERTFORD.

LETTER XXIII.

The Deputy Lieutenants in answer to the above.

Right Honourable, our very good Lord:—According to your lordship's letters sent unto us, dated the 9th of this November, we have done our best endeavours for the accomplishing what is required in the letters from the King's most excellent Majesty to your lordship, concerning the collecting of the names of all such persons within this county that are thought most fit to lend money upon privy seals; and with as much speed as the unseasonableness of the weather and high waters in these parts would permit us to meet together; and have herewith sent unto your lordship a book containing the names and dwelling-places of every particular person and the several sums that they may be thought able to lend, with as much indifferency [impartiality] as we can. And as concerning the late Lord Chief Justice's division, we have proceeded so far as we could only by the note of the names sent unto us, but could not receive any instructions from any of the commissioners of the subsidy of that division, they being now all at London. So that if your lordship shall think fit to confer with

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1 The fact of his lordship dating from Tottenham proves that the present mansion of the Marquis of Ailesbury is at least the third, and not as is commonly supposed the second, structure on that spot.

Sir Giles Wroughton, or any other of the commissioners of that division, to be more particularly informed by them, we think it may well further the service. And so with remembrance of our duties to your good lordship, we humbly take our leaves. From Marlborough, the 28th of November, 1611. Your lordship's ever ready to be commanded:

WILLIAM EYRE. WALTER VAUGHAN.
HENRY BAYNTON. EDWARD PENRUDDOCKE.

Sent with certificate, to Cannon Row,
by Robert Brabant, a foot-post.
ult. Nov.

"A note of the names of such persons as are thought fit to lend money to the King's Majesty by way of privy seals; together with their dwelling-places and their several sums."

THE EARL OF PEMBROKE'S DIVISION.

	£
Sir William Bamfield, of Foulston [Falston?] Kt	20
Barbara Bockland, of Slandlynch, Widow	20
John Butler, of Figheldean	10
Sir William Button, of Alton, Kt.	20
Richard Bruning, of Chisenbury, Gent	20
George Cooper, of Amesbury, Esquire	20
William Davis, of Avon	10
Giles Eyre, of Church-tything, Gent	10
Thomas Eyre, of Sarum, Gent	20
David Feltham, of Fovant	10
Edward Fowler, of Enford, Gent	10
Katharine Gawen, of Alredston, Widow	20
Thomas Gawen, of Hurdcot, Esquire	20
Thomas Goddard, of Bramshaw, Esquire	20
Richard Goldston, of Alderbury, Gent	10
Sir Richard Grobham, of Wishford, Kt	100
Sir John Horton, of Elston, Kt	30
Tobias Horton, of Iford, Esquire	20
Hugh Horswell, of Stratford, Esquire	10
Edward Hooper, of Broughton	20
Thomas Hunt, of Long-street, Gent	10
Henry Lamborne, of Buckhurst, Esquire	20
The Lady Constance Lucy, of Overton	30
Gabriel Luttofte, of Sarum, Gent	10
William Maton, of North Tidworth	10

	£
Sir Richard Mompesson, of West Harnham, Kt	30
Thomas Petre, of Enford, Esquire	30
John Penny, of Stoke-Verdon, Gent	10
Edward Powton, of Kingston Deverill, Gent	10
Edward Rhodes, of Sarum, Gent	20
Martha South, of Sarum, Widow	20
William Sharp, of Wilton, Gent	10
Richard Sherville, of Winterbourn Dauntsey, Gent	10
John Shuter, of Winterbourn Gunner, Esquire	20
Adam Snow, of Winterbourn Stoke, Gent	10
George Tattersoll, of Stapleford, Gent	10
John Topp, of Stockton, Esquire	20
Joan Tuck, of Sarum, Widow	20
Sir John Webb, of Odstock, Kt	30
Francis Windebank, of Broad Hinton, Esquire	20
Sir George Wriothesley, of Britford, Kt	20

THE EARL OF HERTFORD'S DIVISION.

Thomas Bakerville, of Stanton, Esquire	25
John Bartlett, of Chirton	10
William Corderoy, of Chute, Esquire	20
Honora Harding, of Pewsey, Widow	15
William Harrold, of Bupton	15
Thomas Hinton, of Chilcott, Esquire	25
Ferdinando Hughes, of Bromham	15
Sir Anthony Hungerford, of Stock, Kt	20
Edward Hungerford, of Charnham-street, Gent	15
Richard Hunton, of Wilcot, Gent	15
Sir William Jordan, of Wilcot, Bart	20
William Lavington, of Wilsford	15
Christopher Merewether, of Worton	10
William Northren [Northie?] of Rowde	10
Edward Nicholas, of Allcannings, Gent	15
William Noyes, of Urchfont, Gent	15
Christopher Poulden, of Imber, Gent	20
Oliver St. John, of Pewsey, Gent	20
Simon Sloper, of Newton, Gent	20
William Sloper, of Highway	10
Vincent Smythe, of Charnham-streete, Gent	15
Richard Sotwell, of Chute, Gent	10
John Weston, of Bishop's Cannings	15

THE DIVISION LATE SIR JAMES MERVIN'S.

	£
Sir Anthony Ashley, of South Damerham, Kt	40
William Blake, of Warminster	20
John Compton, of Donhead	20
Ralph Daniell, of Dinton	10
Sir George Farewell, of Berwick St. Leonard, Kt	30
Edward Tricker, of Tisbury	10
William Guyse, of Hatchbury, Esquire	30
Thomas Hooper, of South Damerham, Gent	20
John Hunt, of South Damerham	20
Leonard Jesse, of Dinton	20
George Ludlow, of Monkton Deverill, Gent	20
John Mayhew, of Dinton	20
Thomas Moore, of Hatchbury, Esquire	30
Francis Perkins, of Bath Hampton, Esquire	40
William Poulton, of South Damerham	10
John Temple, of Hatchbury	20
Sir Thomas Thynne, of Deverill Longbridge, Kt	100
Richard Thomas, of Sedghill	20

SIR WILLIAM EYRE'S DIVISION.

John Bayley, of Winkfield	20
Margaret Bennett, of Westbury, Widow	20
Richard Blake, of Trowbridge	10
Robert Dark, of Trowbridge	20
James Davies, of Trowbridge	20
Richard Dick, of Winsley	20
John Earle, of Holt	20
Thomas Earnley, of Westbury, Gent	15
Richard Horne, of Bradford	10
Richard Hulbert, of Westbury	10
John Keyton, of Westbury	10
Robert Keyton, of Westbury	10
William King, of Monkton Farley	20
William Pawlett, of Cottells, Esquire	25
Nicholas Phipp, of Westbury	10
Edward Rogers, of Trowll	10
Anthony Self, of Westbury	10
Thomas Shepherd, of Seend	10
William Somner, of Seend	10

	£
William Stokes, Sen., of Seend	10
Anne Wallis, of Trowbridge, Widow	20

SIR HENRY POOLE'S DIVISION.

Hugh Barrett, of Titherton, Gent	15
Robert Baynard, of Lackham, Esquire	15
John Blagdeane, of Kingswood	20
Richard Cullimore, of Great Sherstone	10
Thomas Cullimore, of Slaughterford	10
John Danvers, of Corsham, Gent	25
John Duckett, of Corsham, Esquire	30
Richard Estcourt, of Newtown, Esquire	20
Robert Forman, of Calne	20
John Goddard, of Berwick Bassett	10
Edward Gore, of Surrendell, Esquire	15
George Hungerford, of Blacklands, Esquire	15
Sir Francis Manners, of Rowden,[1] Kt	40
Richard Moody, of Garsden, Esquire	40
John Norborne, of Studley, Gent	20
Sir Henry Poole, of Kemble, Kt	20
John Scrope, of Castle Combe, Esquire	20
Sir Thomas Snell, of Kyngton, Kt	20
Hugh Speke, of Haselbury, Esquire	30
John Stratton, of Seagry, Gent	20
Thomas Thynne, of Bidston, Esquire	20
John Warnford, of Hankerton, Esquire	20
Benedict Webb, of Kingswood	10
William Yew [Hughes] of Somerford Magna	10

THE LATE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S DIVISION.

Henry Barnard, of Cricklade	10
Mistress Jenever Baskerville, of Wanborough, Widow	15
William Daniell, of St. Margaretts	10
Henry Fisher, of Wick, Gent	10
John Fisher, of Liddington, Gent	10
John Goddard, of Ogbourn, Esquire	15
Thomas Harding, of Hampton Turville	10
Mistress Martha Hinton, of Eastcott, Widow	10
John Kemble, of Midhill, Gent	10

1 Only as tenant for life; having married the widow of Sir Edward Hungerford.

	£
Charles Pleydell, of Mughill, Gent	20
Tobias Pleydell, of Mughill-mill, Gent	15
William Sadler, of Salthropp	10
Richard Smith, of Kennet, Gent	15
Richard Spencer, of Wedhampton	15
Nicholas Vyolet, of Swindon, Gent	20
Edmund Webb, of Radbourne, Gent	15
Daniel White, of Ramsbury, Gent	20
Richard Young, of Ogbourn St. George	10

Signed by:—Sir William Eyre, Sir Henry Baynton, Sir Walter Vaughan, and Sir Edward Penruddocke.

"The names of all such persons in the county aforesaid as lent to the King's Majesty the several sums hereafter specified (a third part being deducted in the second year of his Highness' reign), and now charged at—"

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Aubrey, Thomas	16	13	4
Ayliff, John, Esquire	20	0	0
Bayly, William, Esquire	16	13	4
Baynton, Sir Henry, Kt	33	6	8
Bennett, Thomas, of Westbury	16	13	4
Bremidge, Seston	16	13	4
Brounker, Lady Martha	20	0	0
Chadwell, Edward	13	6	8
Combe, Edward	13	6	8
Corderoy, William	16	13	4
Cornwall, John, Gent	26	13	4
Cush, Widow, of Swindon	16	13	4
Dauntsey, Sir John, Bart	33	6	8
Dowse, Sir Francis, Kt	26	13	4
Drew, John, Gent	16	13	4
Duke, George, Gent	16	13	4
Ernley, Sir John, Kt	16	13	4
Eyre, Sir William, Kt	20	0	0
Falconer, William, Gent	13	6	8
Flower, Nicholas	16	13	4
Geering, Thomas, Gent	16	13	4
Goddard, Richard, Esquire	33	6	8
Grubb, Thomas	33	6	8

	£	s.	d.
Haddock, Thomas, Esquire	26	13	4
Hall, John, of Bradford	13	6	8
Hungerford, John, Esquire	20	0	0
Hutchens, Thomas, Gent	66	13	4
Jones, William, Gent	16	13	4
Jones, William, of Mildenhall, Gent	16	13	4
Lambe, John, Esquire	16	13	4
Long, Edward, of Monkton, Esquire	33	6	8
Long, Henry, Gent	16	13	4
Long, Thomas	16	13	4
Long, Sir Walter, Kt	20	0	0
Lowe, Richard, Esquire	16	13	4
Ludlow, Sir Edmund, Kt	66	13	4
Martin, Roger, Gent	16	13	4
Maundrell, Robert, Gent	16	13	4
Mervin, Sir James, Kt	33	6	8
Parker, John	16	13	4
Pawlett, Sir William, Bart	26	13	4
Pile, Gabriel	66	13	4
Pleydell, Charles	16	13	4
Popham, Sir Francis, Kt	26	13	4
Read, Edward, Esquire	26	13	4
South, Thomas, Armiger	26	13	4
Stephens, Nicholas	26	13	4
Stockman, John, Gent	26	13	4
Strange, Michael, Esquire	16	13	4
Topp, Robert, Gent	16	13	4
Vaughan, Sir Walter, Baronet	66	13	4
Viner, Sir Henry, Kt	66	13	4
Waldron, Edward, Gent	26	13	4
Whitaker, Jefferey	16	13	4
Yerbury, Edward	16	13	4

[The modern equivalents of the above sums would be at least six times nominally greater; though, owing to the rate at which money values have increased varying so much on different articles, all such general calculations must of necessity be hypothetical. —N.B. The name of Hutchens as among the five most wealthy suggests the query—was this the Amesbury family; and what was their fate?]

Many other letters of the Earl of Hertford are extant, but for the present it may suffice to take one more view of him towards the close of his career. For this we are indebted to the autobiography of Sir Simonds D'Ewes, who saw the venerable earl in the procession which attended James I. when he went to open the parliament that met on the 30th of January, 1621 (the parliament which impeached Lord Chancellor Bacon). "Amongst the nobility," writes D'Ewes; "I especially viewed the Lord Seymour, Earl of Hertford, now some eighty-three years old, and even decrepit with age!" This was within three months of Hertford's death. Mr. G. L. Craik, from whom the above notice is derived, then recites the following letter (still in the Duke of Sutherland's possession) written by the Earl about two years previously. It is a sort of news-letter addressed to a friend in Scotland, and is interesting in many respects, especially as showing how his sentiments in respect of the Spanish match were the same as those uttered in the House of Commons by his grandson, Sir Francis Seymour, the member for Marlborough. This document "which fills a folio page and a half, is finished off with seven elaborate flourishes of penmanship (one of them attached to the very careful and distinct signature), which spread over the remaining half-page, but cannot be imitated here. It is addressed on the back—'To my very loving friend Sir Robert Gordon, Knight, these be delivered.' Sir Robert Gordon's father-in-law, who is mentioned in the letter, was Dean of Salisbury."—*Romance of the Peerage*, 3. xii.

The Earl of Hertford to Sir Robert Gordon (son-in-law to the Dean of Salisbury.)

Sir:—I have at several times received two letters from you, the one of the 21st November, 1618, and the other bearing no date, by which it seemeth you have sent others which are not as yet come to my hands. These which I have received are so full of courtesy and kind offers of your love and affection that I cannot return too many thanks for the same, with assurance of my love again to you and yours upon all occasions. The news of mine and my wife's health, you so much desire to hear, I thank God stand well. As for other occurrents, some are comfortable and good, and others not altogether so pleasing, by reason of the loss of our late noble queen, Anne [wife of James I.] which hath spread

itself into a general grief among us all. The king no longer than since the last term, took upon him his own proper place of a most prudent judge in the Star-chamber to hear a cause between Sir Thomas Lake and my cousin, the Countess of Exeter; where, by the great wisdom of his Majesty, not unlike (without flattery I speak it) to the sentence of Solomon in judging between the two women in strife for the child, the truth appeared of a foul impious slander laid upon the said Lady of Exeter by Sir Thomas Lake, his wife, and daughter Rosse, all three now punished by a large fine and perpetual imprisonment in the Tower without his Majesty's especial grace in remitting. We are, by the King's warrant, rigging up our ships and mustering our men in all parts of England, upon the commom bruit of a great Armado preparing in Spain for some invasion; and although no great grounds can be gathered for the building of an opinion of their coming hither, yet so little is that nation beloved or trusted, that every man is ready to arm himself for the better assurance of his Majesty's realms. The match of Prince Charles with the daughter of Spain is little spoken of, and (I think as well by you in Scotland as by us in England), as little desired. For my own part I hope to see him blessedly married into some Protestant house of Germany, to the glory of God, to the joy of his royal father and to the comfort of us all. These passages, which suddenly came to my memory, I have made you a partaker of; yet I doubt not but that my worthy friend your good father-in-law doth in a much larger manner impart the state of our English affairs unto you, having ever found him well-furnished of intelligence both foreign and domestic. You shall herewith find [receive] four books, the virtuous fruits of his Majesty's own study, for yourself, your lady, and friends to peruse. Thus, with mine own and my wife's hearty commendations and like wishes to yourself and your lady, I commit you to the Almighty. From Letley, this last of March, 1619, preparing myself and my wife shortly to attend the funeral of her Majesty, which is appointed to be the 29th of this next month of April, 1619. Your very loving friend,

HERTFORD.

Ancient Ales in the County of Wilts, and in the Diocese of Sarum.

By F. A. Carrington, Esq.

In ancient times it seems that our ancestors whenever they wanted to raise a sum of money for any good purpose parochial or personal, brewed a quantity of ale, and provided certain viands which they sold, and from the proceeds of the sale and from the donations thus induced the money was raised. Of these ales I know of only one remaining in the County of Wilts—the Clerk's ale at Chiseldon; there was also another the memory of which still lingers in a generation now fast passing away—the Herds' ale at Ogbourne St. George.

I have, however, found traces (not quite all of them in the county of Wilts, or diocese of Sarum) of the following ales—viz.:—

1. The Whitsun ale.
2. The Church ale.
3. The Scot ale.
4. The Clerks' ale.
5. The Herds' ale.
6. The Bidale, or Helpale.
7. The Give ale.
8. The Bride ale.
9. The Lamb ale.
10. The Leet ale.
11. The Midsummer ale.
12. The ale for some special purpose.

1. The Whitsun Ale.

In the "Introduction to the Survey and Natural History of the

North Division of the County of Wilts, by John Aubrey, Esq."[1] is the following curious account of Whitsun ales:—

"There were no rates for the poor in my grandfather's days, but for Kington St. Michael (no small parish), the church ale of Whitsuntide did the business. In every parish is (or was) a church-house to which belonged spits, crocks, &c.—utensils for dressing provisions. Here the housekeepers met and were merry and gave their charity. The young people were there too, and had dancing, bowling, shooting at butts, &c., the ancients sitting gravely by and looking on. All things were civil and without scandal.* The church ale is doubtless derived from the Agapæ or love-feasts mentioned in the New Testament."

This introduction is dated "Eston Pierse, April 28, 1670."

Mr. Douce in a description of sculptures on the outside of St. John's Church, at Cirencester, contained in Carter's Ancient Sculpture,[2] says:—

"With respect to Whitsun ales, no account of the manner of their celebration in more ancient times has been handed down to us. At present† the Whitsun ales are conducted in the following manner. Two persons are chosen previously to the meeting to be lord and lady of the ale, who dress as suitably as they can to the characters they assume. A large empty barn or some such building is provided for the lord's hall and fitted up with seats to accomodate the company. Here they assemble to dance and regale in the best manner their circumstances and their place will afford, and each young fellow treats his girl with a ribband or favour. The lord and lady honour the hall with their presence, attended by the steward, sword-bearer, purse-bearer, and mace-bearer, with their several badges or ensigns of office. They have likewise a train-bearer, or page, and a fool or jester, drest in a party-coloured jacket, whose ribaldry and gesticulation contribute not a little to the entertainment of some part of the company. The lord's music consisting of a pipe and tabor is employed to conduct the dance. Some people think this custom is a commemoration of the ancient *Drink-lean*, a day of festivity formerly observed by the tenants and vassals of the lord of the fee, within his manor, the memory of which on account of the jollity of these meetings the people have preserved ever since. The glossaries inform us that this *Drink-lean* was a contribution of tenants towards a potation, or ale provided to entertain the lord or his steward. ‡

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[1] At p. 32 of "Miscellanies on several curious subjects," 8vo., Lond., printed by E. Curll, 1714—a book in the library of the British Museum.

[2] Vol. ii., p. 10.

* At Cummor, Berks, there is a very old house not far from the church which belongs to the parish, and is still called "the church-house."

† 1788.

‡ This would seem to be more like the Leet ale.

Mr. Douce's account of the Whitsun ale is taken verbatim from an article in the Antiquarian Repository, vol. ii. p. 388; but it is there added that "the mace is made of silk finely plaited with

2. The Church Ale.

Mr. Warton in his History of English Poetry,[1] says:—

"Church ale was a feast established for the repair of the church, or in honour of the church saint, &c. In Dodsworth's MSS. there is an old indenture made before the Reformation which not only shows the design of the church ale, but explains this particular use and application of the word ale."

"In Sr. Edward Plumpton booke,
Marked with B.
"Church Ale.
"Dodsw. c. xlviii. f. 97.

"Memd. y^t^ this is the agreement betwixt the inhabitants of the townes and parish of Eluaston, Thurlaston, and Ambaston, of the one pt., and the inhabitants of the towne of Okebroke within the parish of the said Eluaston, on the other parte by John Abbott of the Dale.* Rado Samichevrell, Esquier, John Bradsthon and Herre Tythell, Gentylmen, witnesseth y^t^ ye s'd inhabitants as well of the said parish of Elwaston as of the said towne of Okebrooke, beeinge of the said parish byn accorded and agreed in mann^r^ and forme as followeth. That is to say y^t^ ye s'd inhabitants of the said towne of Okebrooke shall brew fowre ales, and eu'y ale of one quarter malt, and at theire owne costs and charges betwixt this and the feast of St. John Baptist next cominge. And y^t^ eu'y inhabitant of the s'd towne of Okebrooke shall be at the s'd ales, and eu'y husband and his wife shall pay 2d., and eu'y cottyer 1d. and all the inhabitants of Eluaston, Thurlaston, and Ambaston, shall come to the said ales, and that euery husband and his wife, and cottyer shall pay as is afore-rehearsed, and that the said inhabitants of Eluaston, Thurlaston, and Ambaston, shall have and r'teine all the p'fits and vantages comeinge of the said ales to the use and behoofe of the said Church of Eluaston, and y^t^ the said inhabitants of the said towns of Eluaston, Thurlaston, and Ambaston, shall brew viij. ales betwixt this and the s'd feast of St. John Baptist. At the wch ales and eu'y each one of them the said inhabitants of the towne of Okebrooke, shall come to and pay eu'y husband and his wife, and eu'y cottyer, as it is above-rehearsed. And if hee bee away at one ale to pay at ye toder ale for both, or els to send his money. And the inhabitants of the said said towne of Okebrooke shall carry all manner of timber beinge in the Dale wood, new felled, y^t^ ye said prshers of the said townes of Eluaston, Thurlaston, and Ambaston, shall occupy to the vse and p'fit of the said church.

"Written in the ffeast of St. Andrewe.†

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ribbons at the top and filled with spices and perfume for such of the company to smell to as desire it." This ale is there stated to be still kept up in the Cotswold hills in the adjoining county of Gloucester.

[1] Vol. iii. p. 119, n (f) of the Ed. of 1840.

* This was probably John Stanton, the last Abbot of the Abbey of Dale, in Derbyshire.

† For this accurate copy of this agreement in the Bodleian Lib. I am indebted to the kindness of the Rev. Dr. Bandinel. It has no date except as above, but the name of an abbot shows that it was written before the Reformation.—F. A. C.

Mr. Warton then adds that—

"The nature of the merriment of the church ale was often licentious may be seen in the language of the *Witches' Song* in Ben Johnson's Masque of Queens, at Whitehall, in 1609, where one of the witches boasts to have killed and stole the fat of an infant which derived its pedigree from the drunken piper of a church ale."

Sir Richard Worsley, in his History of the Isle of Wight,[1] in speaking of the parish of Whitewell, tells us—

"There is a lease in the parish-chest, dated 1574, of a house called the church-house, held by the inhabitants of Whitwell, parishioners of Gatcombe, of the Lord of the Manor, and demised by them to John Brode, in which is the following proviso—"Provided always that if the Quarter shall need at any time to make a Quarter ale or church ale, for the maintenance of the chapel that it shall be lawful for them to have the use of the said house with all the rooms both above and beneath during their ale."

"The Maner of Church Ales in England," is given by Stubs in his "Anatomie of Abuses,"[2] as follows:—

"In certaine townes where drunken Bacchus beares swaie against Christmas and Easter, Whitsondaie or some other tyme, the churchwardens of every parishe with the consent of the whole parishe provide halfe a score or twenty quarters of maulte, wherof some they buy of the church stocke,* and some is given them of the parishioners themselves, every one conferring somewhat according to his abilitie, whiche maulte being made into very strong ale or beere, is sette to sale either in the church or some other place assigned to that purpose. Then when this is set abroche, well is he that can gette the soonest to it and spend the most at it. In this kinde of practice they continue six weekes, or a quarter of a yeare, yea halfe a yeare together." "That money they say is to repaire their churches and chappels with—to buy bookes for the service—cuppes for the celebration of the Sacrament—surplesses for Sir John, † and such other necessaries. And they maintaine other extraordinarie charges in their parish besides."

Richard Carew, of Antonie, Esq., in his "Survey of Cornwall," printed in 1602, gives[3] the following account of this ale:—

"*Church Ale.*—For the church ale, two young men of the parish are yerely chosen by their last pregoers to be wardens, who deuiding the task make collections among the parishioners of whatsoeuer prouision it pleaseth them voluntarily

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[1] p. 210.

[2] 8vo. Ed. of 1585, p. 95.

[3] Folio 68. A copy of this work is in Lincoln's Inn Library.

* The *Church Stock* was money left to the churchwardens for the repair of the church or other ecclesiastical purposes in the parish. The *Poors' Stock* was money left to the churchwardens for the benefit of the poor, which was usually placed at interest, and the interest given in bread, or otherwise bestowed on the poor.—F. A. C.

† The clergyman, see vol. I., p. 329.

to bestow. This they imploy in brewing, baking, and other achates * against Whitsuntide, upon which holydayes the neighbours meet at the church-house, and there meetly feed on their owne victuals, contributing some petty portion to the stock which by many smalls groweth to a meetly greatness, for there is entertayned a kinde of emulation betweene these wardens, who by his graciousnes in gathering and good husbandry in expending can best aduance the churches profit. Besides the neighbour parishes at those times louingly visit one another and this way frankely spend their money together. The afternoones are consumed in such exercises as olde and yonge folke (hauing leysure) doe accustomally weare out the time withall.

"When the feast is ended the wardens yeeld in their account to the parishioners and such money as exceedeth the disbursments is layd up in store to defray any extraordinary charges arising in the parish, or imposed on them for the good of the countrey, or the Princes seruice, neither of which commonly gripe so much but that somewhat stil remayneth to couer the purses bottome."

Mr. Doran, in his History of Reading,[1] gives the following item from the churchwardens' book of the parish of St. Lawrence, in this town :—

> "1449. Paid for making the church clean against the day of drinking in the said church . . . . . iiij^{d}"

On the Western Summer Circuit of 1633 [9 Char. I.], an order was made by the Judges of Assize, Lord Chief Justice Richardson and Baron Denham, at the Somersetshire assizes, for "suppressing revels, *Church ales, Clerk ales, and all other public ales.*"[2] Archbishop Laud complained of this order to the Privy Council, who summoned the Lord Chief Justice before them, and commanded him to revoke the order.

On the next circuit Lord Chief Justice Richardson revoked the order accordingly, but "the justices of the peace (of the county of Somerset) being troubled at the revocation of these orders, drew up a petition to the king, showing the great inconveniences which would befall the county if these meetings and assemblies of *Church ales, Bid ales, and Clerk ales* condemned by their laws, should now be set up again, which petition was subscribed by John Lord Paulet, Sir William Portman, Sir John Stowell, Sir Ralph Hopton, Sir Francis Popham, Sir Edward Rodney, Sir Francis Doddington,

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[1] p. 45.

[2] Rushworth's Historical Collections, vol. i., part II. p. 191.

* Provisions.

Sir Jo. Horner, Edward Paulet, William Basset, George Speke, John Windham, Thomas Lutterell, William Walrone, and divers others, "[1]but before it was presented, King Charles I. on the 18th of October, 1633, published a declaration in which he republished what is commonly known as King James I.'s Book of Sports, in which it is declared that the "King's pleasure is that after the end of Divine Service, his good people be not disturbed, letted, or discouraged from any lawful recreation—such as dauncing, either men or women; archery for men, leaping, vaulting, or any such harmless recreation, nor from having of May games, *Whitsun ales*, and Morice dances, and the setting up of Maypoles, and other sports therewith used, so as the same be had in due and convenient time, without impediment or neglect of Divine Service, and that women shall have leave to carry rushes to the church for the decoring of it according to their old custom; but withall his Majesty doth here account still as prohibited all unlawful games to be used upon Sundays only, as bear and bull-baitings, interludes, and at all times in the meanner sort of people by law prohibited bowling."

Mr. Rushworth, the secretary of the Lord General Fairfax, who gives a very full account of these proceedings in his Historical Collections, says—[2]that this declaration "proved a snare to many ministers very conformable to the Church of England because they refused to read the same publicly in the church as was required, for upon this many were suspended and others silenced from preaching."

3. The Scot Ale.

We are told by the Rev. S. Denne, F.A.S., in a very interesting paper on ales,[3] that Scot ales were maintained by a joint contribution of the resorters to them. In the diocese of Sarum, they were by Bishop Poore forbidden to be published in the church by the laity, and either in or out of the church by the clergy.

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[1] Rushworth's Historical Collections, vol. i., part II., p. 191.

[2] Vol., part II., p. 191, where also will be found copies of the judge's order, the king's declaration, and a letter from Archbishop Laud to William Pierce, Bishop of Bath and Wells, on this subject.

[3] Archæol. vol. xii., p. 10.

Anno 1223. Constitut. Ricardi Poore, Epi Sarum.* "Prohibemus quoque ne denunciationes Scotallorum fiant in ecclesia per laicos nec in ecclesiis nec extra ecclesias per sacerdotes vel per clericos."

TRANSLATION:—

Anno 1223. Constitutions of Richard Poore, Bishop of Sarum. We order also that no announcements of Scot ales be made by laymen in the church, and neither in the churches nor out of the churches by priests or by clergymen.

In the same diocese, a meeting of more than ten persons of the same parish or vicinage was a Scot ale that was prohibited by Bishop Bridport.

Anno 1266. Constit: Aegid: de Bridport Epi Sarum. † "*De prohibitione Scotallarum.*—Prohibitionem Scotallarum et aliarum communium potationum pro salute animarum et corporum introductam synodali approbatione prosequentes rectoribus vicariis et aliis presbyteris parochialibus precipimus sub obedientie debito firmiter injungendo quod parochianos suos crebra exhortatione diligenter inducant ne prohibitionis hujus temerarii violatores existant." "Communes autem potationes declaramus quoties virorum multitudo que numerum denarium excesserunt ejusdem parochie in qua cervisia venalis extiterit vel etiam vicinarum in tabernis hujus modi vel infra septa ejusdem domicilii potandi gratia commorantur. Viatores vero peregrinos et in nundinis et mercatis convenientes quamvis in tabernis convenerint sub prohibitione ista nolumus comprehendi."

TRANSLATION:—

A.D. 1266. Constitutions of Giles de Bridport, Bishop of Surum.

"Of the prohibition of Scot ales."

"We being desirous, for the good of men's souls and bodies, to put down Scot ales and other public drinkings, do, with the consent of our Synod, enjoin all rectors, vicars, and other parish priests, in virtue of the obedience which they owe to us, to urge upon their parishioners by frequent exhortations, not to be rash violators of this prohibition.

"By *public* drinkings we mean, wherever a multitude of men exceeding the number of ten in the same parish in which the ale shall be sold, or in neighbouring parishes, or within the bounds of the same domicile shall be assembled for the purpose of drinking. But travellers, strangers, and persons attending fairs, or markets, although they meet in taverns, we are unwilling to include in this prohibition."

Scot ales were generally kept in houses of public resort.

4. The Clerk's Ale.

I was told in the year 1838, by the late Mr. Thomas Neale, of Draycote Foliot, that on Easter Tuesday in every year, the clerk of

* Wilkins's Concil Magn. Britan. Vol. i., p. 600. From a MS. in Corp. Ch. Coll., Oxon.

† Id. p. 719, from a MS. in Corp. Chr. Coll., Oxon.

the adjoining parish of Chiseldon, had an ale; which was effected by the clerk providing a good plain dinner and plenty of strong beer, at his house, for the principal parishioners to partake of; this was called the Clerk's ale, for which each guest made the clerk a present. Mr. Calley, of Burderop Park, who was member of Parliament for Cricklade, Mr. John Brown, of Chiseldon House, his brother, Mr. Rudhall Brown, who was one of the provincial secretaries of the Wilts Topographical Society, the Rev. Thomas Bullock, Vicar of Chiseldon, and other principal inhabitants used to attend the clerk's ales, and give their sovereigns and half-sovereigns in return for his good cheer; and I have been since informed that the Clerk's ale at Chiseldon is still kept up, and that it came off as usual on Easter Tuesday, 1854.

The Rev. S. Denne says,[1] "The clerk's ale was in the Easter holidays and was the method taken to enable clerks of parishes to collect more readily their dues," or as it is expressed in Aubrey's MS. Introduction to the Survey of Wilts, as cited by Mr. Warton in his History of English Poetry,[2] "It was for the clerk's private benefit and the solace of the neighbourhood."

5. The Herd's Ale.

Of this ale I am aware of two Wiltshire instances—the Herd's ale at Newnton, and the Herd's ale at Ogbourne St. George.

THE HERD'S ALE AT NEWNTON.

Mr. Aubrey, in his MS. collections, for Wilts (part I.), Tit. Newnton, gives the following account of this ale:—

"*The Custome here Trinity Sunday:—*

"King Athelstan having obtained a victory over the Danes by the assistance of the inhabitants of this place, riding to recreate himself, found a woman baiting her cowe upon the way called the Fosse (which runs through this parish and is a famous Roman way that goes from Cornwall to Scotland). The woman sate on a stool, with the cow fastened by a rope to the legge of the stoole; the manner of it occasioned the king to aske why she did so; she answered the king that they had no common belonging to the town; the queen being then in

"1 Archœologia, vol. xii., p. 10.

"2 Vol. iii., p. 119, n. (f.) of the Ed. of 1840. This MS. was printed in 1714, with some letters written to Mr. Aubrey, under the title "Miscellanies on several curious subjects." It is in the Lib. of the Brit. Mus.

his company, by their consents it was granted that the town should have so much ground in common next adjoining to this way as the woman would ride round upon a bare ridged horse. She undertakes it, and for the ascertaining of the ground the king appointed Sir Walter, a knight that wayted on him, to follow the woman or goe with her, which being done, and made known to the monks at Malmesbury (they to show their liberality upon the extent of the king's charity), gave a piece of ground, parcell of their inheritance and adjoyning to the churchyard, to build a house upon for the Hayward to live in, to look after the beasts that fed upon this common; and for to perpetuate the memory of it appointed the following prayers to be said upon every Trinity Sunday in that house with the ceremonie ensuing. And because a monk of that time, out of his devotion, gave a bell to be rung here at this house before prayers began, his name was inserted in the petitions for that gift.

"THE CEREMONIE.

"The parishioners being come to the door of the Haywards' house, the door was struck thrice in honour of the Holy Trinity, then they entered; the bell was rung, after which silence being imposed, they read their prayers aforesaid. Then was a ghirland of flowers, made upon a hoop, brought forth by a mayd of the town upon her neck, and a young man (a bachelor) of another parish first saluted her three times,* in honour of the Trinity, in respect of God the Father. Then she putts the ghirland upon his neck and kisses him three times, in honour of the Trinity, particularly God the Sonne; then he puts the ghirland on her neck again and kisses her three times, in respect of the Holy Trinity and particularly the Holy Ghost. Then he takes the ghirland from her neck and by the custome must give her a penny at least, which as fancy leads is now exceeded, as 2*s.* 6*d.*, or &c.

"The method of giving this ghirland is from house to house annually till it comes round.

"In this evening every commoner sends his supper up to this house which is called Ealehowse (ale-house), and having before layed in there equally a stock of mault which was brewed in the house, they supp together and what was left was given to the poore.—N. of the *Ealahus* see Somner's Glossary at the end of the English Historians, printed at London, 1652.

"'THE FORME OF PRAYER.

"'Peace, good men, peace, this is the house of charitie, and house of peace, Christ Jesus be with us this day and evermore. Amen.

"'You shall pray for the good prosperitie of our Soveraigne Lord King Henry VIII. and the royal issue (of later dayes King Charles II., Queen Katharine, Duke of York, and the rest of the royal progenie), with all the nobilitie of this land, that Almighty God would give them such grace, wisdome, and discretion, that they may doe all things to the glory of God, the king's honour, and the good of the kingdome.'

"N.B. This form was made by Mr. Richard Estcourt in favour of the present government.

"'You shall pray to God that moved the heart of King Athelstan † and Dame

* The kiss of peace [origl. note].

† Athelstan was king from A.D. 925 to A.D. 940.

Mawd his good queen to give this ground to our forefathers, and to us, and for all them that shall come after us, in fee for ever.

"'You shall pray to God for the sowle of Sir Walter, the good black knight, that moved his heart to our forefathers and us this ground both to tread and tite, and to them that shall come after us, in fee for ever.

"'You shall pray to God for the sowle of Abbot Loringe,* that moved his heart to give this ground both to build this house † upon, to our forefathers and to us, and to them that shall come after us, in fee for ever.

"'You shall pray to God for the sowle of Don Alured, ‡ the black monke, that moved his heart to give the bell § to this house.

"'For the sowles of these benefactors whom the Lord hath moved their heartes to bestowe these benefitts upon us, let us now and ever pray.' Pater noster, &c.

"In the late warres this house was burnt downe by the soldiers, and the custome of supping is yet (1670) discontinued, together with brewing that quantity of drinke. The rest of the ceremonies are yet continued in the Toft, ‖ and on the old door of the house which yet remains, which they then carry thither, and a small quantity of drinke of six or eight gallons is yet dranke after the ghirland is given.

"Mem. About 1660, one was killed striving to take away the ghirland.

"The towne anciently belonged to the Abbey of Malmesbury, and was given to them by . . . . V. Leiger Book.

"The church here was anciently a chapel of ease to Malmesbury from whence it is distant above two miles."

In the prayer at Newnton there is a very extraordinary mixture of dates. King Athelstan reigned from the year 925 to the year 940. Abbot Loring was Abbot of Malmesbury from the year 1205 to the year 1223, and King Henry VIII. began to reign in the year 1509, but our clerical readers will readily recognize with regard to time the Bidding prayer of that reign which is cited by the Rev. Edward Burton, in his preface to the Three Primers of King Henry VIII.[1] and which was composed about the year 1534.

THE HERD'S ALE AT OGBOURNE ST. GEORGE.

The Herd's ale at Ogbourne St. George was described to me two years ago by Mrs. Charlotte Mills of that place, who is between

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[1] P. lxvii.

* Walter Loringe was Abbot of Malmesbury, from 1205 to 1223 [Dug. Mon., vol. ii., p. 255].

† The Haywards house, called the Eale house [orgl. note].

‡ This probably means *Dominus* Alured : see vol. i. 332.

§ This bell is now at Mr. Richard Escourt's house.—Vide what inscripn. it hath [orignl. note].

‖ Toft, a place where a Messuage hath stood, Cowell's Interp. Tit. Toft, citing West's Symboleography, part II., Tit. Fines, sect. 26.

eighty and ninety years old. As she never heard of the Herd's ale at Newnton, I will give her statement in her own words:—

"Before the enclosure here, in 1795, all the people who kept cows at Ogbourne St. George, used to send them to Roundhill-bottom, which is a place a little further from the village than the two [twin] barrows on Swinghill. Humphreys, a cripple, used to keep the cows, and he had a herds' ale every year. He used to have a barrel of beer and victuals, and people used to drink and give him what they chose. I don't know on what day it was, but I know it was when flowers were about, because they made a garland which was put on some one's head, and they danced round it, and they went to gentlemens' houses who used to give them beer. This was when I was about ten years old, and long before the enclosure. There was a large cow common then."

It is worthy of remark, that the garland was a part of the ceremony at the Herd's ales both at Newnton and Ogbourne St. George, and therefore could have had no reference either to King Athelstan's grant or to any liberality of the Abbots of Malmesbury.

6. The Bidale, or Helpale.

Mr. Brande, in his Popular Antiquities,[1] says:—

"There was an ancient custom called *Bidale*, or *Bidder ale*, from the Saxon word 'biddan,' to pray or supplicate when any man decayed in his estate was set up again by the liberal benevolence and contributions of friends, at a feast, to which those friends were bid or invited. It was most used in the West of England, and in some counties called a *Helpale*."

7. The Give Ale.

We are told by the Rev. S. Denne, in his paper before cited, that Give ales were the legacies of individuals and from that circumstance entirely gratuitous, though some of them might be in addition to a common Give ale before established in the parish.

Scot ales as already stated were generally kept in houses of public resort, but the ale at Give ales was first dispensed, if not in the church (which, however, sometimes happened) yet in the churchyard.

Give ales on obsequies as well as on the anniversaries of the dedication of churches, were in other respects merrymakes, at which there was a free, perhaps a licentious indulgence in the games and sports of the times, though playing with the ball, singing

[1] Vol. ii. p. 15, (n.)

of ballads, dissolute dances, and ludicrous spectacles in churches and churchyards, subjected the frequency of them to pecuniary penalties and ecclesiastical censures, excommunication not excepted.

Bishop Poore's Constitutions before cited,[1] contain the following passage: —

"Ad huc prohibemus ne choreœ vel turpes et inhonesti ludi qui ad lasciviam invitant fiant cœmeteriis."

TRANSLATION:—

Also we prohibit that no dances, or disgraceful or improper sports, which invite to sin shall take place in churchyards.

Mr. Warton, in his History of English Poetry,[2] says that "Among Bishop Tanner's manuscript additions to Cowell's Law Glossary in the Bodleian Library is the following note from his own collections:—

"A.D. 1468. Prior Cant. et commissarii visitationem fecerunt (diocesi Cant. vacante per mortem archiepiscopi) et ibi publicatum erat quod potationes factœ in ecclesiis vulgariter dictœ yevealys [Give ales] vel Bredealys [Bride ales] non essent ulterius in usu sub pœna excommunicationis majoris."

TRANSLATION:—

A.D. 1468. The Prior of Canterbury and the commissaries made a visitation (the See of Canterbury being vacant by the death of the archbishop) and it was there promulgated that potations made in the churches vulgarly called yeve alys [Give ales], or Bredealys [Bride ales], should not be further in use under the penalty of the greater excommunication.

8. The Bride Ale.

Mr. Brande, in his Popular Antiquities,[3] says that—

"Bride ale, Bride bush, Bride stake, are nearly synonymous terms, and all derived from the circumstance of the bride's selling ale on the wedding-day, for which she received by way of contribution whatever handsome price the friends assembled on the occasion chose to pay her for it. A bush at the end of a stake or pile was the ancient badge of a country ale-house. Around this stake the guests were wont to dance as about a May-pole. The Bride ale appears to have been called in some places a Bidding, from the circumstance of the bride and bridegroom bidding or inviting the guests. In Cumberland it had the appellation of a Bride's wain."

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1 Id p. 600.

2 Vol. iii., p. 119, n. (f.)

3 Vol. ii., p. 70.

Mr. Warton, in the note in his History of English Poetry before cited, says that "Mr. Astle has a curious record, about 1575, which proves the Bride ale synonymous with the "*Weddyng ale.*"

As to Bride ales not being in churches see above Tit. Give ale. The Court Rolls of Hales Owen Borough, in Co. Salop, contain the following entry under the date of 15 Eliz. [1573.][1]

"Item, a payne is made that no person or persons that shall brewe any weddyn ale to sell, shall not brewe above twelve strike * of mault at the most, and that the said persons so married shall not keep nor have above eight messe † of persons at his dinner, within the Burrowe, and before his brydall daye he shall keep no unlawful games in hys house on pain of twenty shillings."

9. The Lamb Ale.

Mr. Warton, in the note before cited, says:—

"Lamb ale is still used at the village of Kirklington, in Oxfordshire, for an annual feast or celebration at lamb shearing."

10. The Leet Ale.

The Rev. S. Denne,[2] says:—

"To a Leet ale it is likely all the resiants in a manerial district were contributors."

11. The Midsummer Ale.

An ale under this name is mentioned by Mr. Douce,[3] and also by Mr. Brande,[4] but I have not met with any account of it or any explanation beyond that which the name imports.

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[1] Cited in the Antiq. Rep., vol. i., p. 69.

[2] Arch. vol. xii., p. 10.

[3] Carter's Anc. Sculp. vol. ii., p. 9.

[4] Pop. Ant. vol. i., p. 227-229.

* A strike means a bushel.

† At the present time, at Lincoln's Inn Hall, a mess is a dinner for four persons, who dine together; the persons dining in that hall being divided into messes, each mess having the same viands repeated, so that if two hundred members of the Inn dine and the viand be a turbot, they would dine in fifty messes, and there would be fifty turbots on the table. This I have often seen, and the practice there is exactly the same as to all other viands with the exception of venison; and with respect to that, although the rule as to messes is in some degree observed, a haunch of venison is served to every three messes. Thus at the dinner at Lincoln's Inn Hall, on the 12th of June, 1846, when Prince Albert became a Bencher of that Society, his Royal Highness and suite, and the members of the Society, to the number of 504, dined in the hall, and there were forty-two haunches of venison on the table—the largest supply of venison that I ever saw on the table at the same time. I mention these circumstances as they may explain obscure items in ancient household accounts.—F. A. C.

12. Ales for Special Purposes.

Of these an instance is given in the Saturday Magazine, for Dec. 8, 1832. (Vol. I., No. 28, p. 221).

"In the church of Thorpe le Soken, in the county of Essex, is an ancient wooden screen, formerly situated towards the east end of the north aisle, but now removed to the west end of the south aisle, in the centre of the upper part of which on a scroll borne by angels is the following inscription:—

This cost is the Bachelers, made by Ales:
Jhesu be ther med.

"Which is thus explained:—This cost (the expense of this screen) is defrayed by the single men of the parish, by collections made for that purpose: Jesus be their mede (reward)."

With respect to some of the species of ales before-mentioned, I have not yet met with any instance in the county of Wilts, or in in the diocese of Sarum, but I here notice them in the hope that our clerical members may find entries respecting them in old churchwardens' accounts, and communicate those entries to the Society, and it may be that some of the information contained in such entries, otherwise obscure, may be explained by some of the facts here stated.

F. A. Carrington.

[CONTINUATION OF PAPER ON CHURCH BELLS.]

Bells of the County of Wilts,

WITH THEIR INSCRIPTIONS.

By the Rev. W. C. Lukis.

N.B.—The parishes, whose bell-inscriptions are here given, are arranged in their several Deaneries; and the quaint spelling is retained. The figure 1. signifies the Treble bell in every case.

Archdeaconry of Salisbury:—

Salisbury Cathedral, 2 bells.

Bishop's bell.— ✠ IESVS: NAZARENVS: REX: IVDEORVM:

Clock Bell.— ♟ William ♟ Purdue ♟ fusa anno regis Caroli 2di. XIIIo. Aoq. Dni 1661, impensis ecclesiæ.

♟ RT:* HH:

Subdeanery of Salisbury:—

St. Thomas's,† *Salisbury*, 8.

1. Thos. Ogden, William Bailey, Churchwardens. Rt. Wells, Aldbourne fecit, 1771.

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, & 7, ditto.

8. Wm. Naish, Esq., Mayor, Nathl. Sturidg, Thos. Hales, Churchwardens. A ♟ R. 1716.

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* Probably one of the family of Tosier (see list of bell-founders, at page 50).

† The bells of this church appear to have been recast more than once, as appears from the very interesting and carefully preserved churchwardens' accounts—*e. g.*, "At a vestry held Novr. 10, 1630. It is agreed with John Danton, bell-founder, that he is to cast the bell called the 4th bell, and he is to have xiiij s. a hundred for casting of him and x s. over and above; but if the said Danton add anythinge to the bell he is to have xijd. a pownd for it; but if he leave any of the mettle of the bell he is to allow their place but xd. a pownd."

At the same vestry, "It is also ordered that all the inhabitants of this parish are to be rated to the casting of the said bell, onely all that are under viijd. in the Easter boxes are to pay nothing."

Again, at a vestry held May 11, 1663, "Mr. Robt. Jones, gave his accounts for the bells.

"The waight of the old bells, 89 hundred 12 po.

"The waight of the new bells, 76 hundred, 29 qrs., 4½ p. Left of the mettle, 13 hundred 39 qrs. 19¾ p. Sold the above 13 hundred 39 qrs. 19¾ p. to Purdy (Willm. Purdue), at 4 li. v s. a hundred, which comes to lix li. iv s. ix d.

"Memorand: that Purdy demands for casting iron-work, tynne, and tyme, &c. which comes to lx li. x s. x d. Soe that if this accompt prove to be allowed of, there will be due to Purdy the bell-founder, xx li. j s. j d."

St. Edmund's Salisbury, 6.

1. Richard Grafton, a frend to the worke, August W. ♟ P.* N ♟ B.† 1656.

2. Mr. Wilkins, Churchwarden. Rt. Wells, Aldbourne, fecit 1774.

3. John Percevall, Churchwarden. August, 1656. W. ♟ P., N. ♟ B.

4. C. & G. Mears, Founders, London, 1846.

5. John Strickland, Minester, August, 1656. ♟ W. ♟ P. ♟ ♟ N. ♟ B. ♟ A. T.

6. W. ♟ P. N. ♟ B. cast mee. William Stone, maior, August, 1656.

St. Martin's, Salisbury, 6.

1. } Thomas Mears, Founder, London, 1842.
2. }

3. } William Smith, Walter Pope, Churchwardens, 1675. ♟ R. F.‡ ♟
4. }

5. Be mee and loly to heare the Word of God. 1582. I. W.§

6. Call a soleme assemblie, gather the people. I. W. 1628. I. D.‖ (between the Canons.) G · I. : I · P.

Stratford Sub-Castle, 2.

1. Prayse God. I. W. 1604.

2. J. Blake & W. Randall, Churchwardens. R. Well, Aldbourne, fecit anno 1767.

Deanery of Amesbury:—

Allington, 3.

1. C. & G. Mears, Londini fecerunt 1849.

In the accounts for the year 1664-5, there is:—

"Pd. Purdue for the bells ... ... viij li. 0 0
Pd. for a discharge from Purdue... ... ... 0 0 vj d."

Again, "July 14, 1716, At a meeting of the gentlemen of the vestry of the parish of St. Thomas, It is agreed that Mr. Abraham Rudhall, of Glosester, be sent to about casting the great bell, which is now ordered to be new cast: and that he be desired to forthwith come hither to enter into articles for his performance of the same. Signed, Wm. Naish, mayor, &c., &c."

"July 25, 1716. At a meeting of the gentlemen of the parish in vestry, At this meeting the articles of agreement made the 15th inst., with Mr. Abraham Rudhall, of Gloucester, for casting the great bell of this parish, is confirmed; and also at this meeting it is agreed that the second bell of the eight be new cast, and that Mr. Abraham Rudhall, be allowed seven pounds for casting the same, (exclusive of carriage of the old bell to Gloucester and the new one from thence), and also to allow him one shilling per pound for what the new bell shall weigh more than the old one (if anything), or receive one shilling per pound for so much as the new bell shall want of the weight of the old one.

"Wm. Naish, Mayor."

"Novr. 12, 1716. At a meeting of the gentlemen of the vestry, &c. It is ordered that a rate of twenty-four weeks upon land is granted for defraying the expenses for new casting two bells and other expenses. Signed, Wm. Naish."

	li.	s.	d.
"1717. Pd. in expences with the bell-founder at several meetings	ij.	viij.	0
Pd. to Mr. Osgood, for fetching the bells	vij.	ij.	0
Pd. the bell-founder, for casting the bells	lxxiv.	iiij.	0
Pd. for watching the bells...		j.	vj."

* William Purdue. † Nicholas Bolter. ‡ Richard Flory.
§ John Wallis. ‖ John Danton.

2. Serve God. I. W. 1619.
3. ✠ AVE GRACIA PLN.

Amesbury, 6.

1. Come at God's call. I. W. 1619.
2. (No inscription.)
3. I. Corr. 1728.
4. Chrisr. Ingram and John Waters, Ch.-wardens. James Wells, Aldbourn, Wilts, fecit 1801.
5. Be stronge in faythe prayes God well,
   Francis Countess Hertford's bell, I. W. 1619.
6. Richard Hays, Thomas Francis, Churchwardens.
   All thoo it be onto my lost
   I hoop you will consider my cost. C. T.* 1713.

Cholderton, 1.

✠ SANCTA ANA.

Great Durnford, 5.

1. EH: WM: TW: IF: 1657. ♟ W. ♟ P. ♟ N. ♟ B. ♟
2. George Davis, WM: TW: EH. 1657. ♟ W. ♟ P. ♟ N. ♟ B. ♟
3. William Munde, Thomas Waters, Churchwardens, 1656.
4. ✠ AVE GRACIA PLENA.
5. Honor the king. I. W. 1614.

Durrington, 5.

1. Goy in God. I. W. 1617.
2. Glorifi the Lord. I. W. 1617.
3. Anno Domini 1654. I. ♟ L. †
4. Hope well. I. W. 1602.
5. Anno Domini 1600. I. ♟ L.

Figheldean, 3.

1. Prais ey the Lord. 1581. I. W.
2. Prise God. ♟ Robert Rofe, Thomas Pollein ♟ Churchwardens ♟ William Spencer ♟ R. L. ♟ William Tosier ♟ cast me in 1721. Sarum.
3. In God is my hope. 1581. I. W.

Idmiston, 4.

1. ✠ Anno Domini 1661. I. ♟ L.
2. ✠ Anno Domini 1654. I. ♟ L.
3. 1636. (Date twice given but no other inscription—figures very rude.)
4. John Wristbridge ♟ John Barnes, Churchwardens. ♟ William Tosier cast me, February the 8, in 1731.

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* Clement Tosier. † John Lett.

Porton, 2 small bells, the first broken, without inscriptions.

Laverstock, 1.

James Wells, Aldbourn, Wilts, 1817.

Ludgershall, 5.

1. James Wells, Aldbourn, Wilts, fecit 1818. Jacob Crook & Daniel Dobbs, Churchwardens.

2. Mr. E. Daniell & Mr. R. Hutchins, Churchwardens. J. Burrough, in Devizes Founder, 1749.

3. O prayse the Lord. I. D. 1631.

4. ✠ Anno Domini 1638.

5. Edward Reinton & Ambrose Downam, Churchwardens. Clement Tosear cast mee 1686.

Newton Toney, 4.

1. Robt. Wells, Aldbourn, Wilts, fecit.

2. } C. & G. Mears, Founders, London, 1851.

3. }

4. ✠ AVE GRACIA PLENA DOMINVS TECVM.

North Tidworth, 5.

1. William Parsons & John Edwardes, Churchwardens. ♟ Clemant Tosier cast mee in 1700 ♟

2. O be joyful in God. I. W. 1619.

3. O praies the Lord. I. W. 1619.

4. Sing praies to God. I. W. 1619.

5. Thomas Northeast & Robert Dowling, Churchwardens. James Wells, Aldbourn, Wilts, fecit 1809.

Winterbourne Dantsey, 3

1. John Andrewes, William Rowden, Churchwardens. ♟ Willm. Tosear cast me in 1723.

2. God be our guyd. I. W. 1583.

3. 1652. (Inscription illegible.)

Winterbourne Cherborough, 2.

1. Love the Lord. I. W. 1602.

2. Mediæval bell.

Winterbourne Earls, 3.

1. Remember me O God. I. W. 1623.

2. Reioyse in God. 1635. I. D.

3. ✠ AVE MARIA GRACIA.

Winterslow, 4.

1. Messrs. Mears, Founders, 1841.
2. Love the Lord. I. W. 1601.
3. O praies the Lord. I. W. 1623.
4. Serve the Lord. I. W. 1593.

NOTICE.—The inscriptions on the bells of the following churches in the Deanery of Amesbury have not been obtained. Mr. Lukis will feel obliged for them, in order to make the list of Wiltshire bells as complete as possible.

Boscombe,	Plaitford,
Bulford,	Landford,
Bramshaw,	Milston,
West Dean,	Whiteparish,
East Grimstead,	Wilsford.
West Grimstead,	

Gentlemen undertaking to supply the information are requested to attend to the following particulars:—

1. The quaint spelling of the inscription to be retained.

2. All letters on the bells to be noticed. They are sometimes on the sides, or on the crown, of the bell, and more commonly precede or follow the date.

3. The diameter of the mouth, and the thickness of the lip of the heaviest bell.

Deanery of Chalke:—

Bishopstone, 3.

1. In God my hope. 1583. I. W.
2. God be our guyd. I. W. 1587.
3. Edward Hayerd, Edward King, C. W. D. 1652. I. ♟ L.*

Britford or Burford, 5.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Robt. Wells, Aldbourne, fecit 1765.

Broadchalk, 5.

1. I am the first and though but small,
   It will be harde above you all.
   Thomas Reade, Thomas Lawes. C. T.† 1704.

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* John Lett, Bell-founder, Salisbury.

† Clement Tosier, ditto.

2. I in this pleace am second bell,
Ile shurly doe my parte as well.
John Randel, John Smithe, C. W. 1659. ♟ W. ♟ P. ♟ *

3. George Penruddock, Knight. John Aubery, Esquier. C. W. 1660. ♟ W. ♟ P. ♟ E. C. †

4. George Penruddock, Knight. John Aubery, Esquier. C. W. ♟ W. ♟ P. ♟ 1660.

5. (No inscription.) ‡

6. ✠ ANDREE CAMPANA FUGIANT PULSANTE PROPHANA. P. W.

Alvediston, 3.

1. James Wells, Aldbourn, Wilts, fecit 1811.

2. I. D. 1640.

3. Prayse God. 1630. I. D.

Combe Bissett, 4.

1. John Barber & John Harwood, Churchwardens. 1758. Lester & Pack of London, fecit. ♟

2. Geve God the Glory. I. W. 1586.

3. Geve God the Glory. I. W. 1589.

4. O give thanks to God. I. W. 1617.

Dinton, 6.

1. Though I am the least
I will bee heard as wel as the reast.
SS Rianges Fauster FF . II . SS . 1666.

2. William Coles, Thomas Coles, C. H. Robert White P. T: I. A: 1660. W. ♟ P. ♟

3. Nicholas Daniell. W. E: R. W:§ A. H: D. K: W. C:‖ T. C.¶ 1660. W. ♟ P. ♟

4. I with my fellowes doo agree,
Then harken to our harmonie.
John King, John Gees, Churchwardens. F. F.** 1666.

5. William Coles, Thomas Coles, C. W. John Kinge, 1661. ♟ W. ♟ P. ♟

6. ✠ SVM ROSA PVLSATA MVNDI MARIA.

Ebbesborne Wake, 3.

1. I. D. 1633.

2. Thomas Kigman, William Jay, C. W. 1660. ♟ W. ♟ P. ♟

3. Sing to the Lord. I. D. 1637.

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* † ‡ Broken. § Robert White. ‖ William Coles.
¶ Thomas Coles. ** Francis Foster.

Fifield Bavent, 1. (No inscription.)

Homington, 1.

James Minty, John Hares, Churchwardens. Clement Toesyer cast mee in 1683. David Hamfries. *

East Knowle, 6.

1. Wm. Cockey, Bell-founder, 1726.
2. God preserve the Church. Wm. Cockey, Bell-founder, 1726.
3. Robert and James Wells, Aldbourne, fecit 1794.
4. Anty Burbige & Mr. Nichs. Williams, Ch. Wds. 1748. W. 🔔 C.
5. Thomas Mears, Founder, London. W. Wigmore, W. B. Compton, Churchwardens.
6. H. C. & W. S. Ch. Wds. 1726. W. 🔔 C.

Odstock, 3.

1. Love God. 1636. I. D.
2. O praies the Lord. I. D. R. T. 1624.
3. ✠ IN : HO : NO : RE : MA : RI : A.

Toney Stratford, 3.

1. Richard Miles, Thomas Hill, C. W. I. 🔔 L. 1672.
2. Serve God. I. W. 1612.
3. John Prist, Edward Boddenham, Churchwardens. Clement Tosear cast mee in the yeare of 1696.

Churches of this Deanery whose bell inscriptions are desired to complete the list:—

Ansty,
Baverstock,
Berwick St. John,
Berwick St. Leonard,
Bower Chalk,
Burcombe,
Chicklade,
Chilmark,
West Harnham,
Compton Chamberlaine,
Damerham,
Donhead St. Andrew,
Donhead St. Mary,
Charlton,
Fonthill Bishop,
Fonthill Gifford,
Fovant,
Hendon,
West Knoyle,
Semley,
Sutton Mandeville,
Swallowclift,
Teffont Ewyas,
Tisbury,
Tollard Royal.

* Broken.

(To be continued.)

THE BUSTARD (Vol. I., p. 54).

Many years ago, I should say in or about the year 1785 or 6, I often heard conversations amongst the farmers who visited my relations at L——, about the scarcity of bustards on the Downs, which they attributed to the heath, &c., being broken up and converted to tillage, and to the corn being weeded in the spring, whereby the birds were disturbed and prevented making their nests. About that time I was riding in company with my uncle, from his residence to Devizes, and after passing a place called Chitterne Barn, he drew my attention to some large birds nearly a half mile off, standing on a hill on the Down about the same distance from Tilshead Lodge (then called Tilshead Buildings), he told me they were bustards, and he proposed that we should get as near them as we could in order to ascertain the fact whether they ran so fast as had been reported because they could not easily take wing. We accordingly proceeded by the valleys in the Down, concealing ourselves as much as possible by leaning over the necks of our horses until we got within about 200 yards of them, when we suddenly ascended the hill on which they were standing and riding pretty fast got within 100 yards of them, but to our disappointment they made but a few springs and were on the wing, flew away and we saw no more of them.

At another time within a year afterwards, I was again accompanying him and a relation of ours in a one-horse-chaise to Devizes, and whilst we were within the banks of the road, about a quarter of a mile from Chitterne Barn, two bustards flew over our heads within gun shot, and I could distinctly see the colour of their plumage.

About the year 1792, a traveller passing over the Downs between Devizes and Salisbury, came upon a bustard which started up and tumbled about as if wounded and unable to rise, he rode after it a little way, but the bird gained upon him and he returned to the road; in so doing, he found a young bustard in a wheel-track, which he caught and took to Salisbury, and gave it to Mrs. Steedman of the Red Lion Inn there. This bird I frequently saw and handled. It was very tame, and within three months after it was there it could eat off the table in the bar. Mrs. Steedman told me she was offered, but refused, ten guineas for the bird. The party wishing to get it for Lord Temple, then living near Winchester, who it was said had another bustard. Mrs. Steedman soon afterwards lost the bird, by a pointer getting into her parlour and killing it.

In 1802, a female bustard was shot by a shepherd, in the neighbourhood of Durrington. He gave it to Mr. Moore of Durrington, who had a painting made of it by Mr. Dudman, an artist staying at the place. The painting is in the possession of his son, George Pearce Moore, Esq.

J. S.

St. John's Church, Devizes.

St. Mary's Church, Devizes.

The Churches of Devizes.

By Mr. Edward Kite.

1. General Notice.
2. The Church of St. John Baptist.
3. Chantries in St. John's Church.
4. Church of St. Mary the Virgin.
5. Chantries in St. Mary's Church.
6. Coventry Family.
7. Abstract of Deeds relating to St. Mary's.
8. Churchwardens' Accounts, with Notes.
9. Hall's Letter about Church Plate.
10. Rectors of Devizes.

General Notice.

The town of Devizes contains two parish churches,[1] dedicated respectively in honour of St. John the Baptist, and the Blessed Virgin Mary. These are united, and form one Rectory in the Diocese of Sarum, and patronage of the Lord Chancellor.

Before describing them, it may be desirable to say a few words respecting the early history of the town itself.

Of this, little or nothing is with certainty known previously to the commencement of the twelfth century, when the Episcopal See which had been removed from Wilton to Old Sarum, by Bishop Herman (c. A.D. 1076) was filled by Roger Poore, or as he is called in Latin documents, Roger Pauper.

[1] That of Southbroom, or Devizes Green, dedicated to St. James, is a Chapel of Ease under the parochial jurisdiction of Bishop's Cannings.

This prelate, whose parentage seems to have been obscure, first occurs to notice as the priest of a small church near Caen, in Normandy, into which Prince Henry (brother to William Rufus, and afterwards King Henry I.) happening to enter, whilst on a military expedition, was so much pleased at the celerity with which Mass was performed, that his soldiers persuaded him to allow the rapid officiator to attend the camp as a proper chaplain for the army.

Being endowed with great natural talents, Roger so far ingratiated himself with his patron that he was intrusted with the sole management of his household, and upon Henry's ascending the throne (A.D. 1100), was immediately appointed chancellor, loaded with lands, churches, prebends, and abbeys, nominated in 1102 to the vacant See of Sarum, and finally raised to the high office of Justiciary of England.[1]

He appears to have been the best architect of his day, and is distinguished by some of our chroniclers as "the great builder of Churches and Castles." In addition to the Castle of Sarum which he repaired and strengthened, he also erected others at Devizes and Sherborne, and commenced one at Malmesbury.

His principal work, however, would seem to have been the Castle of Devizes, which is described as "one of the most sumptuous and stately edifices in England."

From the contiguity and probable connection of the Church

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[1] An account of the life of this prelate will be found in Dodsworth's History of Salisbury Cathedral, p. 20. It will here be sufficient to remark that as his early life was an example of singular prosperity, so was the remainder marked by a series of reverses. Stripped of his castles, and of the treasures which he had during a series of years accumulated in them, by the succeeding monarch (King Stephen, of whose claim to the crown Roger had been a powerful opponent), he at last sunk under his disappointment, and dying A.D. 1139, was interred in his Cathedral of Old Sarum; but his body was removed to that of New Sarum, shortly after its erection, A.D. 1226.

Underneath an arch, on the north side of the nave, are two ancient monumental slabs, each bearing the effigy of a bishop. These have been ascribed to this prelate, and his successor Joceline, whose body was at the same time transferred to the Cathedral of New Sarum.

of St. John with this fortress, as well as from the similarity of their architectural style, the original parts of the church are conjectured[1] to have been also the work of Bishop Poore;[2] and it is not unlikely that in its original state, it may have been intended as a free chapel for the use of the garrison in the castle.

Erected thus probably by one Justiciary of England,[3] St. John's Church in the succeeding century afforded sanctuary to a second in the person of Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, who having been for some time confined in the castle, escaped from it with the assistance of his knights, who conveyed him for safety to the church, and deposited him, loaded with irons, on the steps of the High Altar. As soon as the event was made known to the governor, a force was dispatched in pursuit of him, and he was dragged from his place of refuge and conveyed back to the castle. This breach of the privilege of sanctuary was warmly resented by the clergy, who, on the refusal of the governor to acknowledge the authority of the Church by restoring the earl, carried their cause before the king, and, compelling him to yield to their request, Hubert was a second time transferred to his place of refuge, strict orders being given to the Sheriff of Wilts to guard the church and cemetery with a body of armed men, by day and night, in order to prevent the possibility of his escape from it by any means. The step thus taken, however, proved ineffectual. His friends in the meanwhile mustered a troop of horse, and on the following day suddenly made

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[1] See Britton's "Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain."

[2] William of Malmesbury, Bishop Roger's biographer, informs us that the structures erected by this prelate were "so skilfully built as to resemble an entire rock." This description seems certainly applicable to the original walls of St. John's Church. Constructed of small squared stones, well jointed, and laid in even courses, they appear, after a lapse of seven centuries, as firm and upright as at the period of their erection.

[3] It was an ancient custom of the kings of England to administer justice in person. In process of time, however, this office was confided to a deputy, who, under the Norman sovereigns bore the title of Justiciary of England. The justiciaries continued till the erection of the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. The last who held the office was Philip de Basset, in 1261. Dodsworth's Salisbury Cathedral, p. 22. Note.

their appearance in the churchyard, and having overcome the sheriff's party bore him away in triumph into Wales.

This happened A.D. 1233, from which time no historical event of importance is recorded in connection with St. John's church until the period of the Civil Wars, when it appears to have undergone its full share of calamity. An entry in the Chamberlain's Books, 1642, "for making a place for a magazine for the powder and for carrying of it up into the church," seems to show that a portion (at least) of it was, at that time, sacrilegiously converted into a powder magazine. The lead was also (we are told) torn from the roofs of the churches, in order to be molten into bullets, on the occasion of the storming of the town in 1645, by Sir William Waller.

In the "Commons Journals" is the following:—

"1646. 28 May. Ordered—That all such materials as are now remaining in the Castle of The Devizes, and which were part of, or belonging to St. John's Church in the Town of The Devizes, or to the Parsonage House belonging to the said Church, shall be forthwith restored to the Churchwardens there, for the re-edifying of the said Church and Parsonage House."

At what period the Church of St. John was made Parochial, or that of St. Mary annexed to it, does not appear; the latter, however, is mentioned for the first time in an institution to the Rectory, A.D. 1398.

The original parts of the present Church of St. Mary, although much inferior in point of workmanship to those of St. John, appear to be of nearly the same date, and from some of the Norman foundations which still remain, it would seem that the fabric was originally of much the same size as at present. Whether, or not, a church existed on this site prior to the twelfth century is unknown. It is not improbable that this may have been, at an early period, the Parish Church; whilst the other, as conjectured above, may have been reserved for the special use of the garrison.

At the commencement of the fourteenth century the town consisted of two portions, known as the Old and New Port. This distinction will be frequently alluded to in the following memoir. They appear to have corresponded nearly with the present parishes—the Old Port, with that of St. Mary; the New, with that of St. John.

The latter parish includes the Old Park, which formerly belonged to the Castle.

When we consider the antiquity of these Churches it seems remarkable that so little should be met with relating to their early history. Leland, who visited Devizes in the reign of Henry VIII., gives (in his Itinerary) a particular description of the Castle, but omits to make the slightest mention of either of the Churches.[1] His example has been followed by Camden and others; even by our Wiltshire Antiquary, John Aubrey.

Dr. Stukeley in his "Itinerarium Curiosum," published in 1724, thus briefly describes them :—

"Here are two Churches; the quire of St. Mary's, of a very old model, the steeple, quire, and both wings of St. John's, the same, to which parcels have since been tackt all round, and new wide windows put in with pointed arches, instead of the antient narrow semicircular ones."

In the present century their history has been more minutely investigated by Mr. Britton, who in a description of them, published in his "Topographical and Historical Description of the County," and "Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain," has fortunately preserved a record of one or two features, since destroyed. In addition to this, the latter work, vol. 2, contains several fine engravings of the Church of St. John—viz., exterior and interior views, together with some of its details. These, and a later volume by Mr. James Waylen, entitled "Chronicles of The Devizes," contain the greater part of the information hitherto published respecting the Churches of Devizes.

Since the appearance of Mr. Waylen's book, in 1839, both Churches have undergone considerable alterations, in the course of which several interesting points have been disclosed.

It is the object, therefore, of the following paper to bring together from these, and some other sources, whatever information has been already met with, in order to present a more complete account of these ancient edifices; and it is at the same time hoped that, attention having been called, through the medium of this publication, to the deficiency in their history, access may be gained

[1] See "Wilts Magazine, Vol. I., p. 181.

to any hitherto neglected documents, which may tend to their further illustration.

The property belonging to the Churches was reported (circa 1833) by the Charity Commissioners, as follows:—

St. John's [held in trust for the reparations of the Church, and the maintenance of the poor] consisted of sixteen Leases, of Houses and portions of ground built on; of which the annual value, of buildings if in hand, was calculated at £278; this was let on long terms, at quit-rents amounting to £8 12*s.* 7*d.*, including about four acres of garden ground at Marlborough.

St. Mary's consisted of forty-two Dwelling Houses, and two other buildings, all let for long terms, in thirty-one Leases, at quit-rents amounting to £26 10*s.* 6*d.* Computed value of Houses £750 per annum. Also—

	A.	R.	P.
Isabel's Mead	11	0	0
Spital Croft	11	0	0
Fillis's Land	8	2	0
Inner and Outer Raymead	6	3	3
	36	5	3

producing an annual rent of £186: total £212 10*s.* 6*d.* The value of fines, and timber cut, being added, makes the average rental about £307 per annum.

The Church of St. John Baptist.

This has been justly pronounced to be "one of the most interesting Parochial Churches in Great Britain, to the Architectural Antiquary."[1]

Its Ground Plan (which is shown in the annexed drawing) consists of Chancel, A., with Chapels, B. C., on its North and South sides; Central Tower, D.; North and South Transepts, E. F.; Nave, G.; North and South Nave Aisles, H. I.; and North and South Porches, K. L.

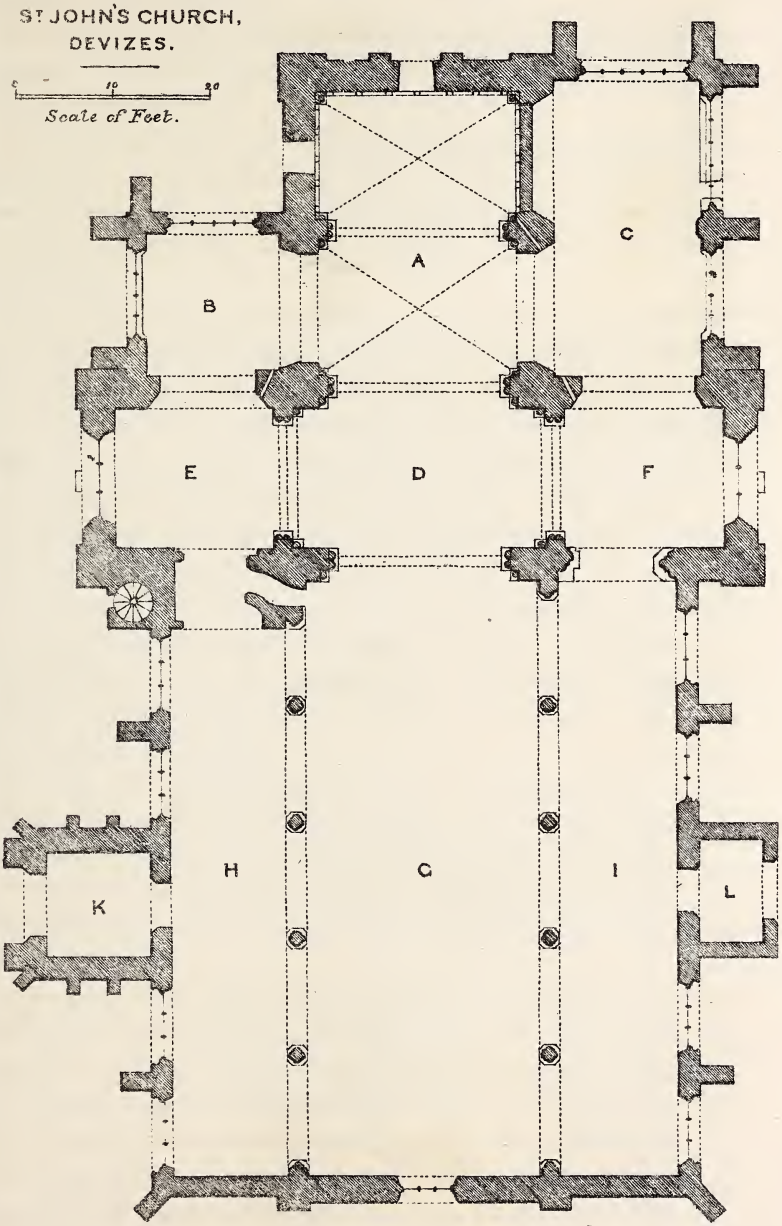
From the different styles of architecture which these several

[1] Britton's "Architectural Antiquities," ii., 3.

GROUND PLAN
OF
ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,
DEVIZES.

0 10 20

Scale of Feet.



Edw.d Kite del.t

portions display, it is evident that they are the work of no less than four distinct periods.

The Church, in its original state, was cruciform, and consisted simply of Chancel, Transepts, and Nave, projecting from the four sides of a central Tower.

The whole of these older portions still remain, and constitute the greater part of the present structure. Although they have, from time to time, undergone considerable alterations, still enough is left untouched to show what the building must have been in its original state.

The Tower, which is the most important feature, is, with the exception of the parapet and pinnacles, almost unchanged externally. As there were no Aisles until three centuries after its erection, the Turret at the N.W. angle containing the staircase (now engaged within the mass of the church) must have arisen from the ground at the junction of the Nave and Transept walls. The Chancel and Transepts also retain many of their original features in windows, pilaster-buttresses, corbel-table, and mouldings. Among the latter may be noticed the Chevron, or Zigzag, the Saw Tooth or Hatched, the Embattled, the Nail Head, the Double Billet, the Beaded, the Cable, the Scolloped, the Indented, &c. The Nave suffered considerably by the addition of the Aisles, and therefore retains few of its original ornaments.

The style of architecture to which the older portions of the building belong is the Late Romanesque, or Norman, and, with the exception of Malmesbury Abbey, they are the finest example of it in the county. Their date from the concurrence of the pointed and the semicircular arch, may be fixed at about the middle of the twelfth century.

The Aisles were added about the middle of the fifteenth century, and together with the Chapels on the North and South sides of the Chancel, which are of two subsequent dates, exhibit specimens of the Third Pointed, or Perpendicular style of architecture, which was in use for nearly two centuries previous to the Reformation.

The extreme length of the building from East to West is one hundred and fourteen feet, and its greatest width sixty-eight feet.

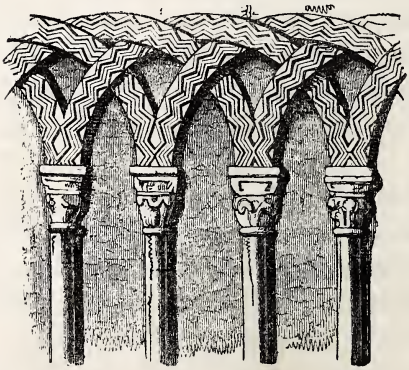
THE TOWER.

The peculiarity of the tower consists in its being, not square, but of an oblong form, measuring twenty-three-and-a-half feet from north to south, by fourteen feet from east to west, and seventy-three feet in height. It rests on four arches. Two of these, the east and west, owing to the greater width of those sides, are semicircular. The arches on the north and south are pointed, but of the same height and age as the former. Each of the four arches springs, on either side, from a cluster of three shafts, and is worked into three rolls corresponding with them; two of these forming a receding or sub-arch. The capitals of the shafts are of the cushion form, and the abacus square and heavy, with the lower edge chamfered off, and ornamented with rows of the "triangular indented" moulding.

On the face of each of the arches is a variety of the "chevron" moulding, and on that of the western arch there was (until removed c. 1820) a curious ornament introduced in the hollow between the present "chevron" and "beaded" mouldings. It is thus described by Mr. Britton[1]:—

"On the great arch connecting the tower with the nave is an ornament which I have never seen elsewhere, that is, a series of about forty-eight basso-relievo-figures, representing a peculiar sort of bottle running round the arch; and in the centre is a key stone with an angel's head and thistles sculptured on it."

Above these arches, at the height of a few feet, is the remaining portion of an intersecting arcade, which formerly ran round the whole of the four inner walls, but is now unfortunately much mutilated on two of its sides. On the north, south, and west walls each arch in this arcade contained, in the centre, one additional shaft only, from



[1] Architectural Antiquities, ii., 5.

which sprung two other arches; whilst on the east wall the semicircular arches are of greater span, and consequently higher, each containing two additional shafts; the subordinate arches, therefore, formed by this double intersection are more acutely pointed, and the arcade itself, a portion of which is represented in the annexed engraving, much richer in appearance. The whole of the arches are ornamented with the "chevron" moulding, and the shafts from which they spring are of a circular form, with the capitals variously ornamented. The bases of the shafts are hidden by the floor of the present "ringing loft."[1]

The exterior of the Tower, above the ridge of the Nave, Chancel, and Transept roofs, is divided by "cable" and "billet" mouldings into two stages. At three of the angles is a kind of three-quarter column; and at the top is an embattled parapet with massive and rudely executed pinnacles, set crosswise, whilst at the fourth angle is the turret, which is also embattled, and was formerly surmounted by a small spire. The walls of the upper stage exhibit an arcade of sixteen semicircular arches, six of which—viz., one on the north and south sides, and two on the east and west (an irregularity which arises from the shape of the tower) inclose the belfry windows. Each of these windows consists of two narrow semicircular-headed apertures, formed by the introduction of a midwall shaft, evidently a modification of the "baluster" shaft and window of the preceding or Saxon style.

In the lower stage, and immediately underneath these windows, are six others, ornamented externally and internally, with jamb-shafts and a semicircular archway enriched with Norman mouldings. These are now filled with masonry of Perpendicular date, but were, probably, in their original state, glazed in order to admit light to the intersecting arcade below them, which was then visible from the interior of the church.

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[1] This floor was constructed, at a comparatively recent date, for the purpose of forming a separate apartment for the ringers. It is, however, an innovation much to be condemned, completely destroying as it does the effect intended by the original architect to be produced by leaving the greater portion of the tower open to the body of the church.

Bells.—These are eight in number. The inscriptions upon them are as follows:—

1 and 2. "The gift of Wm. Willy, Esq., Mr. Tris. Godwin, and Mr. Wm. Adlam, Ch.-Wardens. Is. Burrough, Founder, 1747."

3. "Vivat Rex et Floreat Grex, An° Domini 1677. R.P. W.C. T.C."

4. "J. W., 1610. Hope well."

5. "1610. J. W. Feare the Lorde."

6. "Mr. James Sutton, M. Jer. Williams, Ric. Smith, Churchwardens, 1697."

7. "John Jordan and Mathew Figgins, Churchwardens, 1677. R.P. W.C. T.C."

Tenor. "Richard Hillier, Mayor, Gnt., Charles Danvers, sqr., Recorder, Anno 1677. R.P. W.C."

"Henry Johnson, Rector; John Jordan, and Mathew Figgins, Churchwardens."

Previously to the year 1747, the peal consisted only of six bells. The two which now form the first and second were added (as appears from the inscriptions upon them) in that year. They were presented by William Willy, Esq., of London, at that time one of the representatives of the Borough in Parliament, and cast at the foundry of James Burrough in Devizes.[1]

The fourth and fifth were cast by John Wallis of Sarum, in 1610.

On the sixth, cast in 1697, the initials of the founder do not appear; it was, however, probably cast at Aldbourne.

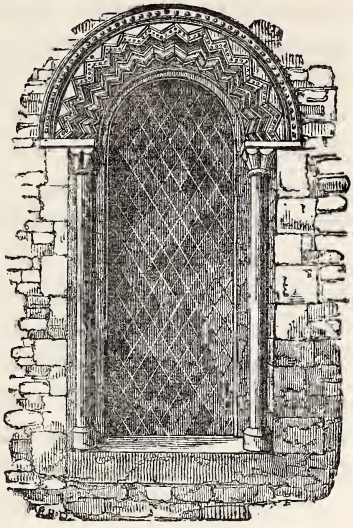
The third, seventh, and tenor were cast in 1677, and came from the foundry of Roger Purdue in Salisbury.

THE CHANCEL

is twenty-eight feet in length, and twenty in width. The walls which remain on the north and east sides are of Norman date, and exhibit, externally, specimens of the original pilasters and corbel-table. The latter consists of a narrow fringe of plain masonry with a chamfer, worked with the "saw-tooth or hatched" moulding on the lower edge, and supported by a row of grotesque heads. The former are of little projection, and on the north wall, under the eaves, die at a level into the latter, dividing the wall, as it

[1] This foundry appears to have been situated on the south side of St. John's churchyard.

were, into gigantic panels. At the gable end of the building they terminate with a set-off. The small window in the north wall[1] (see engraving) retains both its moulded archway ornamented with the "chevron," and jamb-shafts, but is not, externally, of the original depth, having been at some time considerably lowered, as will be seen by a comparison of it with those (now blocked up) at the ends of the transepts. In the east wall there was previously to the year 1844 (when this portion of the fabric, as well as the chapels attached to it, underwent a complete restoration) a window of three lights in the Perpendicular style. This had been substituted for the original one, in order to correspond with the greater portion of the other windows in the building. At the period above-mentioned it was removed; the pilasters, which had been cut away in order to admit of its insertion, restored, and the present window, copied from that in the north wall, introduced: it is however defective, owing to the variation from the original depth above described.



WINDOW IN NORTH WALL. ST. JOHN'S.

The roof is of the original pitch, and covered with stone tile.

This portion of the building is divided internally into two compartments by a plain semicircular arch springing on either side from two shafts with richly carved capitals.[2] The roof is composed

[1] In the wall beneath this window is a doorway with a small square aperture on its eastern side. Both are now blocked up. The former seems to have connected the chancel with a small apartment once attached to the exterior, perhaps occupied by the Sacristan; the latter may have been used for the purpose of watching from this apartment the lights kept burning at certain times within the church.

[2] These are engraved in Britton's "Architectural Antiquities."

of stone groining, formed by bold ribs springing from single shafts in the angles of these compartments, and intersecting each other in the centre, nearly at right angles. The walls were originally ornamented by an intersecting arcade, similar to that on the north wall of the tower, but the opening of arches through them (in order to connect the chancel with the chapels, which were afterwards added on its north and south sides) and the insertion of the Perpendicular window in the east wall, destroyed the greater portion of it, A sufficient quantity, however, remained on the north wall to serve as a copy in restoring the rest which was, as far as the existence of the chapels would permit, carefully done at the period (1844) above-mentioned. Before that time, the lower part of the east wall, in accordance with the taste of the eighteenth century, was "adorned" with wooden panelling in the Grecian style, the space above was filled with a large oil painting of the Resurrection, and the window behind it blocked up with brickwork.

The stained glass in the present east window, executed by Mr. Willement, was presented by the Rev. W. Maskell, then of Broadleaze. On three medallions are represented:—1. A cross, in the limbs of which are the initials I. N. R. I. 2. The "Agnus Dei." 3. The head of St. John Baptist[1] in a "charger" with a sword above it.

The Parclose or screen, of carved oak, (in the arches dividing the chancel from the chapels on either side) as well as the stalls connected with it, were presented by T. H. S. Sotheron, Esq. In the cornice of the screen on the north side are six shields, bearing the following arms:—

Willy.	Ermine, on two bars vert three martlets or: two and one.
Sutton.	Argent, a canton sable.
Estcourt.	Ermine, on a chief indented gules, three estoiles or.
Addington.	Per pale ermine and ermines on a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis, five lozenges, all counterchanged.

And the initials C. H. S. S. in monogram. Between them, on a label, is the following inscription:—

"✠ To the pious Memory of Eleanour, wife of James Sutton, Esq. of New Park. 1844."

[1] This was an exact copy of a seal appended to one of the church leases about the date of Richard II., and evidently the ancient seal of the church.

In the cornice of the screen on the south side are the following arms:—

Bucknall. Argent, a chevron sable between three buck's heads cabossed proper.

Sotheron. Gules, on a bend between six crosses argent, three eagles displayed sable.

Estcourt and Sutton. As above.

with the initials in monogram as on the opposite side, and the following inscription:—

"✠ To the pious Memory of Eleanor, wife of Thomas Grimston Bucknall Estcourt, Esq., of Estcourt and New Park. 1844."

The altar rails are of carved oak, and the steps and table of polished Purbeck marble, the latter consisting of a single slab, supported by four massive uprights carved with ornaments of Norman character.

THE NAVE

is sixty-one feet in length and twenty-three-and-a-half in width. It is divided from the aisles, on either side, by a series of five pointed arches, springing from four piers, with clustered shafts, and two responds. The ceiling, which is of plaster, forms the segment of a circle; it is divided into thirty-two compartments of a square form, by means of moulded ribs,[1] which are ornamented with a boss at each intersection, and terminate with bracket heads on the wall line. The west wall itself is of Norman date, and retains the pilaster buttresses at the angles, but the windows[2] in it are modern insertions. In the centre of this wall was no doubt the original entrance, but all traces of it have disappeared. A doorway, however, was retained until a comparatively recent date. Its place is now occupied by a window. The roof is rather higher than that of the chancel, and is covered with stone tile.

The piers and arches, more especially those on the north side, together with the wall of the aisle, have been, from some cause, forced very considerably out of the perpendicular. This is said to

[1] A great part of the mouldings are hidden by the plaster ceiling; they were originally painted in bright colours.

[2] Under the ivy are small portions of Norman mouldings, belonging to the ancient windows.

have been caused, many years since, by the removal of the tie-beams in the nave, the places of which are now supplied by strong bars of iron.

THE TRANSEPTS

are each seventeen feet by fourteen feet. The north and south elevations exhibit two of the original windows, which have been blocked up in order to insert one of Perpendicular date between them, and in the gable above is a small unglazed aperture, also of the older date. The string-course on which these older windows rested is ornamented with the "double billet" moulding. The jamb-shafts and arches are also visible; the latter afford specimens of the "beaded" and "embattled" mouldings.

The Perpendicular window between them is of three lights with a transom in the tracery. The roofs are both of good pitch and are covered with stone tile.

Internally the roofs are flat, ceiled and whitewashed. In the west wall of the north transept are to be seen the traces of a doorway (now blocked up) communicating with the turret on the exterior; this was the entrance from the interior of the church to the rood-loft. It may also have served as a private entrance for a Chantry Priest to an altar probably in this part of the church. On the wall directly opposite are indications of either a bracket for a taper or a benatura.

In the east wall of each transept on the side of the arch connecting it with the chapel is a hagioscope.[1]

THE AISLES.

North.

This is of precisely the same length as the nave, and twelve feet in width. It is lighted by four windows in the north wall, each of three lights, with tracery of a very plain character. Between these windows, and at the north west angle of the wall, are plain buttresses, each with two sets-off. The parapet is plain, and the roof a lean-to,

[1] This was an aperture to enable the congregation to obtain a view of the elevation of the host.

covered with lead. Several gurgoyles project from the wall at the base of the former.

Internally the roof consists of rude rafters and purlins without mouldings or ornament, the former resting on corbel-heads, amongst which may be noticed those of a king, queen, and bishop, (the latter with his right hand upraised, as in the act of giving the benediction) a knight with bascinet and shield, &c.

The arch at the east end of this aisle opening into the transept is of considerable thickness; the staircase connecting the turret at the north-west angle of the tower with the doorway in the exterior wall, being carried over it in order to prevent the lower portion of the turret from completely blocking up the end of the aisle, which it would have done had it been allowed to have remained in its original state.

South.

This aisle corresponds in every respect, excepting the latter, with that just described.[1] They appear to have been both added to the building shortly before 1450.

CHAPEL.

North-East.

This is of a square form, measuring internally about fourteen feet from east to west, and nearly the same from north to south. It is lighted by two windows, each of four lights, one on the north the other on the east side; the latter, however, is only half the depth of the former, and without tracery. At the angle of the building and the junction of it with the transept wall are three buttresses, which terminate with crocketed pinnacles, the latter being set diamond-wise on each set-off. The parapet was formerly embattled on each side, and the roof flat, and covered with lead, but is now gabled and covered with stone tile.

Internally this chapel is connected with the chancel and transept, by means of two arches opened in the walls; these are without

[1] In the arch connecting it with the transept is a transom beam; this was inserted, possibly, with a view of strengthening the south-west angle of the tower.

shafts or capitals. The face of that opening into the transept is ornamented with panelling and paterae; among the latter, on the point of the arch, will be found apparently two rudders, and in the hollow moulding on the north side of the east window[1] was disclosed, some years since, a scroll with the following inscription painted, in black letter, on it:—

"Orate . p . bono . statu . ricardi . lamb."

[Pray for the good estate of Richard Lamb].

The lettering appeared to have been continued in the corresponding moulding on the opposite side of the window, but its purport could not be deciphered.

Whether the person thus commemorated was the founder of the chapel, or merely a benefactor to an altar which no doubt from the arrangement of the window stood immediately below it, is not known. The rudders above alluded to may have some reference to this subject, but the writer has hitherto been unable in any way to connect this device with the name of Lamb.[2]

The roof of this chapel demands particular attention from its extreme simplicity and beauty. It is nearly flat, and consists of two large moulded beams, intersecting each other in the centre, and forming four square compartments, each of which is divided, in a similar manner, by the same number of smaller beams, forming in all sixteen squares. Each of these is again subdivided into nine others, making in the whole no less than one hundred and forty-four square panels, each filled with pierced woodwork. The wall-pieces spring from brackets, some of which are carved.

In the centre of this chapel stands the font, the whole of which with the exception of the bowl, is modern. It is hexagonal, raised on steps, which form a cross; is lined with lead, and has a drain.

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[1] In the space beneath this window are recorded (in illuminated letters on a rich blue ground) the charitable bequests made at various times to the church and parish. This was substituted, some years since, for the unsightly boards which previously disfigured the walls of the church.

[2] For some account of the rudder found in Wiltshire churches and monuments see Wilts Magazine, I. p. 183.

CHAPEL.

South-East.

This is fifteen feet from north to south, and twenty-eight from east to west. It is much more highly ornamented than the one just described. At the east end is a window of five lights, and on the south side two others, of five and four lights; underneath the one nearest east is a canopied doorway, ornamented with crockets and a finial. Between the windows, and at the angle of the walls, are buttresses corresponding in form with those of the other chapel, but more highly decorated. The parapet is embattled, the lower portion ornamented with a row of Tudor flowers, and the upper with square panels, enclosing quatrefoils. In the centre of the east wall, above the roof, is a canopied niche, now unoccupied, which no doubt contained the image of the saint to whom the chapel was dedicated. At the points of the window-arches, and at the drip-stone terminations, are carved demi-angels, one of which bears a shield charged with a crucifix, others a chalice and wafer, &c. The roof is flat and covered with lead.

It is connected with the chancel and transept by three arches[1] in the walls. The roof, which is of oak, corresponds nearly with that of the chapel on the opposite side of the chancel;[2] the wall-pieces spring from carved figures of demi-angels, similar to those on the outside walls, above described. Between the windows and arches are four canopied niches, and on the south side, between the doorway and the east wall, is a stone seat which may have formed the sedilia.

A modern screen, of carved oak, divides the chapel in the centre, and the eastern portion is now used as a vestry.

From the similarity of this chapel to one on the south side of the chancel of Bromham church, founded by Richard Beauchamp,

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[1] Between the two on the north side is a hagioscope.

[2] These roofs were, previously to the year 1844, totally obscured by plaster and whitewash.

Lord St. Amand,[1] temp. Henry VII.; and the occurrence of the shackle-bolt[2] amongst its architectural ornaments, its foundation may be ascribed with tolerable certainty to the same individual. This statement seems further confirmed by the fact of several members of the Beauchamp family having held, at various times, the Castle and Manor of Devizes.

NORTH PORCH.

This is eleven feet in length, by eleven in width; both the doorways are without shafts or capitals, and are ornamented with mouldings. The roof is gabled and covered with tile. Over the outer doorway is a small trefoil-headed niche, and above it an unglazed window divided by a single monial into two lights. On either side of the doorway is a low massive buttress. The roof of the interior corresponds with that of the nave, and on either side is a stone seat.

SOUTH PORCH.

This is modern, and unworthy of a description.

Church Terriers (Canon 87).—Two of these (taken in 1704 and 1783) and possibly others, are preserved in the Registry at Salisbury.

Church Plate.—The plate belonging to this parish, in 1783, is described in the terrier above alluded to as follows:—

		ozs.	dwts.
Flagon, the gift of Sir Edw. Ernly	weight	63	15
Cup	,,	9	7
Ditto, the gift of Elizabeth Imber	,,	9	0
Salver, marked Jno. Sawer Sen. and Jno. Powell	,,	10	7
Ditto	,,	8	13

[1] Richard Beauchamp, of Bromham, was the son and heir of William Beauchamp, Lord St. Amand. He inherited the family estates at Bromham, Market-Lavington, Whaddon, Steeple-Ashton, &c., on the death of his father in 1475. These he held until 1508, when, dying without issue, the Manor of Bromham devolved to his cousin, John Baynton, Esq., son of Sir Robert Baynton of Falston, near Bishopstone, from whom descended the well known Wiltshire family of that name.

[2] A device used by the Beauchamps. It is to be found in the chapel at Bromham, and is also figured in Gough's Sepulchral Monuments from the tomb of Bishop Beauchamp (1481) in Salisbury Cathedral.

The whole of this, with the exception of the flagon, was a few years since re-cast.

The flagon was repaired in 1804, and appears to have received, at that time, a considerable addition of metal (possibly the rim on which it now stands) as its present weight is seventy-and-a-half ounces. On it beneath the crest and arms of Ernle, impaling Erle, is the following inscription:—

"Ex dono Sr. Edward Ernly, Barnt.[1]
to ye Church of St. John ye Baptist
in the Devizes 1704."

Underneath—

Robert Townsend, Rector.
Jeremiah Williams, } Churchwardens.
Richard Smith, }
Repaired 1804.

Church Chest.—Neither this, nor its contents, are of much value. It contains little of interest with the exception of an Overseer's book, commencing in 1613; and a Churchwardens' in 1762.

Royal Arms.—These are at the east end of the nave, over the western arch of the tower; their date is temp. James II.

Two other coats of arms, painted in frames, are fastened to the wall above the north and south arches underneath the tower. One of these contains the arms of the town, the other those of the three guilds—viz., the mercers, drapers, and leather-sellers, with supporters, and the motto "Justitia veritate et unitate." They were probably placed in their present position in the early part of the seventeenth century.

Ancient Paintings.—Some traces of paintings were discovered, many years since, in the nave of this church, but no record of them seems to have been preserved.

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1 Sir Edward Ernle, of Etchelhampton, was descended from Edward Ernle, Esq., of Etchelhampton, son of Michael Ernle of Bourton, (lineally descended from Richard de Ernle, of Ernle, living temp. Henry III.) Sheriff of Wilts 22 Elizabeth, by his second wife, Susan, eldest daughter of Sir Walter Hungerford of Farley. He was one of the representatives in parliament for the Borough of Devizes in 1695, and died in 1728-9, leaving, by his wife, Frances, only daughter and heir of General the Right Hon. Thomas Erle of Charborough, two daughters, Frances and Elizabeth, the latter married to Henry Drax, Esq., of Ellerton Abbey, Yorkshire.

Registers.—These commence in October, 1559; but the whole series are not the originals, some of them, prior to the year 1605, being copies made at that date by the then rector, John Davis.

Monumental Brasses.—There are two in the south-east chapel; on one of them are engraved figures, each about twenty inches in length, representing John Kent, Esq. (who died in 1630) and his wife;[1] the former in a robe, the latter in the female costume of the period. The figures are slightly turned towards each other. Above them on a shield are the arms of Kent — a lion passant —; a chief ermine. Crest, a lion's head erased erm: collared, lined, and ringed. Beneath is the following inscription:—

"Hic, svb eodem tristi Marmoris spectacvlo sepvltvm jacet corpvs Johanis Kent Senioris Doctissimi viri, Generosi, nvper defvncti, cvivs absentiam satis deplorent, qvemq cassvm lvmine non immerito lvgeant *Oppidani;* Dvm vixerit, illi tam fervens in Devm existebat Pietas vt inde placidâ ipsivs conscientiæ, tranqvillitate acqvisita terra ipso se frvitvrvm esse cælo diceretvr, Tanta in singvlos a svmmis ad imos amicitia vt inter adhvc ignotos in hoc oppidvm admiranda beneficia, immortalitatis æterna erexisse trophæa videantvr. Vivet in æternum ivstorum memoria. Obijt Aº. ætatis 72 primo die Octobris Aº. Dni. 1630.

Vita probum, pietas Sanctum, finisq beatum
Te censent, vitæ fama perennis erit.
Nec tantum pietatis honos neq finis Olimpo
Fulgeat hic laudis non moritura dies
Solo deo mihi sola salus."

John Kent was in 1628 town-clerk and mayor of Devizes, he also represented the Borough in several parliaments during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. In the register of his burial, he is described as "Justice of the Borough."

The other brass has been executed (since the modern "revival") by the Messrs. Waller, and commemorates Mary, wife of the Rev. William Maskell, of Broadleaze, who died in 1847. It consists of a cross fleury, raised on five steps, with the Sacred monogram on a medallion at the intersection; at the four corners of the slab, which is of Purbeck marble, are the Evangelistic symbols, and

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[1] This brass, although a very late example, is somewhat interesting, as clearly showing the temporary revival of church art, which took place just before the Great Rebellion.

on a narrow strip of latten round the margin is engraved a portion of St. John, xi. c. 25-6 v.

"✠ I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord, he that believeth in Me, though he were dead yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me, shall never die. Amen."

Monuments.—The walls of the church exhibit a considerable number of memorials, some of which afford fair specimens of modern sculpture. The names of some of the principal individuals and families commemorated are as follows:—

Robert Byng, D.D., sometime Rector of Devizes, died Feb. 8, 1658. [This is an incised inscription in the wall of the north-east chapel].

James Dyer, Rector, died Aug. 15, 1690. [Flat stone with Latin inscription, in the north-east chapel].

Edward Innes, Rector, died Nov. 17, 1788; Elizabeth, his wife, May 29, 1809. [Small marble tablet in the north transept].

Elizabeth, wife of John Shergold, Rector, and John, their son, both died in 1726.

Charles Innes, of London, second son of the Rev. Edward Innes, died in 1824. Ann, his first wife, daughter of Thomas and Ann Neate of Devizes, died 1796.

John Drewe, Esq., died 1660. aged 26.

Rt. Hon. George Heathcote, Lord Mayor of London, and thrice representative of this Borough in Parliament, died 1768, aged 68. [This monument exhibits a figure, in white marble, of Britannia weeping over a medallion bust of the deceased which she supports with one hand, whilst in the other is held, on a rod, the cap of liberty].

Arms. Ermine, three pomeis each charged with a cross or, Heathcote; impaling, Argent, a fess engrailed sable, in chief three fleurs-de-lis of the last, Eyles.

Maria, widow of the above Rt. Hon. George Heathcote, and daughter of John Eyles, Esq. of Southbroom. Died 1792, aged 85.

Arms. Heathcote impaling Eyles, as above, on a Lozenge.

Josiah Eyles Heathcote, Esq., only son of George Heathcote, Esq., of London, by Maria, (Eyles) his wife, died 1811, aged 63.

Arms. Quarterly 1 and 4. Heathcote. 2 and 3. Eyles.

Crest of Heathcote. In a mural crown azure a pomeis as in the arms, between two wings displayed ermine.

John Eyles, Esq. of Southbroom (son of Sir John Eyles), died 1752, aged 75. Mary, his wife (daughter of John Eyles, of Chalford, Co. Gloucester), died 1744, aged 62. And three of their children, Francis, Joseph, and Elizabeth.

Joseph Turner, died 1761, aged 50. Eleanor, his widow, daughter of John Eyles, died 1762, aged 45.

Thomas, brother of the above John Eyles, died 1735, aged 56. Maria, daughter of George Heathcote, died 1747, aged 2.

Arms. Eyles, as above.

Edward, fourth son of John Eyles, Esq., died 1792, aged 79. He married Mary, widow of the Hon. Governor Gumley, and daughter of Sir John Wittewrong, Bart.

Katharine, wife of George Flower, and daughter of John Eyles of Chalford. John, their infant son, died 1725.

George Willy, Esq., of New Park, died 1770, aged 75. William Willy, Esq., of London, one of the representatives of this Borough, died 1763, aged 61.

Arms. Willy, as before, p. 224.

Prince Sutton, Justice of the Borough, died 1779, aged 78. Mary (Willy) his wife, and four of their children, Willy, Mary, Sarah, and Anne.

Arms. Sutton, impaling Willy, as before.

James Sutton, Esq., of New Park, died 1801, aged 68. He married Eleanor, second daughter of Anthony Addington, Esq., M.D. of Reading.

Arms. Sutton impaling Addington.

James, son and heir of James Sutton, Esq., died 1784. Also three other children, George, William, and Mary. [This monument exhibits a female figure, in white marble, leaning on a broken column—the symbol of Fortitude].

John Merewether, M.B., died 1724, aged 69. Jane, his wife, 1725, aged 69. Francis, their youngest son, 1716, aged 22. Anna Merewether, died 1690.

Arms. Or, three martlets sable on a chief azure, a sun in splendor proper, Merewether; impaling, Or, a saltier engrailed between twelve billets sable, Aldworth.

The same arms of Aldworth are also carried on an escutcheon of pretence over the coat of Merewether.[1]

Eleanor, wife of Winch Holdsworth, D.D. of Chalfont, Co. Bucks, and daughter of John Merewether, M.B., died 1758, aged 62.

Thomas Thurman, died 1777, aged 86, and two wives, Susannah, and Anne. John Thurman, his son, died 1764, aged 43.

Arms. Argent on a pale azure between two lions rampant gules, a tilting spear of the first, ———

William Salmon, Esq., of Southbroom, died 1826, aged 78. [Monument of white marble, sculptured by Baily].

Mary, wife of Joseph Needham, died 1732, aged 19. Penelope, his second wife, died 1736, aged 22. Joseph Needham, died 1778, aged 75.

Samuel Taylor, five times Mayor of the Borough, and Captain of the Devizes Volunteers, died 1818, aged 82. Sally his wife, two of their sons, Thomas and Samuel, (both of whom died in foreign service) and two daughters, Penelope and Elizabeth. Also Sally, a third daughter, wife of Joseph Goodwin.

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1 According to the present rule of blazon, this would indicate two matches with Aldworth, one an heiress, the other not; but at the date of this monument (1724) such an arrangement of the female coat was usual, where a man had married but once, that wife being an heiress, and having issue. A similar case may be seen in Steeple Ashton Church, on the Hatchment of Robert Smith, who married Mary, heiress of Thomas Bennet, Esq. of Steeple Ashton.

Arms. Argent, a bend engrailed between two stag's heads cabossed sable, NEEDHAM; impaling, Sable, an unicorn passant or, on a chief of the last three gilly-flowers stalked and leaved vert, FLOWER.

JAMES SUTTON, died 1778, aged 63. Anne, his widow.

[Marble monument in the north aisle].

The remaining monuments, which are without arms, bear the following names:—

Bruges, Dick, Headly, Hughes, Long, Payne, Powell, Pierce, Trollope, and Wilde.

Among the more ancient memorials in the churchyard are the names of

Adlam, Bell, Butcher, Brittan, Carrington, Clare, Clark, Coward, Cox, Eades, Figgins, Flay, Forman, Gent, Green, Gillard, Hill, Hulbert, Jordan, Lawrence, Leach, Mattock, Mayo, Milns, Mortimer, Napper, Noyes, Oram, Paradice, Phillips, Pierce, Randell, Ring, Simpkins, Slade, Sloper, Waylen, Williams, White, Whatley.

CHANTRIES IN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

In the report of a commission, dated 4th Feb., 37 Henry VIII. (1546), directed to John (Capon), Lord Bishop of Sarum; Thomas Seymour, Knight; Robert Chydley, Esq.; Thomas Leygh, and William Greene, Gentlemen; mention is made of one chantry only being at that time maintained within this church. It is described as founded by Richard Cardmaker, and for its maintenance was endowed with four houses, (one a common inn, called the Hart) situate in the New Port, and producing together an annual rent of £6 3*s.* 4*d.*

At what period this was founded is not mentioned; the name of Richard Cardmaker occurs, however, as witness to a deed, 11 Richard II. (1388).

In the report of another survey, dated 14th Feb., 2 Edward VI. (1548), taken by John Thynne, and William Wroughton, Knights; Charles Bulkley, John Barwicke, and Thomas Chafynne, Esqrs.; and William Thornhill, and Lawrence Hyde, Gentlemen, is the following notice of a second chantry founded in the same church by a John Cardmaker.

A Chauntre founded by John Cardmaker wth in the p^{i}she Churche of sainte John in the Devizes. Thomas Hancocke of the age of xxxv yeres Incumbent, &c.

The said John Cardmaker gave certen landes and ten^{ts} wth in the Burrowe of the Devises unto the Mayre and brethren of the same Burrowe and to their

successours for ever to the Intent that the said Mayre and brethren should fynde one honest preeste to singe at the Aulter of saint Leonard wth in the said Churche for the soule of the said John Cardmaker for ever and the same to have for his salarye or stipend yerelye—vj^li.^ iij^s.^ iiij^d.^

Md. the said Incumbent is a right honest man well learned and right able to serve a Cure. Albeit a verye pore man and hath non other lyvinge but this salarye also he hath occupied him selfe in and about the preachinge of goddis worde ever sith he had the same Chauntree.

Thomas Hancock, however, notwithstanding his "honesty, learning," and "ability to serve a Cure," met with the same fate as chantry priests in general. He was shortly afterwards ejected, and the property which had formed the endowment of the chantry was, it is presumed, confiscated to the crown. In the corporation books are entries for a sum, corresponding nearly with the above stipend, paid annually to the king, called "rent for Cardmaker's Chauntry." These items continue as late as the eighteenth century.

The Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

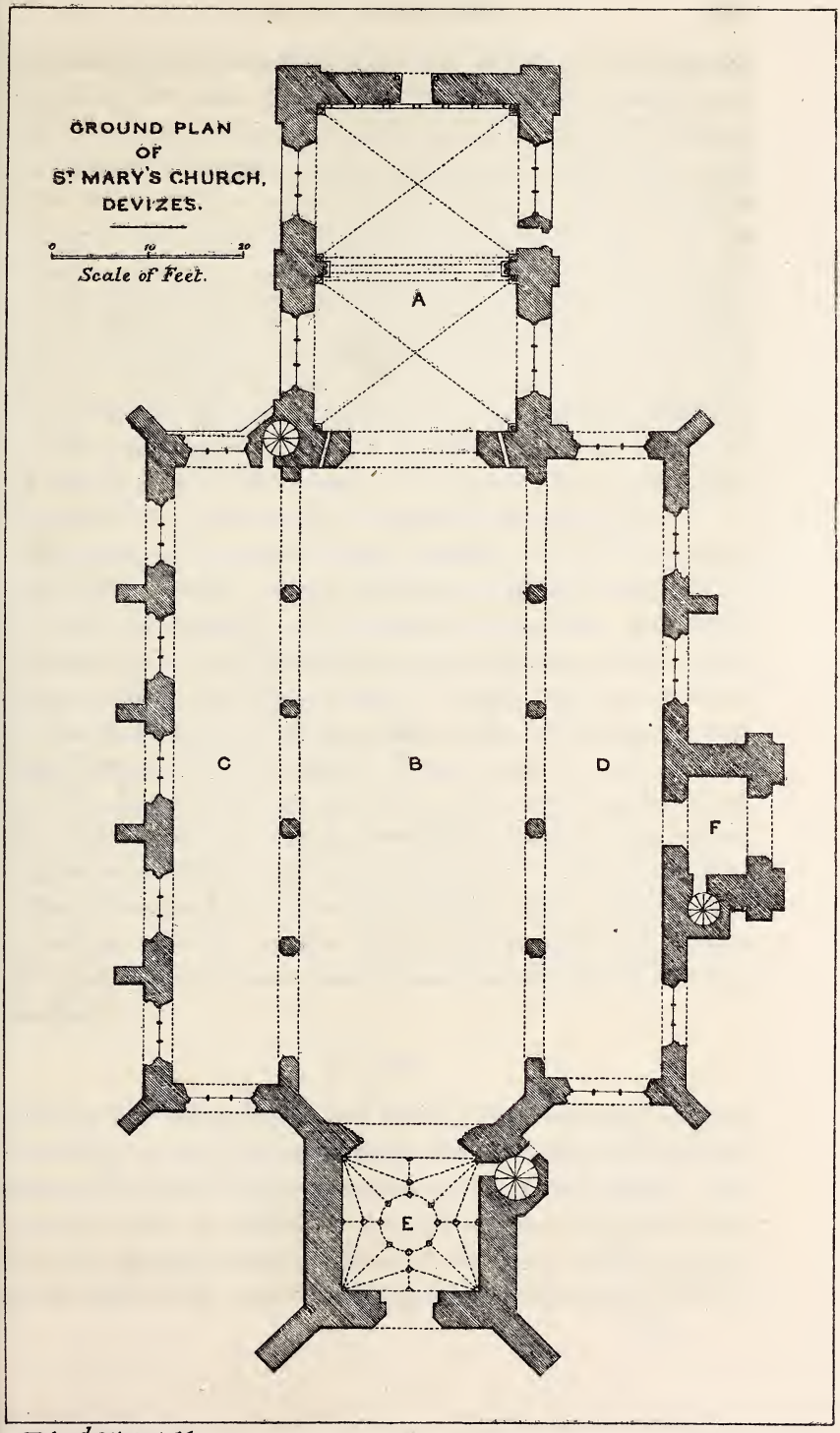
This Church (as will be seen by the accompanying plan) consists of a Chancel, A.; Nave, B.; North and South Aisles, C. D.; Western Tower, E.; and South Porch, F.

Of these, the Chancel is the most ancient. The style of its architecture like that of St. John's (with which, though inferior in workmanship, it nearly corresponds) is Norman. The South Porch is somewhat later in date, and is of the Transition style from Norman to Early English. The Nave, Aisles, and Tower, afford a good example of the Perpendicular style. The name of the founder as well as the date of his death, is fortunately preserved by an inscription on the roof, which is valuable as giving also the age of these parts of the building.

The extreme length of the church is one hundred and thirty-two feet; the greatest width sixty-five feet.

THE CHANCEL

is thirty-three feet from east to west, and twenty-one from north to south. The walls are about four-and-a-half feet in thickness, and faced both inside and out with small squared stones, the



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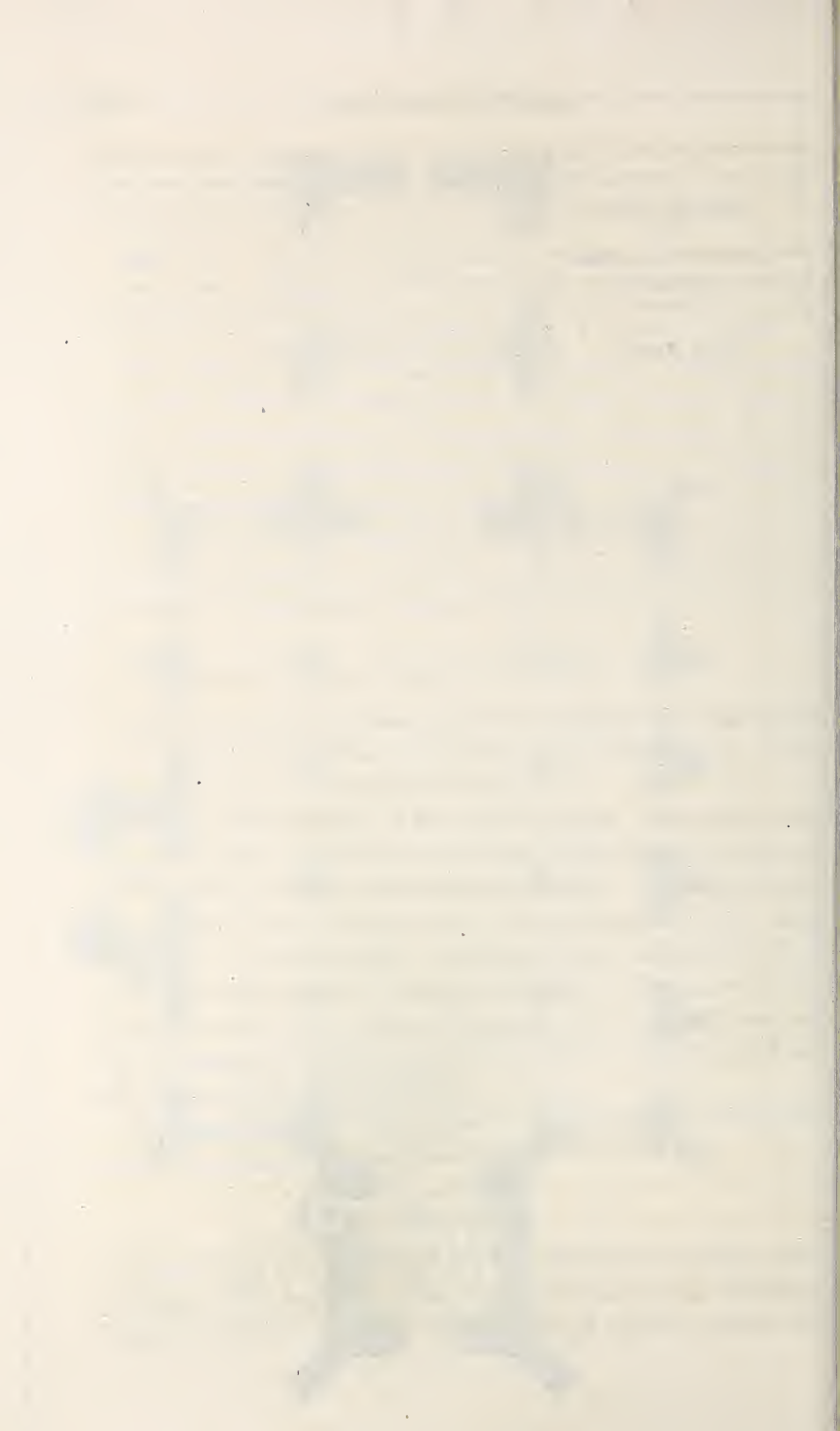


intervening space being filled with chalk rubble. It was originally lighted by five small semicircular-headed windows, resting externally on a plain string-course which ran round the walls between the pilasters. The latter are of considerable breadth, and, owing to the thickness of the walls, of little projection. The corbel-table remains on the north and south walls in a perfect state. In the sixteenth century (or perhaps later) the small windows above described, appear to have been replaced by the present Perpendicular ones of three lights. The insertion of these had, no doubt, the effect of weakening the walls; that on the south side being, from the pressure of the stone vaulting, thrust out of the perpendicular. A semicircular-headed doorway may be traced in the north wall, but another of much later date, on the south side, is now in use. The roof is of a good pitch, and is covered with stone tile.

This part of the church inside resembles that of St. John, the central arch, however, which divides the vaulting, is worked into two rolls corresponding with the shafts, on either side, from which it springs. The arcade also differs in two respects—viz., the shafts being clustered, or triple, instead of single, and an additional chevron moulding, set with the points jutting out from the wall, being introduced in the arches. These variations seem to show that this church was erected at rather a later date than St. John's. The arcade on the east wall was carefully restored, and the present window, in the Norman style, inserted above it, in the year 1852.

The chancel-arch is of the Perpendicular style, without shafts or capitals, and being cut through the Norman wall, is of considerable thickness; the western face is chamfered and ornamented with panelling.

THE NAVE

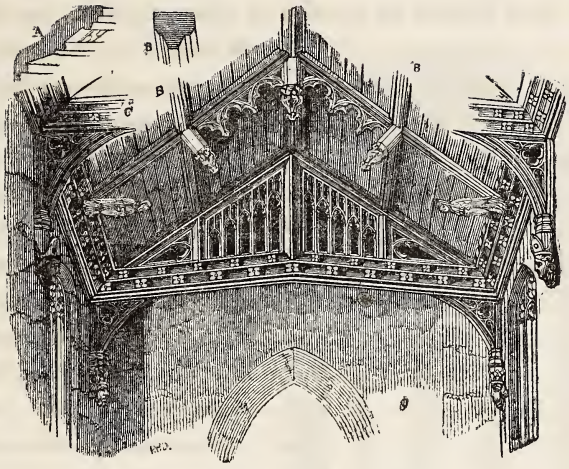
is sixty-eight feet in length, and twenty-three-and-a-half in width. It is divided from the aisles on either side by a series of five pointed arches springing from four octagonal piers, and two responds. The clerestory above is lighted by the same number of windows, each of three cinquefoil-headed lights, the monials of which continue to the arch of the window in perpendicular lines, and above the

central light enclose a quatrefoil. Between these windows, on the outside, are buttresses of slight projection, terminating above the parapet (which is embattled) with crocketed pinnacles. In the centre of the east wall, above the ridge of the chancel roof, is a canopied niche, containing a bold and well executed statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary bearing in her arms the Infant Saviour. On the plinth are two shields sculptured with the initials "W. S." evidently those of the rebuilder of this part. At the north-east angle is the rood turret, of an hexagonal form, embattled at the top, and rising to the height of two or three feet above the nave roof. The entrance to it from the church is by a small doorway in the wall at the east end of the north aisle, and from it to the roodloft by another door above the chancel-arch, on the north side (this, however, is now blocked up). There are also doors opening on the roofs of the nave and aisles, as well as into the space underneath the roof of the chancel. The upper part of this turret may have perhaps contained the Sancte bell, as, on account of the niche and statue above described, there was no room for it in the usual place, on the point of the eastern gable.

On either side of the chancel-arch, towards the nave, is a canopied niche, and below the bracket underneath it, which formerly supported a statue, is a hagioscope.

The roof is of oak, divided by tie-beams into five compartments, or bays, one of which, towards the west, is represented in the annexed engraving. The wall-pieces spring from boldly carved corbel-heads, representing a king, queen, and bishop,[1] each four times repeated. The tie-beams, and cornice (of which a section is given, Fig. A) are ornamented with mouldings and pateræ, and the space above the former filled with pierced tracery. In each compartment, between the ridge and cornice, a single purlin, B, is introduced, and in the two at the extremities an additional rafter, at the termination of which a demi-angel, bearing a shield, projects from the cornice on either side. The space between the rafters

[1] No doubt the reigning Sovereign (Henry V. or VI.) and his queen, and the bishop of the diocese (Chandler, or Neville).



COMPARTMENT OF NAVE ROOF. ST. MARY'S.

was, no doubt, originally filled with boarding as shown in the engraving, but is now plastered over and whitewashed. The woodwork appears to have been painted in bright colours. In the second compartment from the east, the following inscription painted in black letter, is still distinctly to be read: it commences on the cornice of the north wall, continues across the tie-beam, and terminates on the opposite side:—

"Orate · pro · aia · Willi · smyth · qui · ista · ecclíam · fieri · fecit · qui · obiit · primo · die · mensis · iunii · anno · dni · millo cccc xxxvi."

[Pray for the soul of William Smyth[1] who caused this church to be built: and who died on the first day of the month of June, Anno Domini 1436].

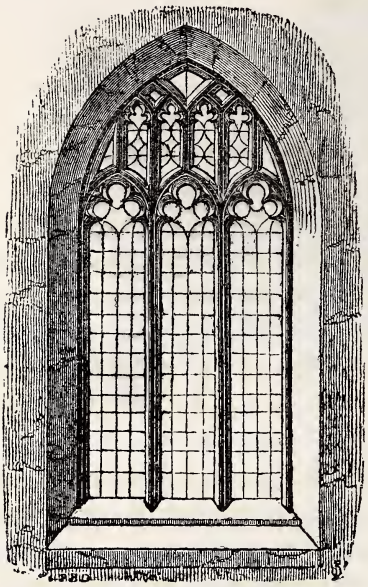
THE AISLES.

North.

This is of nearly the same length as the nave, and eleven feet in

1 It is to be regretted that little has been preserved relating either to this individual or the family to which he belonged. The name of Roger le Smyth occurs in a deed of 1347. This may possibly have been an ancestor, and Robert Smyth, who was Mayor of Devizes in 1420, a brother of William Smyth. William's son, Thomas, was a chantry priest, and together with his father, bequeathed the annual rent arising from two houses in Devizes, towards the maintenance of an obit, three Sepulchre tapers, and the Font taper, in this church. At a later date (1474) John Smyth was instituted to the Rectory of Devizes, and in 1546 another individual of the same name occupied two tenements and gardens belonging to a chantry founded by William Coventre in the church of St. Mary. In the Registers of both parishes, which commence about the middle of the sixteenth century the name of Smyth is of such frequent occurrence that there is considerable difficulty in tracing the family of this particular individual.

width.[1] It is lighted by a series of seven windows, one of which is shown in the annexed engraving, each containing three cinquefoil-headed lights. Of these, five are in the north wall, the others at the east and west ends. Between them, and at the angles of the walls, are plain buttresses of two sets-off. The parapet is embattled, and the roof, which is a lean-to, is covered with lead.



AISLE WINDOW. ST. MARY'S.

The roof, inside, is divided by moulded beams into twenty compartments, with a boldly carved boss at each intersection. On the eastern respond, at the right hand of the rood door, is a fragment of carving, probably the remains either of a small piscina, or a projecting bracket for the support of a taper.

South.

This is twelve-and-a-half feet wide, and is of the same length as the north aisle; but, on account of the porch, has two windows less in number. That at the west end differs from the rest, a transom being introduced in the tracery, corresponding with those at the north and south ends of the transepts of St. John's church. In other respects this aisle very nearly resembles the other. The roofs of the two aisles form different angles against the body of the church, that of the north aisle being more acute; a basement moulding to the south aisle, none to the north.

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[1] The east wall is of great thickness, and apparently of Norman date. The north wall is also built on the original foundations, which, together with the pilasters, may still be clearly traced above the ground, along the whole wall, which is consequently no less than three feet in thickness.

THE TOWER

is fourteen feet square inside, and ninety-one feet in height. It is divided into three stages, and ascended by means of a turret, which is partly engaged in the south wall and rises above the roof. At the angles are bold buttresses, terminating with crocketed pinnacles, above an embattled parapet; there is also a crocketed pinnacle at each set off. In the west wall of the lower stage is a doorway, with a large perpendicular window consisting of two tiers, each of four lights, immediately above the door. In the wall, on each side of this window, is a canopied niche.

On the north, south, and west sides of the middle stage, are narrow windows, divided in the centre by a monial, and filled with pierced masonry.

In the upper stage are windows nearly corresponding with the above, in couplets, excepting on the south side, where, on account of the turret, there is space for one only.

The tower opens to the nave by means of an arch forty feet in height, and nine feet eight inches in span, the jambs of which are ornamented with a shaft, and several orders of mouldings. The groining, which is of stone, springs from a bracket-head in each angle. In the centre is a circular space, floored with wood, constructed in order to admit of the raising or lowering of a bell.

Bells.—There are six. The first, second, fifth, and tenor were cast in 1663, at the foundry of William and Roger Purdue in Salisbury. The fourth cast in 1696, and the third in 1701, are from the foundry of William and Robert Corr at Aldbourne. The inscriptions upon them are as follows:—

1. "I am the first although but small I will be heard above you all."
   "Kataren Strong, Jane Drew, 1663. W.P. R.P. D.P. S.W. C.I.P. M.D."
2. "1663. T.P. Henry Johnson's Rector of this Towne."
   "I am the second in this Ring tharefore next to the will sing. R.M."
3. "C.W. W.C., 1701. Richard Bundy and John Hill."
4. "On Earth Bells do Ring; in Heaven Angels Sing, Haluluiah. Rob. Cor."
   "Oliuer Edwards, Jacob Larrance, C.W. Wil. Cor., 1696."
5. "Gieve unto Ceasar the things that are Ceasar and unto God the things..."
   "John Drew and Phillip Strong, Church Wardens, 1663. W.P. R.P."

Church Plate.—This is described in the terrier of 1783, as follows:—

Silver Cup. *Inscription.*—"Mr. Henry Johnson, Minister. This Cupp and Plate belongeth to St. Mary's Church in the Devizes. Bought by Philip Strong and Ambrose Zeley, June, 1654."

Salver. *Inscription.*—"Robert Townsend, Rector of St. Mary's, Devizes. John Hill, Richd. Paradice, Church Wardens. Anno 1716."

Flagon. *Inscription.*—as on salver; date 1718.

Weight of the whole 86 ozs. 12 dwts.

It has since this date been re-cast.

Church Chest.—The chest itself appears to be of no great antiquity, but it contains many early accounts of receipt and expenditure by the churchwardens and overseers of this parish. The accounts of the churchwardens begin in 1499; and, although imperfect, are interesting, as they give some idea of the ornaments, furniture, and vestments of the church prior to the Reformation, of their destruction at that period, of their temporary restoration in the reign of Queen Mary (the accounts of which reign are preserved entire), of the second and more effectual removal by sale of the whole contents of the church, at the visit of the commissioner, 1561 (4 Elizabeth), as well as of the wretched appearance which the interior, bare, rifled, and dilapidated, must have presented during the Great Rebellion.

Some extracts, bearing particularly on these points, are appended; the rest refer chiefly to repairs, &c., of the property belonging to the church.

The overseers accounts commence in 1613.

A second chest, belonging to the feoffees of the church lands, contains many ancient deeds, some of which are of the fourteenth century.

Royal Arms.—These occupy a portion of the wall above the chancel arch; date 1797.

Ancient Paintings.—The walls of this church, like those of most others during the middle ages, were covered on the inside with an entire series of paintings in fresco, many remains of which have been disclosed at various times on removing the whitewash accumulated over them.

The earliest example of this kind of decoration was a fragment found on the face of a squared stone taken during some alterations in 1852 from the east wall of the chancel (into which it had evidently been built when the large window in the Perpendicular style was inserted; probably in the sixteenth century). It consisted simply of a flowered pattern, painted red, on a light ground; and was probably a specimen of the original decoration of the church.

Another variety of painting, of much later date, was also found on the same wall underneath the whitewash: consisting of a red ground covered with veins of black colour, in imitation of marble.

The removal of the whitewash from the walls of the nave in July, 1854, brought to light the remains of a series of figures, in bold black outline; the positions of which were as follows:—

In the space immediately above the third pier from the east, on the north wall, was represented the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, who appeared in a flowing robe, her entire body surrounded by the glory or aureola, and ascending through the air attended by angels.

This was immediately opposite the doorway of the south porch, so as to meet the eye on entering the church.[1]

On the same wall, and in the corresponding space above the next pier, towards the east, was represented the legend of St. Christopher.[2] A great portion of the figure of the saint was removed with the whitewash. He was, according to the usual custom, represented

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[1] In the "Calendar of the Anglican Church" (*Parker*, 1851) is an engraving of this subject, from sculpture, in Sandford Church, Oxfordshire, treated in a precisely similar manner.

[2] The legend of St. Christopher will be found at length in the "Legenda Aurea" or "Golden Legend," written in the thirteenth century, by James de Voragine, a celebrated Dominican friar, and afterwards Archbishop of Genoa. It is, like many of the acts and representations of saints, in a great part allegorical, and from its obvious meaning was the most popular of all subjects in mediæval decorations. There was perhaps scarcely a church without a representation of this saint, either on the walls or in stained glass. At Bath, Eton, &c. there are inns still called "the Christopher," lingering vestiges of the great popularity of this legend in former times.

as fording a river, bearing on his shoulder the Infant Saviour, and steadying his steps with a huge staff. On his head (which was turned as in the attitude of addressing the Holy Child) was a covering of ermine resembling a turban. The Saviour was represented in a dress of orange colour, the folds shaded with red and black, with long flowing hair, and a mild placid countenance; the head was encircled by a nimbus of a circular form, the right hand upraised, and in the left an orb surmounted by a cross.

Near the above, on the wall between the first and second windows of the clerestory, was a third painting, the subject of which was not easy to be recognized. It had evidently been the background to a figure that was removed with the whitewash, and consisted of a turreted castle, drawn in outline; and above the battlements two crowned heads, apparently of a king and queen, gazing upon some scene that had occupied the foreground.

On the south wall of the nave above the arcade were some faint traces of inscriptions, in black letter, on scrolls, but unfortunately so little was visible that none of the words could be distinguished. On the north and south walls, immediately under the cornice of the roof, was an ornament somewhat resembling a series of Tudor flowers inverted. Traces of colour were also found on some of the corbel-heads supporting the roof, on the mouldings of the pier-arches, and on the shafts, &c. of the canopies on either side of the chancel arch. On the wall above the latter (the place usually selected for the representation of the Great Doom) sufficient remnants of colour were left to show that a large painting had once been there also.

Under these paintings (which were probably of Queen Mary's time) were found traces of older frescoes of superior execution, and richer colouring. These may have been of about A.D. 1436, soon after the nave was rebuilt; and destroyed at the Reformation.

For the "whitewashings" under which old church frescoes have disappeared, we are indebted partly to the destructive spirit of the enemies of ornament, and partly to a conservative spirit in its friends, who in many instances concealed them in order to prevent their destruction.

An old writer[1] gives the following sensible reason for their introduction into churches in days it should be remembered, when few persons could either write or read:—

"Pictures and ornaments in churches are the lessons and the scriptures of the laity. Whence Gregory: 'It is one thing to adore a picture, and another by means of a picture historically to learn what should be adored. For what writing supplieth to him which can read, that doth a picture supply to him which is unlearned, and can only look. Because they who are uninstructed thus see what they ought to follow; and things are read, though letters be unknown.' . . . . . .

Generally the effigies of the *Holy Fathers* are pourtrayed on the walls of the church, or on the back panels of the altar, or on vestments, or in other various places, so that we may meditate perpetually, not indiscreetly or uselessly on their holiness. . . . . .

Again, sometimes Paradise is painted in churches, that it may attract the beholders to a following after its rewards: sometimes Hell, that it may terrify them by the fear of punishment. Sometimes *flowers* are pourtrayed, and trees, to represent the fruits of good works springing from the roots of virtues."

Registers.—These commence ten years later than those of St. John's parish. The date of the earliest entry is Nov. 6th, 1569.

Monumental Brasses.—All that now remain are two small oblong plates of brass (at present unfixed), bearing inscriptions to some members of the family of Horton, who died in the seventeenth century.

Several slabs, however, from which the brasses have long disappeared, are still to be seen in the pavement of the church. One of them seems to have contained the small figure of a priest, with a label issuing from the mouth; another, two figures male and female (the former like that of a merchant) with an inscription beneath them; and below, four children. The date probably c. 1530-40. It resembles two brasses remaining in the churches of Charlton (near Pewsey), and Bradford (Co. Wilts), the former to William Chaucey and wife, 1524; the latter to Thomas Horton and wife, c. 1540.

Monuments.—These are few in number, and of very modern date; with the exception of one in memory of the Rev. Henry

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[1] Durandus, Bishop of Mende, A.D. 1286, in his "Rationale Divin. Offic.," book i., chap. 3.

Johnson, Rector of Devizes, who died in 1681. It consists of a slab of black marble, with the following inscription:—

M. S.
Post tantos Labores
Totidemq Sermones
Hic demum Quiete Silet
Dignissimé Reverendus
Henricus Johnson A.M.
Hujus Ecclesiæ Rector,
Pulpitiq dominator,
Concionator strenuus frequensq
Præpotens ac desiderabilis,
Dictis factisq primævus,
Verè et omnimodè Theologus;
Sacris Paginis,
Literis Insuetis,
Versatissimus:
Rarâ tamen modestiâ
Præstabat.
Vir Sobrietate Vitæ gravis
Suavitate morum placidus
Nulliq molestus
Quem in Sylvis virorum
Solitudini vacantem
Dolorosa (Heu) tandem fistula
Sibi fœliciter
Graviterq aliis
In Sanctorum turbam
Fideliumq Salutem
Erogavit.
Oct. 31,
1681.

The others commemorate—

John Garth, Esq. (son of Colonel Thomas Garth of Harold, Co. Bedford, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Colleton, Esq.), for some time Recorder of Devizes, and afterwards one of the representatives of the Borough in Parliament. He died 1764, aged 63.

Arms. Or, two lions passant in pale between three cross crosslets fitchée sable, Garth; impaling, Or, two lions passant in pale gules, Brompton.
Crest of Garth. A goat passant argent, collared or.

Mrs. Rebecca Garth, widow of John Garth, Esq., and daughter and coheiress of John Brompton, Esq., died in 1785.

Arms. On a lozenge Garth as above, with a crescent for difference, impaling Brompton.

Frances, daughter of John Garth, Esq., died 1768.

Abel Filkes, died 1815, aged 65. James, his son, 1796, aged 8.

Major General William Hull, C.B., Colonel of the first Bombay Grenadiers, third son of Samuel and Elizabeth Hull of Devizes, died 1840, aged 62. [Monument erected by his widow, Mildred, fifth daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon Corbett of Longnor, Co. Salop].

Arms. Sable, a chevron ermine, between three talbot's heads erased or, Hull; impaling, Or, two ravens in pale proper within a bordure gules bezantèe, Corbett.

Crest. A talbot's head erased argent between two laurel branches proper, united at the top.

Motto. "Faithful and trusty," pendant from the Shield the Cross of a C.B.

On a slab of marble in the pavement of the church:—

"Heere lyeth ye Body of Simon Aston, Cittizen and Grocer of London ye Sonne of Walter Aston of Longdon in ye County of Staff^rd^ Gent, wch Simon had by Elizabeth Daughter of John Wheler Esq. 5 children: w^ho^ departed this life ye 4 of August 1638 being aged forty yeares."

Arms. A fess and in chief three lozenges, on the fess a crescent charged with a crescent for difference, Aston.

Crest. A bull's head couped—charged with a crescent for difference.

The remainder of the flat stones within the church bear the following names:—

Bowman, Filkes, Forman, Fuller, Gurnell, Hardyman, Hope, Hulbert, Lowe, Macfarlane, Norris, Overton, Paradice, Phillips, Poore, Townsend, Wilcocks, Wilkinson.

In the churchyard, near the south door of the chancel, is an erection of stone which looks at first sight like an altar-tomb, its sides being ornamented with panels, some trefoil-headed, others containing a quatrefoil which encloses a shield charged with a *cross*. This has been hitherto described as a tomb, but from being close to a door, and from its resemblance to many others of the same kind, as in the churchyards of Potterne, Bishops Cannings, Poulshot, Edyngton, &c., it is suggested that it may have been used for some purpose in connection with the church itself, perhaps for the distribution of alms, or doles.

Among the more ancient memorials in the churchyard are the names of

Burgess, Eden, Ferris, Gamble, Halcomb, Harman, Hill, Holloway, Hull, Lewis, Lockey, Mills, Newton, Norris, Noyes, Oak, Paradice, Phillips, Rutt, Seager, Street.

On the north side of the chancel is a flat stone to the Rev. Henry Jaques, Rector of Leigh-Delamere, who died in 1786.

The interior of the church has, within the last few months, undergone considerable alteration. The galleries have been removed, open benches substituted for pues, (by which means the architecture is seen to much greater advantage) an organ erected in the space under the tower, and a vestry added on the north side of the chancel.

Chantries in St. Mary's Church.

In the report of a commission,[1] dated 4th Feb., 37 Henry VIII. (1546) three chantries are mentioned.

The first was founded by John Coventre. Its endowment consisted of eleven tenements and gardens, situated chiefly in the New Port, an orchard, and three-and-a-half acres of arable land, "lying in Wekefeld," producing together, at that date, an annual rental of £6 17*s.* 2*d.* from which deducting a rent of 7*s.* paid annually to the Queen as lady of the manor of Devizes, leaves £6 10*s.* 2*d.* as the clear value of the chantry.

The second, founded also by the said John Coventre, was endowed with no less than thirty-two houses and tenements, and thirty-one-and-a-half acres of land, besides several other parcels, the measurements of which are not given. Many of the houses are described as being in the Old and New Port, and the land in the West Field, Wekefeld, Little Surbathe, and the Parke lands. This property produced an annual rental of £16 12*s.* 6*d.* from which deducting a rent to the Queen, as above, of £1 3*s.* 8*d.*, also a like rent of 5*s.* 11*d.* paid at the Castle Ward for the Park lands, and a third of 11*s.* to the Bishop of Sarum, amounting in the whole to £2 0*s.* 7*d.*, leaves £14 11*s.* 11*d.* as the clear annual value of the chantry.[2]

The third and last chantry was founded by William Coventre. Its endowment consisted of sixteen houses and cottages with gardens, besides barns, &c. This property like the above was situated both in

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[1] Before referred to at page 235.

[2] From the amount it would appear that this chantry was an endowment for two priests.

the Old and New Port, and produced an annual rent of £8 7*s.* 10*d.*, with the following deductions:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
An annual rent to the Queen of	0	8	8
A charity to the almshouse for four poor women, as follows:—			
In alms	0	13	4
For four cartloads of wood	0	9	4
For six quarters of coals	0	3	4
For the sustentation of four beds, together with the necessary furniture of the same	0	6	8
	2	1	4

leaving £6 6*s.* 6*d.* for the annual value.

No documents relating to any of these foundations are known to be in existence, except a few grants of some of the houses and lands belonging to them, made by the trustees to various parties. The earliest of these is in 1475 (13 Edward IV.), when the feoffees—

Roger Tocotes, Knt.; Nicholas Hall, Esq.; John Huet, Chaplain; Thomas Noreys; William Hendelove; John Raynold, Sen.; and John Dekyn, of Devizes, grant to Thomas Bayly six tenements in the Old Port, and four acres of arable land, described as "lands and tenements which we, the aforesaid feoffees, lately hold of the gift of John Coventre, jun., now deceased."

Another deed, dated 1552, (6 Edward VI.) is worthy of notice; it is—

An indenture between Richard Batt, "Meyer of Devizes," and John Ffelpes or Symes, in which the former, "with the consent of his Brethren, and John Baker and Edward Haynes, stewards or procters of and over the lands and tenements perteyning or belonging unto the service of Our Lady, some tyme the gyft of John Coventre, *in the south side of the Church of Seynt Mary* in the Devizes," grants to the latter "one tenement of the landes belonging to the service forseyed in the Old Port, &c."

The first of these deeds is valuable as giving the date of John Coventre's death; the second as clearly showing that one, or both, of his chantries were founded at an altar dedicated to the Virgin Mary in the south side of the church of St. Mary; this (as there are no traces of an exterior chapel) probably refers to the east end of the south aisle, which, as was often the case, may have been screened off from the rest of the church for this purpose.

The names of Robert, Henry, and John Wornbridge occur in 1542, as stewards of the lands and tenements of the Mayor and

his Brethren of the Devizes, belonging to the other chantry founded in this church by William Coventre.

In 1554 (2 Phil. and Mary) the king and queen granted the lands and messuages belonging to the Coventre chantries to William and Roger Allen to hold in fee.

A list of the property belonging to these chantries, with the names of the tenants in occupation, and the annual rent of each, is preserved in the survey of 1546 before alluded to.

Obits, Lights, &c.—The following lands and tenements have been given to the church at various times for these purposes:—

c. 1388. Richard Gobett of Devizes, purchased from Thomas Snappe of Rowde, certain lands in the latter parish, known as Isabel's Mead and Croft,[1] described as being in extent twenty acres, more or less. These he subsequently enfeoffed to John Paynter of Devizes, to the intent that "a perpetual memory and Obit should be celebrated annually in the parish church of St. Mary, on the Friday next after the Epiphany for the Souls of himself, Agnes his wife, William Estmonde, John Coventre, and Joan his wife; and the predecessors, heirs, and kinsfolk of them." A dole was also to be distributed at the said Obit to priests, clerks, and poor people.

c. 1436-60. William Smyth and Thomas Smyth, his son, gave two tenements (one of which was situate in Southbroom) with their appurtenances "for the maintenance of three Sepulchre Tapers and the Font Taper, and also that an Obit should be celebrated annually in the above church to pray for the Souls of the Father and Mother of the said Thomas, as also for the Soul of himself."

1467. John Vylde[2] of Devizes, gave to Thomas Davy and Robert Helyar, procurators of the altar of St. Katherine the Virgin in the above church, a tenement and garden in the Old Port, "for the maintenance of a light at the said Altar, and to help a Priest to say Mass for the Souls of Edward Danyel and Joan his wife, the Soul of John Vylde his father, and for the Souls of all the faithful departed."

The following tenants were in occupation of this property in 1574 (16 Elizabeth).

Isabel's Breach and Croft.—George Raynoldes, annual rent 21*s*.

Tenements of William and Thomas Smyth.—Thomas Hull, Clothman, and John Knapp, annual rent 10*s*.

Tenement and Garden of John Vylde.—Richard Come, annual rent 4*s*.

At this period an inquisition certified to the crown the uses for which the property was held, when it is presumed that these being

1 This property, after a lapse of four hundred years, is still held of the church. It is at the present day better known as "Waite's Mead," which name it received from having been rented about 1600-20 by one Robert Waite. It is a pasture ground in the parish of Rowde.

2 Written in a document of 1446 "John Ffielde."

deemed superstitious, it was confiscated to the crown and re-granted for fresh uses, as in an indenture, dated 3rd May, 24 Elizabeth, (1582) it is recited that John Hubert of London, gentleman, and Andrew Palmer procured from the queen a grant of the tenements occupied by Knapp and Come, and Isabel's Breach and Croft. Since this they have been enfeoffed to various parties in trust for the use of the poor, and the reparations of the parish church.

The dole in memory of Richard Gobett, amounting to about twenty shillings, was however distributed annually to the poor on All Saints' Day until about the middle of the last century, but since that time it has been wholly discontinued.

Other bequests for similar purposes, although not mentioned in the inquisition above alluded to, appear to have been made to this church; *e. g.*—

An annual dole of about 8*s.* 4*d.*, bequeathed by Sir Thomas Newman[1] and Robert Paynter, distributed on Good Friday.

Thomas Cardmaker's Light } mentioned 1499.
The Light in Our Lady's Porch }
The Lamp before the High Altar ,, 1525.

Coventry Family.

The family of Coventre, or Covyntre, appears to have been one of importance in Devizes during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. As they were more or less connected with, and some of them were benefactors to, its churches, the following notices collected from a few documents of that period relating to them are added:—

William Coventre. Mayor of Devizes, 11 Richard II. (1388); one of the procurators of the goods, &c. in the church of St. Mary, 12 Henry IV. (1411), living 1415-16.

John Coventre, (son of William Coventre, Sen.) One of the procurators of the church of St. Mary, and mayor of Devizes, 22 Richard II. (1398). John Coventre, Sen., (probably the same) was mayor in 1415.

Both he and his wife, Joan, were annually commemorated in

1 Sir Thomas Newman appears to have been a chantry priest. His name occurs in 1404.

an obit, celebrated in the above church, on the Friday after the Epiphany, of the foundation of Richard Gobett of Devizes, see page 252.

Nicholas Coventre, Chaplain, was 1 Henry IV. (1399) presented by the king to the government of the hospital of St. John the Baptist, Devizes.

John Coventre, Jun. One of the procurators of the church of St. Mary, 2 Henry V. (1415), and mayor of Devizes 1436. He founded and endowed a chantry or chantries in the south side of the church of St. Mary, (see above p. 251) and died before 1475, leaving two sons, Thomas and John.

Thomas Covyntre. This name occurs in 1420. He founded an almshouse in Devizes (probably that on the north side of St. John's church now known as the new almshouse,[1] which name it has doubtless borne for no less than four centuries). His Will, of which the following is a copy, is preserved in the Prerogative Will Office, London.

"In Die nomine Amen. XV. die mensis Iunii 1451. Ego Thomas Covyntre de Devyses corpore . . . . . testamentum meum in hunc modum. Imprimis lego . . . . . et beate Marie corpusque meum ad sepeliendum in cœmeterio Sti Johis Bapt: de Devyses. Item lego sce eccles. Sar. xij$^{d.}$ It. lego dce eccle Sti Johis Bapt: vj$^{s.}$ viij$^{d.}$ It. lego bte Marie de eadem villa xij$^{d.}$ Item lego . . . . . It. do et lego Alicie uxori mee unum tenementum inter ten: eccl. Sti Johi pred. exparte

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[1] This building having become dilapidated, was a few years since taken down and rebuilt. On some of the stones from the foundation were discovered mouldings of the Norman style, corresponding with those remaining in the original parts of the adjacent church of St. John, thus clearly showing that the almshouse was erected, or partly so, with the stone from the Norman walls of the nave of the church, which were removed at the time when its aisles were added.

The aisles of the church are of the Perpendicular style, and appear, from their plain character, to have been erected about the middle of the fifteenth century, which, being in the lifetime of this Thomas Covyntre, tends to confirm the supposition that the "domus elemosynar" alluded to by him in his Will, made A.D. 1451, was none other than the building above mentioned, and now known as the new almshouse.

It is also, from these circumstances, very probable that Thomas Covyntre was a considerable contributor to, if not (like his friend and contemporary William Smyth, by whom the greater part of the sister church of St. Mary had been shortly before rebuilt, and whose son he appoints as one of his executors) the very person at whose cost the aisles were added to the church.

australi et ten: Joh: Devyses exparte boriali . . . . Item lego p'de Alicie omnes alias terras et tenem. mea cum gardinibus ubicunque existentibus prefat Alicie ad terminum vitæ suæ de capital dom. feod . . . . et de jure consueta sub hac forma et conditione q. dicta Alicia tenement in quadam domo elemosynar. quam ego Thomas tempore vite mee competente pauperibus in eisdem suppetandis sustinend durante vita dce Alicie s . . . . . . suis et expensis. Et volo quod post decessum dce Alicie omnia pda terr. et tenement . . . . integre remaneant maiori et comitat Burgi de Devyses pde sub modo et forma pdca. Et volo q$^{d.}$ quilibet Maior recipiat pro suo labore et tempore xx$^{s.}$ Et totum quod superest de reddit pdict ten. volo q$^{d.}$ remaneat ad sustentationem reficiend. pauperum existentium in pdca domo elemosynar. secundum dispositionem maioris et comitat de Devyses pde. Residuum vero bonorum et catallorum meorum do et lego Alicie uxori mea ut ea disponat pro salute anime mee et ut videbit melius expediat. Et dct Aliciam ordino executricem et dominum Thomam Smyth caplm supervisor:"

William Coventre,[1] Jun., is mentioned in 1416-20-36. He was doubtless the founder of the third chantry in St. Mary's church, out of the annual produce of which the sum of £1 12*s.* 8*d.* was given in alms, &c., to four poor women occupying the almshouse founded by his brother Thomas mentioned above.

Henry Coventre was presented in 1439 to the chapel of Atteward Parva, (Atworth?) void by the death of William Smyth.[2] Patron, Thomas Beauchamp, Esq. See "Wilts Institutions."

At a much later date the parish registers of SS. John and Mary contain the names of two individuals, possibly descended from the same family—viz., Mary Coventry, m. in 1690 to Henry Parker; and Joseph Coventry, m. in 1708 to Mary Patry.

A charity called "Coventry's Dole" was, no doubt, bequeathed by a member of this family.

Nothing is known as to the period at which the bequest was made, or of the property from which the sum annually expended was derived.

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[1] The following rebus was used by William Covyntre on his Seal, in allusion to his name: co^{w}by. a contraction for the letter n, and in the centre a *Tree*.

[2] It is to be regretted that there is at present nothing to identify this William Smyth as the individual mentioned at page 239, the date of whose death (1436) and the Institution of Coventre in 1439 is worthy of notice. It is also evident that the William Smyth who rebuilt St. Mary's church was in some way connected with the Devizes family of Coventre, which may account in a measure for the interest of these two individuals with the patron of the chapel at Atworth.

There is, however, a tradition[1] still preserved in connection with it, which is as follows:—

A boy or man of the name of Coventry, passing through Devizes in a state of great destitution, received from a baker of the town a small loaf of bread in alms; having subsequently reached London, and having there, by some means, acquired a considerable fortune, he directed a small loaf of bread to be given annually, on a particular day, to every man, woman, or child who should be found in the town, whether inhabitants or strangers.

The charity appears to have been dispensed by the mayor and burgesses of the Borough, to whom the property, from which its annual income was derived, was no doubt bequeathed.

From the corporation books[2] it appears that £4 17*s.* 10*d.* was the sum expended on behalf of the charity in 1620, and £9 1*s.* in 1663. At a general assembly, held December 22nd, 1663-4, it was resolved that it should for the future be reduced to the certain sum of £4 yearly, and that all persons charged with taxes should not receive any part of the same. In 1668, however, the sum again rose to £7 16*s.*, and in 1669 to £9 1*s.* 6*d.*

No entries appear from 1670 to 1687. In 1688 is the following: "Item, paid for the dole bread, £6 9*s.*" In 1691 the sum paid was £8 7*s.*

The corporation cash accounts are missing from 1691 to 1725. In 1726 the sum paid was £14 9*s.* 5*d.* No other entry occurs till 1730. From 1726 to 1786 the entries are extremely irregular, both with respect to years and sums.

In 1786, as far as can be ascertained, a penny loaf was given to every townsman, and a two-penny loaf to every traveller. After this year the "Dole Bread" (then probably the only one remaining, with the exception of the almshouse, of all the charities bequeathed at various times to the town and churches of Devizes by this family) ceased to be distributed, and the endowment itself has long been considered as lost.

(To be concluded in our next).

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[1] As traditions, although often sadly distorted, are seldom without some foundation, it is not improbable that the one in question (as it is the only one relating to the family which has been preserved) may have some reference (especially if the charity was bequeathed by either of its early members) to their origin, as well as the manner in which some of their wealth was acquired; but how far this is to be relied on the writer cannot, in the absence of anything which would tend to confirm this suggestion, undertake to say.

[2] See the report of the charity commissioners.

Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

Henry, Earl of Danby.—In Vol. I., No. 3, Mr. Jackson made us acquainted with the first public act, on the theatre of life, of Henry Danvers, afterwards Earl of Danby. The object of the following "Note" is to supply a glimpse of the closing career of the same nobleman. This was in 1642, shortly before his decease; and just as the Civil War was about to break out. He was then living at Cornbury House in Oxfordshire, where he appears to have made himself unpopular.[1] At this period he appears to have been greatly annoyed by a French gentleman, Sir William St. Ravie, who, in his capacity of Ranger of the neighbouring forest of Wichwood, became an unpleasant rival in the infliction of feudal grievances on the country. Lord Danby had red deer as well as the king, but the exercise of an obsolete royal prerogative, which had recently been put in force, brought matters to a crisis, and induced the earl to prosecute a cause against St. Ravie, before the peers. This was no other than king Charles's extension of Wichwood forest so far beyond its accustomed limits as to embrace more than thirty additional towns. [By towns we must understand villages or townships]. The country people, thus suddenly brought under the sway of forest-law, of course felt it to be a great grievance.

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[1] Amongst the Star-Chamber Reports is the following case:—

"The Attorney General *v.* Ewer, Esquire, Easter, 7 Charles (A.D. 1631). The Defendent at several times, and at several places, and to several persons, did in scorn, disgrace, and contempt of the Earl of Danby use these words—viz., 'my Lord of Danby . . . . . he is a base cheating Lord, and a Cozening Lord, and a Base Fellow . . . . . I am a better man than he; he hath cozened the country people in taking away their Common; so as he hath the daily curses of thousands.' And for this he was committed to the Fleet during his Majesty's pleasure, bound to his Good Behaviour during life, fined £1000, to pay £1000 damage, and at the Bar of this Court and the Assizes at Oxon to acknowledge his offence and ask the Earl forgiveness."—*Rushworth's Coll., vol.* 3, *app.* 36.

They found themselves forbidden to chase the deer out of their own cornfields, so that "they reaped not what they had sown"; and were moreover deprived of their dogs and guns. St. Ravie, who, as was generally conceived, had himself been the chief agent in procuring the patent of enlargement, finding himself in consequence in very bad odour with all the farmers around, was in the habit of giving out that the real author of the evil was the Earl of Danby, whose game was far more numerous than the king's. Pointing to Cornbury House, the earl's residence, he would say—"that the nobleman who lived in yonder white house was the man that would undo them all;—that the said earl was no good man; and did not love the king nor the country, [neighbourhood]: and that if war should break out, he, St. Ravie, would be too hard for his lordship, for through all that country-side he should have three to one against him"; with other like passages. For these slanders the Earl of Danby petitioned to lay his action. Sir William St. Ravie sent in a written answer, generally denying the charges, but when the cause came on for trial, he made no further appearance; and the House of Peers thereupon adjudged him to pay £100 to the King, £500 to the Earl of Danby, to make submission to their house, and to lie in the Fleet during their pleasure: and declared the earl fully vindicated and cleared of all aspersions and misrepresentations.—*Lord's Journals.*

[*Note.*—It was in the year, 1853, that the Act for disafforesting Wichwood passed the legislature; and by an advertisement in *The Times*, December 20th, 1854, occupiers and borderers were directed to send in their various claims].

J. Waylen.

Chalfield House.—Robert Eyre of West (or Little) Chalfield, in a petition, dated 1648, states that he had greatly suffered by the proximity of his house to the garrison which held Great Chalfield, especially when the latter was besieged, "his own house being next unto it," (that is, *nearest*, the real distance asunder being half a mile). Before I met with this passage, the fact that Chalfield House had been converted into a military post had entirely escaped me. I would therefore beg to invite an affirmation of the circumstance from Mr. Matcham, whose connection with the Eyre family

renders him so well qualified to illustrate their history. At a recent visit to the old house, Mrs. Spackman assured me that the parish register in her keeping made no reference to any such an event. Possibly the registers of Melksham, Broughton Gifford, or Holt, under date 1642 to 1645, may contain items of contribution for supporting the said garrison. The mutilated condition of the house, and three large apertures resembling casemates in the ruined gable wall standing near the church, certainly point to something more than the quiet decay of time. As an architectural study Chalfield has been copiously illustrated by Walker; and as a picturesque memorial it has been sketched by Mr. Matcham; but no sufficient explanation has yet been given of the apertures in question. A better knowledge of the *family* history would probably decide their character. One thing is certain: they are no parts of the original design; they are very irregular in form, piercing and mutilating two arcades.

In the "Lords' Journals" the following minutes relating to this subject have been met with:—

A letter, written by the committee sitting at Chalfield House, to Sir William Waller at Salisbury, 1645, announcing that Rupert and Maurice were at Marshfield. Also a statement by Sir Richard Gurney, the loyal Lord Mayor of London, that he had lost at least £2000 by injury done to Chalfield House, in Wilts, and cutting down the woods there; showing that the estate had already passed from the Eyre family. The fact of Great Chalfield having been a garrison, therefore, seems decided; the only point requiring elucidation being the affair of the *siege*. J. W.

County Gaol at Fisherton.—In the year 1730, the gentry of Wilts, anxious to increase the efficiency of this establishment by annexing to it the adjoining residence of Mr. Thorpe (the then gaol governor, who was about to quit the office), there being at that time no residence for a governor within the limits of the prison, made application to Parliament for powers to raise a sum sufficient to purchase the said house of Mr. Thorpe, at £1750 more or less. And to bring about this very simple affair, a committee of members is formed, the testimony of surveyors heard, and a bill framed.

Is it not rather surprising that the county could not manage its own domestic matters without this parade? Mr. Hatcher makes no reference to the affair, Fisherton lying beyond the limits of Salisbury. It is perhaps worth adding, that even before the annexation of Mr. Thorp's premises, the prison was reported by the Parliamentary Committee as "one of the most commodious in England." J. W.

Singular Tenure.—It is well known that estates were often held of the crown by a small annual gift such as a hawk, or a pair of spurs, or some other personal service. But the following contract, as between private individuals, certainly bears an unusual appearance:—

15 and 16 Edward II., 1322. George of Brigmerston (clerk) petitions the King, that whereas he had leased his manor of Hakeneston[1] in Wilts, to Sir Philip de la Beeche for the term of his life, on the condition that Sir Philip should, every year, deliver to him a robe fit for an esquire and of the value of 120 shillings, and also find for him and a boy and a horse, sustenance in all manner of necessary meat and drink:—But now the said manor is seized into the king's hands by the forfeiture of the said Sir Philip, he being one of the king's enemies. Wherefore the said George prays relief. *Response:* Whereas Sir Philip is at present in prison, let the petitioner await the gaol delivery.—*Petitiones in Parliamento.* J. W.

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[1] Now called Hackleston, or Haxton, in the parish of Fittleton, near Amesbury.

THE BOTANY OF WILTSHIRE.

It is intended to commence the publication of the Flowering Plants and Ferns in the next number of the Magazine. Communications relative to any Station or Stations for Plants, that have been observed in the County, may be addressed to T. Bruges Flower, Esq., *Rivers Street, Bath; or to* Mr. Cunnington, *Devizes. The loan of authentic specimens will give additional value to such communications; but, where that is impracticable, accurate descriptions to the localities will be scarcely less serviceable.*

H. Bull, Printer, St. John Street, Devizes.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Second Annual Meeting will be held at Chippenham, on the 11th and 12th of September next, when a Temporary Museum will be formed at the Town-Hall, the use of which has been kindly granted for the occasion by Joseph Neeld, Esq.

The loan of Articles illustrative of the Archæology or Natural History of the County is particularly requested.

Gentlemen who have prepared Papers, or who wish to bring forward any subject at the Meeting, are requested to communicate with the Secretaries as early as possible.

N.B. A List of Contributions to the Museum and Library is omitted in the present Number for want of space.

NEW MEMBERS.

[*Those marked* (*) *are Life Members*].

Calley, Major, *Burderop Park.*
Chamberlaine, Rev. G. T., *Keevil.*
Coward, R., *Roundway.*
Du Boulay, J. T., *Exeter College, Oxford.*
Everett, Rev. T., *Biddesden.*
Fowle, W., *Market Lavington.*
Flower, T. Bruges, *Rivers Street, Bath.*
Hautenville, Rev. R. W., *Yatton Keynell.*
Moore, Rev. P. H., *Devizes.*
Pooke, Rev. W. H., *Keevil.*
Stratton, R., *Broadhinton.*
Squarey, Coard, *Salisbury.*
Whinfield, Rev. E. T., *Woodleigh, Bradford.*
*Wellesley, Rt. Hon. Viscount, *Draycot Park.*

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H. BULL, PRINTER, DEVIZES.

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NOTICE.

The Rev. A. C. Smith being engaged in preparing some account of the Birds of Wilts, for this Magazine, will feel extremely grateful for *authentic* information, of the occurrence or capture of any rare Bird in the County, or for any facts connected with its Ornithology. Accurate information with respect to but one bird will be most acceptable, and should be communicated to Rev. A. C. Smith, *Yatesbury Rectory, Calne.*

He earnestly entreats the attention of the Members of the Society, to the questions printed at his desire in the Magazine, Vol. I. p. 53.

THE

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THE

WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

History of the Wiltshire Manors subordinate to the Barony of Castle Combe.

By G. POULETT SCROPE, Esq., M.P.

IN the *Domesday Survey* a certain HUNFRIDUS DE INSULA, or Humphrey de l'Isle, is represented as holding of the king in Capite or honour, a Seignory consisting of twenty-seven vills or manors in Wiltshire. He was, no doubt, one of the Norman followers of the Conqueror, probably the Liele of the Battle Abbey Roll, and rewarded for his aid in subduing the Saxon, by this portion of the booty. Of these twenty-seven manors, Hunfridus himself held of the king, *in Capite* or in his own hand, ten—viz., BROCTONE, STERTE, WILI, WILRENONE, COLERNE, WINTREBURNE, POLTON, HARDICOTE, FISTESBERIE, and COME; while the remaining seventeen were held of him, as their feudal lord, by various mesne lords or sub-tenants. These were CONTONE, BURBETC, CUMBREWELLE, RUSTESELLE, WERTUNE, SALTEHARPE, CLIVE, SUM'REFORD, SMITECOTE, BLUNTESDON, GRENDEWELLE, SCHETONE, HANTONE, BEDESTONE, HEORTHAM, SORESTONE, and MELEFORD. The entire seignory descended, by marriage of Adeliza, heiress of De Insula, to the Dunstanvilles, powerful barons for several generations throughout the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; one of whom, in or about the reign of Henry I., having built a Castle at Come, or Combe, this became, as was the custom of the time,[1] "Caput Honoris, sive Baroniæ," the head seat of the

[1] Madox Baronia Anglia.

barony, and the De Dunstanvilles were thence styled Barons of Combe Castel or Castle Combe.

In the year 1313 (as has been shown in a previous paper) Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere—known as "the rich Lord Badlesmere of Leedes," his Chief Castle in Kent—became possessed of the barony by purchase from the last heir of the De Dunstanvilles, William de Montfort; and on the partition of his great estates among his four daughters and coheiresses, A.D. 1340, the several manors and knight's fees composing the Barony of Combe were distributed in separate portions among some of the greatest families of the time —those of De Vere, Arundel, Roos, Mortimer, Bohun, and Tibetot.[1] The disjointed fragments were still, however, held as "parcels of the Barony of Combe." And even to a late date in the sixteenth century, homage and service, wardship and marriage, with the other incidents of feudal superiorities, continued to be claimed and rendered for them, by pecuniary compositions paid by the mesne Lords at the Knight's Court (Curia Militum) of the Lords of Castle Combe. The Rolls of these Courts are still preserved, giving the names of the persons from whom this service was due, and thus afford evidence of the successive owners of these several manors, which is not, in many cases, otherwise obtainable. It is with the view therefore of offering some data towards the history of these manors, that I proceed to give what I have been able to gather relating to them from these documents, and others in my possession, adding also the testimony afforded by the list of knight's fees belonging to the great barons of the time of Henry III. (1250-1272), known as the *Liber Feodorum*, or *Testa de Nevill.*

The twenty-seven vills or manors named in the great Norman survey as composing the seignory of De Insula are perhaps not in every instance to be identified with complete certainty. There may be a question as to two or three, from the imperfect spelling of the original record. But the subsequent evidence of the Castle Combe Court Rolls scarcely leaves any of them doubtful. It will be seen that they were scattered over the entire county. But

[1] The original deed of partition is preserved at Castle Combe.

the bulk of them formed a group nearly contiguous, in its north-eastern division, extending from Mildenhall, near Marlborough, through Blunsdon, Wroughton, Broad Hinton, Clive, the Bassetts, Somerford, Sherston Pinkney, Combe, and Biddeston.

I propose to take these manors in the order in which they appear in the Conqueror's Survey, and begin therefore with the ten which were held in hand by Hunfridus de Insula himself.

1. Broctone, now Broughton Giffard.—In the 3rd of John (1201) Broctone was taxed as late the land of Walter de Dunstanville (Rot. lanc. 3rd John). In the *Liber Feodorum* (1250-70), Walter de Dunstanville is said to hold two knight's fees and two hides of the king in Brocton. In what manner or when Broughton was transferred to the Giffards does not appear, but as Elias Giffard of Brimsfield held the Manor of Ayston (Ashton Giffard), another of the subordinate knight's fees of the Barony of Castle Combe, under Walter de Dunstanville, in the time of Henry III., (he died 33 Henry III.) it is probable that Broughton likewise was enfeoffed to him or to his son John, about the same period, by one of the Walters de Dunstanville, their companion in arms. Broughton manor was held in dower for her life (together with Eleston, Orcheston, and Ashton, all subordinate to the Barony of Castle Combe) by Margaret Giffard, widow of John Giffard, the elder, who was slain at Boroughbridge. On her death it reverted (with them) to the heirs of her husband, by his first marriage with Matilda Longespee, namely, James Lord Audeley, and John le Strange—the intermediate forfeiture of this reversion, which had been bestowed on Sir John Mautravers, being rescinded by King Edward III. in the first year of his reign (A.D. 1327-8).[1]

On the partition of the great Badlesmere estates in 1340, the superiority of these knight's fees in Broughton was assigned to John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, in right of his wife, Maud de Badlesmere, and these were held at that time "under the Barony of Castle Combe," by the above-named James Audeley and John le Strange,

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[1] For the Pedigree of Giffard see "Hoare's Heytesbury," p. 225; and the Rev. Mr. Fane's paper in No. 4 of this Magazine, p. 101

as appears from the Partition Roll, in which they are valued at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly.

The subsequent Rolls of the Knight's Court of Castle Combe, show that in 1365 Broughton was still held by Sir John Strange and Sir James Audeley, "together with John Spigurnall." In 1386, it was in custody of the king during the minority of the heir. In 1389, Nicholas Audeley and John le Strange were summoned as tenants under the barony. In 1396, the Lady Audeley, widow of Nicholas. In 1417, both knight's fees are said to be held by Lord Roos of Hamlake (as intermediate superior), and Lord Talbot and John Hulse, probably as feoffees. In 1523, the tenants of James Audeley, and in 1547 the names of James Audeley, (probably retained there as representing their respective heirs, the Tuchets, Lords Audeley, and Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury), and John le Strange are still on the Roll, as owing suit and service for Broughton.

2. Sterte.—The *Liber Feodorum* makes mention of Sterte as a knight's fee, held of the king by Walter de Dunstanville, and belonging to his Barony of Combe *(et pertinet ad Buroniam suam de Combe)*. The service for Sterte due to the king was forty days at the Castle of Devizes in time of war, and twenty shillings in time of peace.

Sir John De la Mare and Petronilla, his wife, heiress of the De Dunstanvilles, obtained grant of free warren for the Manor of Sterte, 11 Edward I. It appears from the *Patent Rolls* (3 Edward III., 1331) that Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere, who had purchased the Barony of Combe, exchanged the fee of the Manor of Sterte, and those of Heytesbury and Colerne, with King Edward II. for the Castle and Manor of Chilham and others in Kent, where his baronial residence, Leedes Castle, was situated.[1] And these estates were bestowed by the young King Edward III., shortly after his accession, on his chancellor and treasurer, Henry de Burghersh, Bishop of Lincoln, who was also cousin and guardian of the minor, Giles Lord Badlesmere, the heir of Bartholomew.

The bishop, in the year 1335, paid a fine of one hundred shillings

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[1] Rot. Pat., 3 Edward III. Renewed 7 Edward III.

for license to release these three Manors of Sterte, Heytesbury, and Colerne, to Robert de Stanford and Richard de Broke.[1] And from this period Sterte, of course, disappears from the Rolls of the Courts of Castle Combe.

3. Wili.—The present Parish of Wily, on the river of that name above Wilton, comprised anciently as many at least as three manors. One of them was no doubt, as Sir R. Hoare believed, the Wilgi of Domesday, which at the period of that survey was held by the Abbey Church of Wilton, and has descended, with other of her ecclesiastical domains, to the Earls of Pembroke. The two other manors of the name of Wili, formed a part of the fee of Hunfridus de Insula, and were possessed, as part of the Barony of Castle Combe, by Earl Reginald de Dunstanville, temp. Henry I., as appears from an early copy of two grants, preserved at Castle Combe, conceding in fee-farm to John de Wili, and Agatha, his wife, the town of Wili *(Totam villam Wili)* for a rent of eight pounds of silver yearly, and five marks of silver in hand, and also a hide of land in Wili, which Aylward, father of John, held of Earl Reginald, with a messuage upon it, for service of the fifth part of a knight's fee.[2] Another deed witnesses that on the decease of John de Wili, his son, Thomas de Wili, received a further grant and confirmation of the same manor and lands from Walter de Dunstanville, then Baron of Castle Combe, for the sum of "twelve silver marks and one palfrey, by way of relief."[3] By a fourth charter, Walter de Dunstanville, son of the first Walter, quitclaimed the same estate to Nicholas de Wili, for payment of

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[1] Abbrev. Rot. orig. 8 Edward III.

[2] The witnesses to these early deeds are worth recording—viz., Hugh de Dunstanville (probably brother of the Earl, who is believed to have been a son of Adeliza de Insula, widow of Reginald de Dunstanville, by King Henry I.), William de Cargit, Joel Malus Nepos, William Despenser, Pagan Capellanus, Simon Pincerna, Gervase of Wilton, Roger Clericus de Wilton, William Cocus Comitis, William St. Clare, Radulphus his son, and many others.

[3] The witnesses to this somewhat later deed are Engeram de Pratellis, Alanus Bassett, Feramus de Tracy, Robertus de Sertana, Willielmus filius Comitis, Ricardus de Wili, Gervasius de Wilton, Willielmus Clericus, Robert de Lanicot, Alanus filius Ricardi.

forty pence in a purse, "*in gersumiam.*"[1] These charters are also recited in a grant of Inspeximus of Henry III., in the Castle Combe chartulary, dated at Westminster, the 27th day of May, in the 54th year of that king (A.D. 1270), who at the same time confirmed these estates "to John de Wili, heir of the above-named John, Thomas, and Nicholas," at the instance of Walter de Merton, *(ad instanciam dilecti et familiaris nostri Walteri de Merton).*

In the *Liber Feodorum* (1250-72) we find that Philip de Depeford held of the Barony of Combe the fifth part of a knight's fee, mentioned in the above charters, and here described as in "Batham Wili," by which it is identified with one of the manors of Bathampton on Wily. Philip held it under Nicholas de Wili, and he of Alfred de Lincoln, (who is then heard of for the first time) and he of Walter de Dunstanville, as Lord Paramount. Gilbert de Muleford held likewise of Walter de Dunstanville half a knight's fee in the town of Wili, no doubt the other estate mentioned in the grants of Earl Reginald.

In the *Nomina Villarum* (1306) Bathampton is stated to be owned by Matilda de Wily, and Margaret de Wodefold.

The fifth of a knight's fee in Bathampton on Wily was assigned, on the partition of 1340, to the Earl of Oxford. It was then in the hands of Nicholas Lambert, and valued at 5*l.* yearly.

In 1366, it was held by John Bocland; in 1374, by Hugh Cheyne and his wife, (probably the heiress of Bocland); in 1394-1404, by Thomas Blount, after marriage with the widow of Hugh Cheyne. John Depeford held "the half knight's fee in fee-farm," in the year 1365; John Bathampton in 1374; and John Knottingley in 1392. This last entry describes it as "formerly belonging to Nicholas Wily." These two manors were, no doubt, those now known as Great and Little Bathampton, the one consisting of seven hundred and twenty acres, the other about five hundred.

In 1454, both estates had become the property of John Montpesson, Esquire; the smaller or fifth part of a knight's fee "on

[1] The witnesses to this deed are Dominus Walterus, Son of Walter de Dunstanville, John his brother, Herbert de la Leye, Ranulphus de Mere, Willielmus Struge, Walter Luddoc, and others.

which his capital manor house stands," and the other, described in an extent of that date as "the whole town of Wily, otherwise called Batyngton Wily, held in fee-farm at a rent of 8*l.* per annum," being the same quit-rent which had been fixed in the reign of Henry I., by Earl Reginald, then the superior Lord.

The daughter and heiress of John Knottingley married Thomas Bonham, who paid this quit-rent at the Court Baron of Castle Combe, between the years 1415-20. In this last year munture,[1] (the fine payable on decease of a tenant) was claimed on his death, and Robert Montpesson, husband of his grand-daughter and sole heir, was admitted as tenant, and performed his homage as such.

In 1434, Robert Montpesson having died, the manor was "seized as munture" for the lands and tenements in Bathampton Wily, "whose custody was in the hands of the lord (at that time Sir John Fastolf, K.G.), by reason of the minority of John Mounpesson, son and heir of the wife of Robert, heiress of Thomas Bonham." And the manor after its seizure was leased by Fastolf to one John Gautes, It seems, however, that Gautes got into arrear to the amount of 36*l.*, and Thomas Piers or Perys, the priest of Steeple Langford (the adjoining parish) was employed by Fastolf to collect the rents of the tenants of the manor for him during the seizure. There is a curious letter preserved at Castle Combe from this person to his employer, Fastolf, written from Langeford, and attesting his diligence in the collection of these rents. Still the result was not favourable, for William of Worcester, the auditor of Sir John's estates, records in one of his MS. volumes preserved at Castle Combe, a memorandum on the subject to this effect.

"Item, that hit is more expedient to take VIII.li. of rent of Assise, whiche has been paid withoute tyme of mynde to my Lord for his manor of Bathampton Wyly, than for to take the rent of certeyn tenants in the said Lordship of Wily, with the profits and farm of the millne, which mounteth unto the sum VIII. merkes only, so that hit is a yerely hurt unto my Lord of IIII.or. marks."

By another entry of Worcester's it appears that a preceding bailiff of the Manor of Wily, named Tudworth, had likewise got into arrear to the amount of no less than 52*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, and in

[1] Mortuary fee, or Heriot. I do not find this term in *Ducange*.

auditing his accounts two items were struck out—viz., a gowne-cloth of the value of ten shillings, and a "liveree" for the above Thomas Piers, reeve (bailiff) of the manor, (and rector of Steeple Langford !) "because they profited not the said Fastolf in their offices."

In 1476, John Monpesson, Esquire, did homage at the Knight's Court of Castle Combe for "the estate late of Roger Mulford," and also for "all the town of Wily, and two hydes of land by fee-farm," and paid 8*l.* yearly.

An imperfect pedigree of the ancient family of Montpesson is given by Sir R. Hoare,[1] whose account of the different estates in South Wilts possessed by them is not very clear. The notices here afforded may assist those who will undertake the task of further inquiry on the subject. I find no mention made subsequent to the date last given (1476) of the payment of the yearly quit-rent to the superior Lord of Castle Combe. Probably it was bought out.

4. Wilrenone.—This word, as it appears in the *Domesday Survey*, is a puzzle. I suppose it to be a clerical error for Winterbourne, which would be probably written in the original record with the usual contractions, "*Wi'trebo'ne*," and thus might be easily mistaken by the transcriber for "Wilrenone." In this case we must presume it to be intended for one of several villages lying along the course of the river Wily and its tributaries, to which, from their liability to sudden floods, this name of Winterbourne was frequently applied, and which certainly formed a part of the baronial fee of Castle Combe.

Elias Giffard is mentioned in the *Liber Feodorum* as holding a knight's fee in Ayston of John Mautravers, and he of Walter de Dunstanville. At a later date (1340) the Court Rolls of Castle Combe show that Margaret Giffard, widow of John Giffard of Brimsfield, held two knight's fees, by inheritance from John Mautravers, in Ayston and Eleston, of the Barony of Castle Combe.[2] In 1355, the Manors of Ayston and Eleston alias Crouchton,[3] were

[1] Heytesbury, p. 219.

[2] For the pedigree of Mautravers see Hoare's Heytesbury, p. 181.

[3] Crouchton is probably misspelt for "Orcheston," in which parish the Manor of Elston is situated, adjoining Ashton.

held of the Barony of Combe by John Mautravers. In 1366, Ashton, called repeatedly in the Rolls of the Court "Ashton Dunstanville," was held by John Croucheton; in 1396, by Nicholas Temyse; in 1404, by Nicholas Gervase. Between 1417 and 1434, two fees in "Ashton and Croucheston" were held by Robert Salmon. From 1523 to 1547, John "Crockington" paid suit and service as tenant of the Manor of Ashton Dunstanville. In some of the Rolls of the sixteenth century, however, *e. g.* of 1525 and 1547, Eleston and Ayston are both mentioned as held by the Earl of Arundel, and mortuary, "muntura," and relief were paid in the former of these years by Earl Thomas on his admission to these manors. From this it would seem that there were two Manors of Ashton held under Castle Combe, Ashton Giffard and Ashton Dunstanville, which last was perhaps Orcheston, the adjoining manor to Eleston, and included in the same parish.

5. Colerne.—In the 23rd of Henry II. (1176) an Aid being assessed on the towns of Wiltshire, "Colerne" contributed as one of those belonging with "Combe" to the Earl of Cornwall, Reginald Fitzroy alias De Dunstanville.[1] And on the marriage of Ursula, daughter of this earl, with Walter de Dunstanville, his nephew as I believe, he conveyed to him one half of the lordship of Colerne, by a charter recited in the chartulary of Castle Combe, where the seal to this document is described as bearing "the Earl of Cornwall mounted on a horse and armed, with a shield on his breast emblazoned with the arms of Cornwall." Walter de Dunstanville had livery of his Manors of Colerne, Combe, and Wily in the 2nd year of Richard I. (1190), on which occasion he paid one hundred marks, the sum afterwards fixed in the great charter as the proper relief of a barony. His grandson, the 3rd Walter de Dunstanville, obtained from King Henry III. the grant of a market on Thursdays for his Manor of Colerne.[2] Walter had two brothers, John and Robert. The son of the first, Robert by name, married Grace de Bohun, sister to the Earl of Northampton, on which occasion her uncle settled a yearly rent of 50*l.* upon this lady, in name of dower, from his Manors of Colerne and Heytesbury.[3]

[1] Madox's Exchequer. [2] Castle Combe Chartulary, p. 14. [3] Idem, p. 40.

The reversion of the Manor of Colerne was, as has been said, sold in 1300, together with those of Heytesbury, Stert, Hurdicot, and the other fees of the Honor of Castle Combe, to Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere, by William de Montfort, son and heir of Petronilla de Dunstanville, but was still held for life by the second husband of Petronilla, Sir John De la Mare of Bradwell, by the customary law styled "the Courtesy of England." During the minority of Giles Lord Badlesmere, son and heir to Bartholomew, it passed by exchange with and subsequent grant from the King (Edward III.) to Henry de Burghersh, Bishop of Lincoln, then Lord Treasurer, together with Stert, and Heytesbury, as has been already mentioned, and was thus with them dissevered finally from the Barony of Castle Combe.

6. WINTREBURNE.—This, no doubt, represents the Manor of Winterbourne Basset, which certainly belonged very early in the twelfth century to Reginald de Dunstanville, since its church was, in the reign of Henry I., granted by him to the Monks of Lewes.[1] And the manor first came to the Bassets by grant from Walter de Dunstanville, temp. Richard I., to his nephew Alan Basset. This grant was confirmed by King Richard, A.D. 1197, in a charter, dated Chinon. A postscript states that the first grant being lost while King Richard was a prisoner in Germany, it was renewed from "Rupes Auræ Vallis,"[2] 22nd August, 9 Richard I.[3] It appears from the Hundred Rolls (1 Edward I.) that in 1274 Earl Marshall held this Manor of "Winterborne Basset in right of his wife." It is stated in the Rolls of the Court of Castle Combe to have been held by Simon Basset in 1344, under the Barony of Combe, and repeatedly distrained upon about the year 1335 by the bailiff of the court, for non-payment of the usual fines. Queen Isabella is named as tenant in 1355. In 1367, William Byde held it, probably as feoffee; in 1389, Simon Best; in 1404, John Lypiate owed suit and service for it to the Knight's Court of Castle Combe; in 1454, the widow of Robert Best then the wife of John Wallop.

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[1] Dugdale Monast., Lewes. [2] Probably Goldcliffe in Monmouthshire.
[3] Fœdera. p. 67.

In 1429, John Best held the fee of "Winterborne, late John Lypiate's." In 1442, "precept was issued to distrain upon John Ernle and Joan his wife, John Combe and his wife, as heirs of John Best, for their *relief*, due for their Manor of Winterborn, held of the Barony of Combe." In 1523, the tenants of John Wallop were similarly distrained; and in 1547, Hugh Spencer. In 1573, Stevens "the Grange" of Winterborne. And in a list of "those who hold lands of the Honner and Manner of Castle Combe, and ought to appear to do sute for them at the Court thereof," of the date of 1600, is mentioned—"The heire or heires of Steephen Chafyn for lands in Winterburne." This is the last notice I find of the place.

7. Poltone.—This manor comprises the Great and Little Polton farms in the parish of Mildenhall, near Marlborough. In the reign of Henry I. "the Manor of Polton (probably Great Polton) was granted to the Abbey of St. Mary of Tewksbury, by Adeliza de Insula, for the good of the soul of Reginald de Dunstanville, her husband."[1] In the *Liber Feodorum* "William de Kardevill is stated to hold a knight's fee of Walter de Dunstanville, in Mildenhalle." In the 3rd year of John, Adam de Kardunvill held it of the same.[2] This was probably Little Polton farm. In the *Nomina Villarum* Polton is mentioned as divided between Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere and the Abbot of Tewksbury. At the partition of the estates of Lord Badlesmere in 1340, one knight's fee in Polton, held by John de Polton, was valued at 6*l.* yearly; and half a fee, held by Thomas de Polton, at 10*l.* the year. Both were assigned to the Lord de Roos of Hamlake, as part of the inheritance of his wife, Margery de Badlesmere.

Polton was held subordinate to the Honor of Castle Combe in 1365, by Alfred Botteraux; in 1404, by Thomas Polton; in 1424, by Thomas Polton, Bishop of Worcester. In 1436, on the death of George Polton, the bailiff was enjoined to seize for "munture," due to the superior Lord. In 1454, it was held by Isabella, widow of George Polton. In 1525, by John Bushe, and William Bushe

[1] Dugdale Monast. [2] Rot. obl. 3 John.

on decease of the former was admitted. In 1547, Sir Henry Long, Knight, and John Monpesson, heir. In 1573, William Franklene. In 1600, "the heire of Mr. Brown of Powlton," stands on the Roll as tenant under the barony. The Abbots of Tewksbury continued to hold their estate in Polton, and to acknowledge service for it at Castle Combe up to the period of the dissolution of the abbeys.

8. Hardicote.—Hurdcott in the Vale of Noddre. A knight's fee and a half was held, when the *Liber Feodorum* was drawn up, by Walter de Dunstanville of the king, in Hurdecote, "belonging to his Barony of Combe." And for this manor, among many others, the Lord Badlesmere obtained a grant of free warren in 1310. On the partition of his estates, 1340, among his four daughters, coheiresses of his son Giles, who died without issue, Hurdcott was held, one part by Richard Chesdene, as the eighth of a knight's fee, valued at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and another, being one-fourth of a fee, by the Prior of St. John of Wilton, worth 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* In 1523-1537, these two portions of the manor (probably of West Hurdcott) were still severally held by the Abbess or Prior of Wilton, and Richard Chesdene. Another moiety of this manor (East Hurdcott) had been assigned in the partition of the Badlesmere property to De Vere, Earl of Oxford, in right of his wife, who sold it for forty marks to Henry de Haversham, by whom it was conveyed to John Gowayn or Gawen, whose descendants possessed it for many generations.[1]

9. Fistesberie.—I believe this to be a clerical error, and intended for Heytesberie. The *Feoda* represents Walter de Dunstanville as possessing a knight's fee in "Heytredburie." It is true that this may appear the subject of the grant to his father, Robert de Dunstanville, by Henry II., 1155.[2] But as that is mentioned in the *Pipe Rolls* as the lordship of the Hundred of Heytesbury, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the Manor, or one at least of the Manors of Heytesbury—for there were three, East Court, West Court, and South Court—belonged previously to Robert de

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[1] See Lord Arundel's Hundred of Dunworth, and Vale of Noddre, p. 99.

[2] Rot. Pip. 2 Henry II. Heytesbury, p. 84.

Dunstanville, by inheritance with the rest of the Honor of Combe, from De Insula. This would account for the fact which Sir Richard Hoare found so difficult to explain, that in the 9th Edward III., on a plea brought to issue between the Attorney of the King and Sir John De la Mare and Petronilla his wife, for this manor, the jury found that "the ancestors of the said Petronilla had enjoyed the said manor without interruption from the Conquest, and have therefore a greater right than the king." This finding could hardly have been given had the manor been originally derived by the De Dunstanvilles from the grant of Henry II., but is perfectly consistent with its inheritance as part of the Barony of De Insula. The Manor of Heytesbury West Court, which comprises the ancient borough, is one of those already mentioned as exchanged by Lord Badlesmere with King Edward III. for the Castle of Chilham and other estates in Kent; and then granted by that monarch to Henry de Burghersh, his Treasurer, Bishop of Lincoln, which exchange dissevered it from the Honor of Castle Combe. Another portion of the manor, East Heytesbury, remained to the son of Lord Badlesmere, Giles, on whose death, without issue, it was assigned by the partition so often referred to, to Lord de Roos and Margery, his wife, by whom it was first granted on lease and afterwards sold to Thomas de Hungerford. This knight purchased also West Heytesbury of Elizabeth, widow of Edward le Despenser, and grand-daughter and heir of Bartholomew Lord Burghersh, brother and heir of Henry, Bishop of Lincoln, the first grantee. Heytesbury, South Court, another division of the original manor, was released by Robert de Montfort and Petronilla de Dunstanville, his wife, in 56 Henry III., to Philip Strug and his heirs, by whom it was likewise conveyed to the Hungerford family, in whom ultimately the entire fee of Heytesbury became vested.[1]

10. Come.—From the time of the erection of the Castle of Combe (probably in the reign of Henry I.) this became the head lordship and capital seat of the honor or barony, and as such continued not only during its possession by the De Dunstanvilles, but

[1] See Sir R. Hoare's Heytesbury, p. 73.

subsequently to the sale of the entire fee to Lord Badlesmere by William de Montfort, their last heir. Madox asserts that in no instance within his knowledge was "Seisin of an Honor obtained by purchase or contract made with a subject." And hence perhaps it is that after this sale in 1300, we see no further mention of any titular Baron of Castle Combe. But the rents and services due to the superior lord, or the compositions fixed in lieu of them, were certainly in this instance exacted from the various mesne lords, who held their manors under him by knight service, down to a much later period, in several cases, as has been shown already, to the beginning of the seventeenth century. The holding of the Knight's Court of the barony was, however, at length gradually disused. The fees or fines payable in lieu of suit and service having been fixed at an early period, were so small (2*s.* for each fee) as not to pay for the cost and trouble of recovering them, and before long these and many other useless or vicious feudal superiorities and privileges were abolished, through the stringent process of the great Rebellion.

As the history of the descent of the Manor and Lordship of Castle Combe has been fully given already, nothing more need be said upon it in this place.

I now come to the manors which were held at the time of the great survey by various mesne lords under Humphrey de l'Isle, the possessor of the entire baronial fee. These were—

11. Contone, Compton Basset.—It was held temp. Domesday by Pagen. In the *Feoda* (1230-72) Reginald de Mohun is said to hold one knight's fee in Cum'ton of Walter de Dunstanville, Fulk Basset another, and Philip de Cumb'well a third, of the same lord paramount. These three fees are distinguished throughout the period over which the Castle Combe Court Rolls extend; and, no doubt, correspond with three separate manors in the parish of Compton. The last of the three still goes by the name of Compton Cumberwell.

In the *Partition Roll* of 1340, mention is made of two knight's fees in "Comb'vill and Compton," as held together, by Reginald Darell, of the value of 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The third knight's fee, that

of Compton Basset, was then held by "Philippa, Queen of England, of the inheritance of Hugh le Despenser." Philip Basset, who owned this fee, had died in 1271. His sole daughter and heir, Aliva, married Hugh le Despenser, who died 1265. Their son, Hugh le Despenser, the elder, created Earl of Winchester, was beheaded in 1326, and his estates confiscated by Queen Isabella. They appear to have continued in the hands of King Edward III., and probably were constituted an appanage of his queen. I find her name still upon the Castle Combe Rolls as mesne tenant of Compton Manor up to 1355. And writs of distringas were frequently issued against her sub-tenants during this period for default of suit and service at the Knight's Court. Sir Guy de Brian held this fee in 1365; Sir Reginald de Mohun in 1377; and Roger Mohun in 1476. In 1454, the widow of Robert Best, Esquire, wife of John Wallop, held one of these knight's fees in Compton Basset, together with that in Winterborne Basset. In 1523, the tenants of John Wallop; 1547, Hugh Spenser. The two Manors of Compton and Compton Cumberwell were, according to the evidence of the rolls, owned by Roger Berlegh in 1370; by Thomas Beeseley in 1382 (his father, Roger, having enfeoffed Thomas Husee, John Towprest, and Thomas Chembre in the same); by Thomas Earl in 1392; by John Baset, Chaplain, 1396-1404; Sir Gilbert Talbot, 1419, by inheritance from John Lord Strange; in 1429, John Blount of Belton, acknowledged suit and service for it at the Court of Castle Combe, and also up to 1441; in 1475, Simon Blount up to 1476, when he died, leaving a daughter and sole heir, one year old, who became a royal ward; in 1523-31, Sir John Hussye owned it; in 1547, John Hussy is enrolled as doing service for two fees, Hugh de Spenser for one. On the partition of the Badlesmere estates, the knight's fees in Compton had been assigned to the Earl of Northampton, and Elizabeth de Badlesmere, his wife. But in this, as in all the other cases, suit and service were still considered to be due to the original head lordship, and were not merely claimed as such, but the claim was acknowledged by frequent appearances and payments; arrears, however, were not unusual. When they became excessive, distringas issued; and I have met with no instance in which these writs were disputed in other courts.

12. Burbetc, Burbage.—Held of Hunfridus by Blacheman. The *Feoda* speaks of one knight's fee in Burbeche, as held by Walter de Dunstanville "of the Honor of Wallingford." From this statement, and also because I find no mention of Burbage in the Court Rolls of Castle Combe, I infer that the superiority of this manor was transferred at an early period from the Barony of Combe to that of Wallingford, to the chief seat of which it lies more convenient. Such an exchange was very likely to occur during the civil wars, in the reign of Stephen, when Brian Fitz Count, Lord of Wallingford, and the De Dunstanvilles, Barons of Castle Combe, were holding their several castles, garrisoned with all the muster of their retainers, in the same cause—namely, for the rights of the Empress Maud to the throne of England. It is possible that a near relationship existed between Brien, who is sometimes called Brientius de Insula and "Filius Comitis," and the heirs of Humphrey de l'Isle, from which the transfer in question may have in part arisen.

13. Cumbrewell.—Held temp. Domesday by Pagen. This is the small Manor of Cumberwell to the north of Bradford. It was held as a knight's fee, by Philip de Comb'well, of Walter de Dunstanville, *(Lib. Feod.)* A portion of it was probably granted by one of the De Dunstanvilles to the adjoining priory of Monkton Farley, as the prior of that house frequently appears on the Court Rolls as owing suit and service for it; and that these barons were benefactors of this priory would appear from the handsome monumental slab recently dug up there, bearing the effigy of a knight in chain armour upon it in low relief, his shield having the Dunstanville coat of arms.[1] But as one of the knight's fees in Compton belonged, in the thirteenth century, to the same Philip of Comberwell (thence obtaining its additional name), there may be some confusion in the entries of the Court Rolls between these two distinct manors, which for some time descended together. I suspect Cumberwell to have been one of the fees owned by Reginald Darell, circa 1340, and by Roger Berlegh in 1370, as I find Cumberwell, near Bradford,

[1] See engraving, p. 139.

eo nomine entered as the fee of Nicholas and Reginald, sons of Roger de Warley, (suspiciously like Berlegh) in 1350. In 1404, it belonged to John Wache. In 1417, the same John Wache is enrolled as owing suit and service for one-fifth of a knight's fee in Cumberwell, and Philip Videlew for another, called Gyrs, held of the Barony of Castle Combe. Thomas Atforde was admitted to a tenement there, formerly John Asheley's, in 1396-1404. The Blounts seem to have possessed it 1429-41. Afterwards it was owned and occupied by the Bayntun family.

14. Rusteselle.—Held at the time of the great survey by Gunter. This is another instance of misspelling. There can be no doubt that Lushill, near Swindon, is the manor intended. Rushall has another and better representative in Domesday, a large manor then in the king's hand, and held temp. Henry III. by Geoffry de Alneto. Lustehulle was then held as two parts of a knight's fee by Nicholas, the son of Ada, of Walter de Dunstanville, as of his Barony of Combe, *(Lib. Feod.)* In the Partition Roll of 1340 it is said to be held by John de Lusteshull, and valued at 2*l.* In 1377, the rolls state it to have been seized into custody of the lord, during the minority of John de Lusteshull. Nicholas Castle Combe de Lushill held it in 1404. He was the descendant and representative of John Dunstanvill alias Castle Combe, third son of Walter the second baron of that name, whose son Robert, as we have seen already, married Grace de Bohun, and was the progenitor of the Dunstanvills alias Castle Combes of Cricklade, from whom descended Sir Thomas Wriothesley, Garter, and the Earls of Southampton, temp. Henry VIII.—Edward VI., through the marriage of John Writhe, or Wriothesley, Garter, 1470, to Barbara, daughter and heiress of John Castle Combe of Cricklade. Agnes de Castel Combe, widow of Nicholas, held this fee in 1414. On her death, in 1442, her heir, John Temys, paid one hundred shillings at the Knight's Court of Castle Combe for his relief. He held it still in 1454.[1]

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[1] Was this John Temys the John Castle Combe whose heiress John Writhe married? And did he, Garter, and his son Sir Thomas Wriothesley inherit Lushill? The Herald's College may solve this question.

In 1525, it had passed to J. Parker, on the decease of John Clerke. In 1573, Walter of Lushill owed service for the same.

15. WERTUNE, Wroughton.—Held by Robertus, temp. Domesday, under Humphrey de Insula.

A narrative entered in the chartulary of Castle Combe at a very early date, records that Reginald de Dunstanville with his wife, Atheliza, and Reginald their son and heir, quitclaimed to the monks of Tewksbury a knight's fee in "Warston," and after her husband's death confirmed this grant in the Chapter before the monks and "*her knights.*" This last expression shows that the lady in question must have held the barony in her own right, being no doubt Adeliza de Insula, heiress of Humphrey.

In the *Liber Feodorum* mention is made of one knight's fee, held of Walter de Dunstanville, in "Wer'weston," (Over Wroughton), by the Abbot of Tewksbury. The Abbot of Stanley also held four parts of a knight's fee, in "Costowe," (in the parish of Wroughton), of Walter de Dunstanville. This latter estate was bestowed on the Abbey of St. Mary, of Stanley, near Chippenham, by the third Walter de Dunstanville, by a charter of which an early copy is in the Castle Combe chartulary.[1]

The *Partition Roll* values these two fees—the first at 10*l.*, the latter at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The chartulary of Castle Combe has an indenture, in Norman French, whereby John, Abbot of Tewksbury, in the year 1342, acknowledged and attorned his homage and fealty which he owed for the town of Werston, to Sir John Tibetot, and Margaret, his wife, one of the heirs of Giles Lord Badlesmere. The two Abbots owed and paid yearly service to the Court of Castle Combe for these fees, up to the dissolution. The Manor of Over Wroughton is, in the year 1537, entered in the rolls as still held by the Abbot of Tewksbury, but another entry charges it to "the tenants of Philip de Combwell, now Prior of St. Swithin, at Winchester," from the year 1523 to 1547. The Abbot of Stanley held

[1] The witnesses to this grant are "John and Robert Dunstanville, my brothers; A. De la Mare; Henry de Hertham; Henry Croke; Walter de Kembryngton; Herbert de Groundwell, my Steward; Nicholas Wass; William de Legh; and others.

Cotstowe up to this last date. James d'Audeley and John Strange appear subsequently as tenants of one of the Wroughton manors.

16. Salteharpe.—Held temp. Domesday by Robertus of Hunfridus. This Manor of Salthrop in Wroughton Parish was held when the *Feoda* were compiled as one knight's fee by Geoffry Bluet of Walter de Dunstanville. He also held another knight's fee in "Elyndon" in the same parish of the same: (Elyndon is an alias employed for Wroughton in the Institutions of the Diocese of Sarum). In the Hundred Rolls of 1 Edward I. the Abbot of Stanley is also said to hold a moiety of this knight's fee of Petronilla de Dunstanville, and Robert Bluet the other, (1274). John Bluet held it in 1319, *(Nomina Villarum)*. William Everard held Salthrop of the Barony of Combe in 1338, and it was valued at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; his son William in 1344; Sir Edmund Everard in 1365. In 1382, Robert Loundres was admitted to relief; and on his death, in 1392, his widow, Elizabeth. In 1404, Sir John Lovel held a fee in Saltharp "formerly of Giles Pipard." In 1414, munture was claimed of this fee on account of the death of John, Lord Lovel; and William, Lord Lovel, was admitted, and held it to 1454; it was still Lord Lovel's in 1531. In 1573, John Sadeler was entered as tenant of this fee; and in 1600, Robert Sadler, Gent.

Another manor in the parish of Wroughton, called Elcomb, was held by Radulphus Lovel, of Walter de Dunstanville, temp. Henry III. *(Lib. Feod.)* In 1476, the tenants of late Radulphus Lovell are sued for service due from this fee of Elecomb. Johanna Lovel was Lord of Elecombe in 1316 *(Nom. Vill.)* These were probably the Lovels of Upton, in the south of the county, one of whom, John, living 22 Henry III., married a daughter of Alan Basset, and assumed the coat of Basset.[1]

17. Clive.—Likewise held by Robertus of Hunfridus.—Cliffe Pipard. Temp. Henry III. Radulphus Lovell held a knight's fee, in Clive, of Walter de Dunstanville, *(Lib. Feod.)* The heirs of Agnes de Cobham are entered in the Castle Combe Court Rolls for 1454, as holding a knight's fee in Pippardesclyve of the lordship of

[1] Hoare Heyt., 192.

Combe. In 1523-47, the Lord Cobham appears in the rolls as tenant of this fee. As the superiority of Cleve Ancey appears from the Mortimer Leiger *(Harl. Coll.)* to have formed part of the inheritance of Elizabeth M. Countess of March, sister and coheiress of Giles de Badlesmere, it is probable that both Cliffes, C. Ancey and C. Pipard, were included in the original fee of Clive, subordinate to the Barony of Combe.

18. Sum'reford.—Likewise held by Robertus of Humphrey de l'Isle, temp. Domesday.—Somerford Mautravers. John Mautravers, held a knight's fee and one-tenth, of Walter de Dunstanville, in Sum'reford, *(Lib. Feod.)* On the partition this fee was assigned to the Earl and Countess of Northampton. It was then held (1340) by John Mautravers, and valued at 6*l.* In 1344, Maurice de Berkeley had been enfeoffed for life, of this manor, by John Lord Mautravers, in exchange for Eleston. In 1382, Reginald Lord Cobham held it. On his death, William Lord Arundel, as heir of Mautravers, in 1404. In 1414, 3*l.* was paid at the Court of knight's fees as the relief of John, Earl of Arundel, for his fee in Broad Somerford, held of the Honor of Castle Combe. In 1422, at a similar Court his death is recorded, and a claim of munture made. It is further stated that the wardship and marriage of his son, a minor, was in the king's hand, owing to his holding other estates of the king directly. His suit and service was consequently respited. In 1455, on the death of Lady Arundel and Mautravers, her son, William Earl of Arundel, then of full age, was admitted on payment of a relief of 5*l.* This example, with many others, proves that the compositions for knight's service, wardship, and relief, were still considered due from the mesne lords to the owner of the capital seat of the ancient barony, and still exacted even from the most powerful parties, notwithstanding its sale, and the subsequent partition of the estates comprised in it among different heirs.

In 1525, on the death of the Earl of Arundel, Earl Thomas, his son, is admitted tenant; in 1573, I find John Yeowe in possession; in 1588, his death is recorded in the rolls; and in 1600, the heir or heirs of John Ewe are on the list as defaulters.

19. Smitecote.—Held by Elbertus temp. Domesday. This is the Manor of Smithcot in Dauntesey Parish, adjoining Broad Somerford. Roger de Dauntesey held a knight's fee in Smithcot of Walter de Dunstanville, *(Lib. Feod.)* In 1340, the roll gives Richard Dauntesey as the mesne lord, and it is valued at 10*l.* Sir John Dauntesey held it up to 1392, when his heir of the same name did homage for his relief. In 1413, on the death of this Sir John Dauntesey, his son and heir, Walter, being of full age, paid 5*l.* as relief due for this fee. In 1420, on death of Walter, his sister and heiress, wife of Sir John Stradlyng, was sued for the relief due thereon, which was not paid. But at a Court held in 1429, Sir John Stradlyng and his wife paid for release of suit and service, and all arrears, 10*l.* 2*s.*; and from the account of John Heynes, bailiff of the knight's court for the year 1428, it appears that a distress had actually been put in and levied on the Manor of Smithcot for the recovery of this sum. In 1440, John Dewall, the second husband of Lady Stradlyng, held this fee. In 1454, Lady Stradlyng is styled in the rolls late the wife of John de Wale, Esquire. Early in the sixteenth century Smithcote had become the property of the Danvers family, by marriage of Anne, sole heiress of the Stradlyngs, to Sir John Danvers, Knight; who, by Aubrey's account, "hastily clapped up a match with her before she heard the newes" of the murder of her brother and all his family at Dauntesey manor-house:[1] he died in 1514. In 1547, Thomas Danvers is on the rolls as tenant of the fee. In 1573, John Danvers. In 1600, Sir John Danvers, Knight, and Henry Earl of Danbye; he was the second son of Sir John Danvers and of Lady Elizabeth Neville, daughter and co-heiress of Neville Lord Latimer. He was created Baron of Dauntesey by James I.; and by Charles I., Earl of Danby, and Knight of the Garter. His elder brother, Charles, having been executed for treason, as accomplice of the Earl of Essex, Lord Danby succeeded to the family estate of Dauntesey. Some further memorials of the Danverses, and a description of their monuments in Dauntsey church, will be found in Aubrey's collections. The

[1] Aubrey's Collections, I., p. 47.

painted glass of the windows was very fine and in good condition in his time. A gravestone is still there to John Dewale and his wife Joan, the widow of Sir Maurice Russell, Knight.[1]

20. Bluntesdon.—Held by Robertus temp. Domesday. This is Andrews' Blunsdon, or Blunsdon St. Andrew. John Wasce held a knight's fee in Bluntesdon of Walter de Dunstanville in the third year of King John, 1201, *(Rot. Obl.)* Hawys de Bluntesdon held half a knight's fee of Walter de Dunstanville in Ofur Bluntesdon, and Ada Bluett held half a fee of Walter de Dunstanville in the same vill, *(Lib. Feod.)* In the year 1299, "Johannes dictus Aze" (probably same name as both the Hawys and John Wasce above mentioned) presented to the church of Blunsdon St. Andrew. The Badlesmere Partition Roll of 1340 records John As (a near approach to an awkward appellation) as mesne tenant of two knights' fees in Blunsdon, worth 13*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* yearly. They were assigned to the portion of John, Lord Tibetot, and Margaret Badlesmere his wife. In 1374, Bluntesdon fees, "formerly of John Aas," were held by John Lustehill; in 1392, by Ivo Fitz Wareyn; in 1404, by John Fitz Wareyn. About the year 1411, Robert Andrews paid yearly 13*s.* 4*d.* for release of suit and service at the Knight's Court of Combe for these two fees in Blunsdon, "formerly Fitz Wareyn's." In 1442, his widow paid the same. In 1443, "Magister Johannes Stafford Archi. Episcopus Cantuariæ" is first noted as tenant of these fees. In 1454, the roll states that "James Audley, Esquire, holds the Manor of Bluntesdon called Andrews' Blunsdon, with two carucates of land of the Barony of Combe, John Stafford, late Archbishop of Canterbury, having previously held the same for a rent of 13*s.* 4*d.*, to be paid at twice in the year."[2]

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[1] As on this stone the arms of Dauntesey are placed over *her* head, and that in the Wiltshire Institutions, A.D. 1439, John Dewale and *Joan Dauntesey* present jointly to Bremhilham, it would seem that the Lady Stradlyng, heiress of the Daunteseys, had married Sir Maurice Berkeley first; secondly, Sir John Danvers; thirdly, John Dewale.

[2] This John Stafford, made Bishop of Wells 1425, and translated to Canterbury 1443, was Keeper of the Privy Seal 1421, Lord Treasurer 1422, and Lord Chancellor from 1432 to 1450; he was also Apostolic Legate. His father

From 1462 to 1516, the Castle Combe Rolls record John Ferers as mesne lord of Blunsdon. In 1523, "the tenants late of Ferers" are sued. In 1525, it had passed to Giles Briggs, and on his death, in that year, to Sir John Briggs, who held it in 1547, with two carucates of land in fee-farm at a quit-rent.

21. GRENDEWELLE.—Held temp. Domesday by Hugo and Giraldus. This is the Manor and Farm of Groundwell, near Blunsdon. Temp. Henry III., James de Groundwell held half a knight's fee of Walter de Dunstanville in Groundwell, and Richard de Dantesey held half a fee of the same, (*Lib. Feod.*) In 1340, the Partition Roll mentions it as held by Walter Groundwell, and worth 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly. This fee was assigned to the Earl and Countess of Northampton. The manor was in the hands of Richard Gosye in 1367, of Thomas Whyteman, 1392-1404. In 1437, on the death of John Groundwell, munture was claimed. In 1442, one hundred shillings were demanded as relief for admission of "Thomas *Wyke, son and heir of John Groundwell,*" and fifty shillings were paid. In 1475, this Thomas Wyke still held it. In 1523, it had passed to John Giffard, Esquire, and William Kembyll. In 1547, to James Kembill. In 1573, William Kembyll was sued "for the lands late Wyke's."

22. SCHETONE.—Held temp. Domesday by Robertus. I believe this to be the Manor-farm of Chadington, adjoining Salthrop. Temp. Henry III., William de Burdenhill held half a knight's fee of

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was Sir Humphrey Stafford, of Hooke, in Dorsetshire. His mother, it is said, was the daughter and heiress of Sir John Mautravers of Hooke. The Archbishop erected what must have been a very handsome chantry chapel, still existing, but much dilapidated, on the north side of the nave of North Bradley church, as a monument to his mother "Emma." Aubrey mentions the Stafford and Hungerford coats as visible upon the tomb in his time. The inscription still remains.

I have not ascertained how the Archbishop became possessed of the Manor of Blunsdon upon the decease of the widow of Robert Andrews in 1442. But as in the *Nomina Villarum* (1316), the Manor of Blunsdon is said to belong in chief to Lord Badlesmere and John Mautravers, jointly, it is probable that he derived his interest through his mother, as heiress of a branch of the latter family.

Walter de Dunstanville in Chetyndon; and Nicholas, son of Ada, held two parts of a fee of the same in "Cidrington." I presume this to mean Quidhampton, (pronounced Quidington) another adjoining estate. The Partition Roll gives Quidhampton among the knights' fees of Giles Lord Badlesmere in 1340. It was held by Robert Russell at a rent of 6*l.* yearly, and was assigned to Lord de Roos. The Prior of Bradenstoke held a tenement in Chadington of the Barony of Combe at the same time, worth 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and continued on the rolls as owing service for it up to the dissolution. The estate of Quidhampton stands in the names of Oliver Russel in 1365, Robert Russell succeeded his father of the same name in 1392, Thomas Russel held it in 1404; on his death, in 1417, the wardship and marriage of his son, a minor, was claimed on account of the paramount lord, and the bailiff of the barony ordered to seize the fee into the lord's hand. In 1424, and several subsequent years, it was held by Richard Dicton, probably as feoffee; since, in 1454, it had reverted to the Russell family; John Russel, Esquire, doing service for it in that year. In 1476, "the tenants late of William Burdenhill," are named on the rolls as owing service for Chetington, which is a singular revival of a name, not found in connection with the estate since the time of Henry III., probably it was only used to identify the estate, the clerk of the court not knowing the actual holder, for in 1473 John Russell, the last owner, had died, and precept was issued to the bailiff of the knight's fees "to distrain John Colingbourne, who claims to be heir to John Russell, Lord of Quidhampton, &c." In 1475, John Colingborne, in 1481, William Colingborne, were the mesne tenants. In 1547, the Lady Elizabeth Reede; in 1600, the heir or heirs of John Spenser.

23. Hantone.—Held temp. Domesday by Ranulphus. This is another manor in the same contiguous group, namely, Broad Hinton. The heirs of Reginald Wace held one knight's fee and a half in Henton of Walter de Dunstanville, (*Lib. Feod.*) In the *Nomina Villarum* (1316), Roger Waz, probably his father, appears as Lord of Henton. In 1340, Fidena Was is said to hold Brode Hinton under the barony, valued at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1350, John Fitz Payne

held it; in 1382, William Wroughton; and from 1394 to 1404, Isabella Wroughton. In 1407, one hundred shillings was paid at the Knights' Court as the relief of Isabella Werston. In 1420, on the death of "Isabella *Blaket*, late the *wife of William Wroughton*," leaving her son William, a minor, his wardship and marriage was claimed, and the lands ordered to be seized into the lord's hands. In 1424, this fee, described as "Waas's," was held by John Wroughton. In 1442, by Thomas Ramsey, and Elizabeth his wife; in 1454, by John Wroughton, Esquire. In 1600, John Glanvill, Esquire, serjeant at law, is stated to hold the lands in Broad Hinton, sometime the lands of Sir Giles Wroughton. In Aubrey's collections is a description of several monuments in Broad Hinton church of the Wroughton family: one of John Wroughton, Esquire, who died 1429, leaving his effigy; another of "Sir William Wroughton, Knight, who builded the house of Broadhenton, A.D. 1540, and died 1559, leaving four sons and three daughters, by dame Elinor, his wife, daughter of Edward Lewknor, Esquire": and the tombs of "Sir John Glanville, Knight, serjeant at lawe," and of Francis Glanville, his son, who died at the siege of Bridgewater, 1645, æt. twenty-eight in the service of Charles I., as lieutenant-colonel. "The latter," says Aubrey, "has a *tedious* Latin inscription." I presume these monuments are still in existence. (?)

24. Bedestone.—Held by Turchitil temp. Domesday under Hunfridus. Biddeston St. Peter's. Henry of Budeston held the fourth of a knight's fee in Budeston of Walter de Dunstanville, (*Lib. Feod.*) Nicholas de Buddeston held it in 1240, and on the Partition Roll it is valued at 5*l.* In 1350, it appears on the rolls as held by William de Budeston; in 1390-1404, by Nicholas Samborn. In 1424, this fee, "lately Samborn's," was held by Robert Russell; in 1442-1454, by Elizabeth Russell, relict of Robert Russell. In 1474, William Bagot; 1476, John Bagot; 1520, Elizabeth Bagot; 1547, Elizabeth Russell (?); 1573, Mr. Monpesson. Subsequently, John Glanvile, Esquire; and in 1600, William Mountjoye, Esquire, owed service for the Manor of Bidstone.

25. Heortham.—Held temp. Domesday by Hugo under Hunfridus. This must be Hartham in the parish of Biddestone St. Nicholas.

It does not occur among the fees of Walter de Dunstanville in the *Liber Feodorum*. Neither is there any mention of it in the Court Rolls of Castle Combe. I am inclined to think it was granted by one of the earlier De Dunstanvilles to the Priory of Monkton Farleigh, which held it up to the dissolution. As already stated Cumberwell had been bestowed on the same monastery by them.

26. Sorestone.—Held by Robertus temp. Domesday. Sherston Pinkney. Radulphus de Pinkeney held a knight's fee in Parva Scorston, of Walter de Dunstanville, (*Lib. Feod.*) Thomas Giffard held it in 1340, and it was valued at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1365, John Giffard; in 1396-1404, Isabella, his widow, who was probably heiress of Pinkeney. John Giffard, Esquire, held it 1454; and in 1531, it still stood on the rolls in the same name. In 1547, John Wylkokes owed service for it; and in 1573, the same.

27. Meleford.—Held temp. Domesday by Gozelinus. Milford, adjoining Salisbury. Gilbert de Muleford held the twentieth part of a knight's fee in Muleford of Walter de Dunstanville, (*Lib. Feod.*) In 1340, Thomas de Buton held it at the value of 1*l.* In 1350, John Talbot; and from 1394 to 1404 John Ashley are in the rolls as tenants of Milford. In 1414, Robert Ashley; in 1436, his death occurring, the tenants of the estate were distrained for munture. In 1443, Lord Lovel held it; in 1454, Thomas Tame; in 1537, Thomas Tame and John Talbot.

I have now come to the end of the list of manors, which are mentioned in Domesday, as composing the seignory of Hunfridus de Insula. He held likewise two messuages, occupied by burgesses, in the borough of Malmesbury. And these tenements remained attached to the Manor of Castle Combe down to the fifteenth century, soon after which all clue to them is lost.

Two Wiltshire manors not contained in the Domesday list appear regularly in the Court Rolls from the thirteenth century; these are Whelpeley, near Downton; and Shawe, near Melksham. The first of these, Whelpeley, on the authority of the *Liber Feodorum*, was held in the reign of Henry III. as three parts of a knight's fee of Walter de Dunstanville, by Gilbert de Engleys, together

with the advowson of the chapel of St. Leonard's. On the partition of the Badlesmere estates it was held by John d'Engles, valued at 5*l.*, and assigned to the Earl and Countess of Oxford as lords paramount. In 1350, John Bocland and John Engleys held it together; Robert Gilbert in 1366. In 1369, "Philip Dauntesey proffered his homage and fealty for it," which was respited until the return of the lord (Robert Lord Tiptoft, then owning the Barony of Castle Combe) to England. Philip Dauntesey had acquired it by marriage with Margaret Engleys, who survived him, and held it in her own right in 1404. In 1442, Thomas, son and heir of Thomas Ringwood, Esquire, paid seventy-five shillings for relief of his fee in Whelpeley. In 1454, he still held it. In 1476, his son Thomas; and in 1547, Thomas Ringwood's name still appears as tenant under the barony of this estate.

Mr. Matcham in his *Hundred of Frustfield*,[1] (in which Whelpeley lies) satisfactorily, as I think, accounts for the subinfeudation of Whelpeley to the Barony of Combe in this manner. Brickworth is parcel of the Manor of Whelpeley, and formerly synonymous with it. In old deeds it is occasionally spelt "Brecore," and in Wyndham's Domesday it is supposed to be intended by Brecheorde. But it has been shown by good evidence that the description of this vill in Domesday applies to Brinkworth in North Wilts. It is presumable, therefore, that the "Brenchwrde" of Domesday, applied by Wyndham to Brinkworth, really was intended for Brickworth, that is, for Whelpeley. But the "Brenchwrde" of Domesday was held by Hunfridus, not of the king but of Milo Crispin, under the king; it would therefore be inherited with his other Wiltshire estates by the De Dunstanvilles. And we may account very reasonably for the superiority of Milo Crispin being lost, by supposing it to have been exchanged with him by one of the Dunstanvilles for that of Burbeche, dissevered in the thirteenth century from the Castle of Combe and attached to that of Wallingford, which belonged to Milo Crispin, as husband of Maud de Wallingford. This conjecture appears so well supported on all sides that it is difficult not to believe it to be warranted.

[1] p. 32.

The remaining manor, of which I find frequent mention in the rolls as held of the Barony of Combe, is Shawe, near Melksham. In 1274, Petronilla de Dunstanville held the fourth part of a knight's fee in "Sase" of the king, belonging to the Barony of Combe, and Richard Hywey held it of her.[1] In 1340, on the partition of the barony, it was held by William at More, as half of a knight's fee, valued at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and assigned to the Earl and Countess of Northampton. It is mentioned in the rolls as held by Simon Basset in 1365; by Matilda Basset, his widow, daughter and heir of at More, in 1367. On her death, in 1389, a heriot and relief of fifty shillings was paid, and Cecilia Berkeley her daughter, then of full age, was admitted as next heir. She died in 1393; and in 1404, it was held by Willielma (probably her daughter) "formerly wife of John Rich." In 1472, William Carent, in right of his wife, Margaret, widow of John Beynton; in 1481, John Cheyny, "by gift of the king," probably during the minority of the heir. In 1525, Sir Edward Beynton, as heir to John Beynton; in 1547, John Beynton; in 1573-1600, John Gerysh, or Gerrish, held the Manor of Shawe as mesne tenant under Castle Combe.

Moreover frequent mention is made in the rolls of an obligation of the Dean and Canons of the Cathedral of Salisbury "to find a fit chaplain to celebrate masses in the chapel of Shawe, near Melksham, for the souls of the ancestors of the Lords of the Barony of Castle Combe," and reference made to the evidence of the Knights' Court Rolls of the 29th year of Edward III., and others following. What benefaction had been bestowed on the mother church of Sarum by the early possessors of the barony to earn this perpetual service at the chapel of Shawe does not appear. The Dean and Chapter hold still the Rectory of the Parish of Melksham in which Shawe is situated.

In the Court Roll of the year 1519, Sir Henry Long, and in that of 1547, Elizabeth Russell are mentioned as owing suit and service at the Lord's Court of Castle Combe, for the Manor of Tudrington (Tytherton) Kellaways. But this is the only mention I find of such a claim on that estate.

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[1] Hundred Rolls, 1 Edw. I.

At the late date of 1620, on the decease of Edward James, Esquire, of Broadfield, in the parish of Hullavington, leaving an only son and heir, Richmond James, an infant of six years of age, the widow, Margaret James, and her agent, George Bullock of Alderton, contracted with John Scrope, Esquire, for the wardship and marriage of the minor, on the ground that the Manor of Broadfield and certain lands in Hullavington were held of the lordship of Castle Combe, and agreed to pay Mr. Scrope the sum of 90*l.* in consideration thereof. Walter Long, of South Wraxall, was joined with Bullock in the bond. On this, in 1622, Sir Walter Pye, Attorney of the Court of Wards and Liveries, filed an information against John Scrope, disputing his right to dispose of the minor, and claiming it for the king. In answer to this information it was stated, on the part of Mr. Scrope, that on the death of Edward Chatterton, Esquire, in the first year of Edward VI., an office found that he was seised of the Manor of Broadfield, held of Richard Scrope, Esquire, as of the Manor of Castle Combe; and also another office on the death of Symon James, in the fourteenth year of Henry VIII., found that the same was held of John Scrope, as a knight's fee of the Barony of Combe. I have, however, found no other trace of this dependency.[1]

[In a future paper I propose to give an account of the internal or municipal government of the Manor of Castle Combe through its Courts Baron and the Leet, the Rolls of which are in good preservation from an early date.]

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[1] *Addendum.*—In p. 270 it is mentioned that the Church of Winterborne was granted temp. Henry I. to the Monks of Lewes in Sussex, by Reginald de Dunstanville. The lands granted with it probably comprised the estate of Winterborne Monkton adjoining to Winterborne Basset.

On the Ornithology of Wilts.

No. 5.—ON THE FEET OF BIRDS.

In my last paper on the Ornithology of Wilts, following up the general subject of the structure of birds, I entered at some length into the variety of formation in their beaks, showing how exactly suited they were, each to its appointed use, and what admirable marks they presented for correct classification: but no less adapted to their requirements, no less various, and therefore no less characteristic of the family to which they belong than the beaks, are their *feet:* these are so perfectly framed for the various uses to which their respective possessors must apply them, and differ so very widely in construction one from another, that a glance at the foot will at once point out to the observer what the habits and what the general nature of the bird must be.

All birds resemble one another in this particular up to a certain point—viz., in that all are bipeds, and the legs which support their feet are invariably composed of three parts: these are, the *thigh,* which is very high up, very short, and quite out of sight; the *leg* or "tibia," which inexperienced observers are apt erroneously to call the thigh; and the *instep* or "tarsus," which is as often falsely called the leg. It is this last part (the "*tarsus*") which alone is much seen, the remaining parts being usually concealed by the body and the feathers of the bird. Beyond this point of general structure, in which the legs of all birds participate, and in which they also resemble the human leg (though the extreme length of the instep, and the shortness and concealment of the thigh have caused very general errors on the subject), they differ from one another in many ways; thus, some are extremely long, others are exceedingly short; some are quite bare of feathers, others

are entirely clothed with them; some are plated as it were with scales, others are smooth; some are thick and strong, others are light and delicate; but all harmonize exactly with the feet with which they terminate, and these present still greater points of variety than the legs. The foot of a bird, unlike that of a quadruped, is never composed of more than four toes; this is the most general number, and of these the first is usually directed backwards, though in some cases the fourth is also associated with it: there are other families, which have but three toes, and in that case all of them are directed forwards, the first or hind toe being the one deficient: again there are birds, which have but two toes, but as none of these last occur in this country, we need not stop to consider their peculiarity; and again, the toe may be united by a membrane, and that either entirely, or in part; or they may be wholly unconnected; but they are always terminated with claws, which present the varieties of long and short, straight and curved, sharp and blunt; but these, together with many other points of difference, and the reasons of them, and the suitability of the exact form of foot with which every bird is provided, we shall more clearly see, as we go on to consider the orders and families in rotation.

The "Birds of Prey" present a great general similarity in the formation of the foot; it is always strong and muscular, furnished with four powerful toes, and armed with claws more or less hooked, and often of very formidable size, strength, and sharpness. In the family of vultures, the talons are not so much displayed, as the habits of these ignoble birds require no weapon for striking a blow to obtain their food, and no powers of grasping for bearing it away in their feet to their young: content with the putrid carcase of some fallen animal these unclean birds stuff themselves with carrion, and carrying it to their nests in their craw, there disgorge the unsavoury mess. But the falcons have by their own prowess to secure their living prey, and so in addition to very powerful limbs, and great muscular strength, are provided with sharp and generally much curved claws, enabling them to strike down and hold securely the victims they have seized. Like the carnivorous quadrupeds, these rapacious birds can pounce so fiercely and with such exceeding

violence with their formidable talons, as generally at one blow to disable their prey. It is invariably the claw of the hind toe, by which this severe stroke is effected, and for this purpose the beak is never used at all, though many people have erroneous impressions to the contrary. Rushing down with the velocity of lightning, and with closed pinions, the falcon makes its deadly swoop from above on the selected prey, and striking with the hind toe, in darting past, inflicts the deadly wound, in a most masterly manner, seldom missing its aim, or failing in the stroke; sometimes, too, the back of the unfortunate victim is seen to be deeply scored throughout its whole length, while not unfrequently the skull is completely riven, and the brains dashed out by the amazing impetus of the blow: but should the aim be by some mischance incorrect, then rising again and sailing round in circles, and so getting higher and higher at every turn, the falcon again prepares for a charge; while the unhappy bird whose life is so endangered seems instinctively to know wherein its best chance of escape lay, and perceiving that an attack can only be made from above, soars as high as its strength enables it; seldom, however, does the manœuvre succeed, and the second swoop of the aggressor rarely fails to send the quarry headlong and lifeless to the ground. For inflicting such a wound, no more perfect instrument can be conceived than the falcon's foot, so strong, hard, and muscular; with claws so sharp, powerful, and curved: with these weapons they can not only provide themselves food, but with the same instruments can grasp and carry it off to their eyries, though it be of considerable weight; the nature of the prey too so obtained and borne away varies not a little, according to the genera comprising this extensive family; fish, flesh, and fowl are all attacked by these rapacious birds: the eagles can master a full-sized hare or a lamb; the osprey will plunge into the river, and emerge again with a quivering salmon firmly clutched in its talons; the true falcons, the hawks, the buzzards, and the harriers, content themselves with the smaller birds and quadrupeds, and some species vary their diet with reptiles; but they all seize and bear off their prey with their feet. The third and last family of the "Raptores"—viz., the owls, hunting in the dusk of evening, and the

grey twilight of morning, adopt a different course from their diurnal brethren of prey; stealing on noiseless wing, round the enclosures and over the meadows, they drop suddenly and without warning of their approach on the mouse or other victim, which they bear away in their feet: their legs and toes are usually covered with downy feathers up to the claws, assisting them in their silent movements, and strong enough to carry off any victim which they may seize. In all these carnivorous birds, can anything more perfect be conceived than the feet with which they are provided, more fitted to their respective requirements, more thoroughly adapted to their wants?

The second order of birds, the "Perchers," brings before us quite a different form of foot, but one no less applicable to the habits of the species which compose it; nay, by many the form of foot herein displayed is considered the *most* perfect, and perhaps if any degrees of excellence can exist, where all are exactly fitted to their respective uses, the mechanism of the foot of the "Insessores" may strike us with the greatest admiration. The tarsus of all these birds is usually bare of feathers, and the general character of the leg and foot is slight and slender; the number of toes is invariably four, the hind toe being always present: in some species the claws are very long, but in general they as well as the toes are short and thus best formed for perching. Now when we look at these light and delicate legs and feet, "the shin reduced," as Buffon well describes it, "till it is nothing more than a bony needle," and then observe the size and weight of the body they have to support, is it not astonishing with what ease and steadiness a bird can perch upon a bough, and balance and uphold itself in that position, even in a high wind? is it not marvellous how with the head reposing under the wing, and one leg drawn up under the body, it is entirely supported on the other; and resting on so slight a fulcrum falls asleep, without the least danger of losing its balance? It is the admirable formation of these delicate members that enables the feathered race to rest with ease in a position in which other animals could not support themselves for a minute; and of which formation the true perchers afford so excellent an example. The natural

position of a bird's toes is not, as with men's fingers, stretched out and open, but the very reverse; it requires an effort in the bird to spread open its toes, just as it does in a man to close his fingers: hence, when it rises on the wing and flies through the air, the foot is doubled up under the body, and the toes immediately contract, and only unbend again when about to seize the bough of a tree: hence again, when it perches on a spray, the toes previously opened for the purpose, grasp it by their natural flexion, and firmly clasp the support on which they have alighted. This is a very excellent adaptation of peculiar structure to the required end, but in addition to this there is a most admirable piece of internal mechanism, which I cannot better describe than in the words of Bishop Stanley:—"Connected with the thigh bones and leg, a set of muscles run down to the very extremity of the toes, so contrived and placed, that when, by pressure downwards, the limb bends, these fine muscles are pulled in, and therefore contract the toes, thus making them grasp more firmly whatever the bird is resting upon; just as if a set of fine strings ran over pulleys to certain hooks, and were acted upon at the other end by a weight or pressure, and thereby made to draw in the hooks." Such, then, is the wonderful power given to perching birds, whereby they can hold themselves securely even in sleep on so slender a support; this faculty is shared in by the whole order; but as the families and genera which compose this extensive division are so numerous, and obtain their food in such a variety of ways, it is clear that there must be considerable varieties in the development of their feet; the tribes which dwell among the boughs of trees, now hanging with their heads downwards, now hurrying along the under side of the branch, will require a foot somewhat differently formed from those which run on the ground, and perch on the topmost spray; still in so vast a nnmber, it will be impossible in the present paper even to touch upon the points in which they vary; but as throughout the entire order there is so considerable a similarity of structure in this particular, it will not be necessary for the due exposition of my subject, to enter into further details upon it: we have said enough to show how worthy is the construction of their feet to give a name to the whole order, as "Insessores," or Perchers.

In the "Rasores" or Ground birds we shall see a formation of foot widely differing from both the above orders: these are a harmless and quiet race, never preying upon other creatures, but eating berries and grain, and such food as they can find upon the ground; and they are subject to frequent attacks from carnivorous birds as well as quadrupeds; their flesh, too, being very palatable, man is not the least of their destroyers; but with so many enemies, from which to escape, their flight is laboured and heavy, and they are unable to protract it to any great distance; providence, however, which leaves no creature without some means of defence, has provided for the ground birds a suitable remedy in their remarkable powers of running; for this end such feet as those which I have shown to belong to the above-named divisions would be little adapted; in lieu of which they have frequently but three toes, the hind one being altogether omitted, or if present, it is always very small and considerably elevated; all the toes are very short, and excellently adapted for running, not only for swiftness (though that is often very great) but also for long continuance, and protracted exertion; moreover, they are provided with limbs of great muscular development, as well as with short and blunt claws: thus the members of this order when alarmed, run from the supposed danger at their utmost speed, and endeavour to conceal themselves under the thickest cover at hand; and it is only when hard pressed, and other means of escape fail, that they rise on the wing with considerable exertion, and fly heavily away.

We come now to the two orders of Water birds, and in each of these we shall see the feet and legs adapted precisely to the habits of their possessors. The "Grallatores" or Waders, first claim our notice: they seem to be a connecting link between the true land and water birds, partaking somewhat of the nature of each; generally incapable of swimming, and therefore unable to go into deep water, they are formed for passing a great portion of their time on land; but yet as all their food must be procured from the water, or from wet and marshy spots, they haunt the vicinity of lakes or streams, or the seashore; and, as a combination of both elements, delight in fens and swamps, where they can wade about,

or stand motionless, fishing for prey. For such an amphibious nature, and such dabbling habits, how well fitted are their legs and feet; the tarsus of extreme length; the tibia frequently bare of feathers to a considerable distance above the tarsal joint; the toes always divided, but very long, and usually slender, and of which the third and fourth are frequently united by a membrane; all present admirable facilities to these birds for indulging their wading and fishing propensities; for as the great length of leg suffers them to walk in water of some depth, without wetting their plumage; so the wide spreading form of their foot enables them to stand and run on soft and doubtful ground, without sinking in; thus like the stilts and flat boards on which the fenmen of Lincolnshire have for ages been accustomed to traverse their swamps, so the long legs and spreading feet of the waders are the instruments with which nature has provided them for the same purpose.

Widely different from the last described, but no less perfect, and no less adapted to their peculiar requirements are the feet of the "Natatores" or swimmers; these dwell in and on the water; at one time on the surface, floating over the waves, at another far below, diving for food or for safety; many species belonging to this order are quite incapable of walking on land, and are no less unprovided with wings of any avail in enabling them to fly; their only means then of moving about are by swimming and diving, which they do to perfection. All the divers and auks present a grotesque and clumsy appearance on shore: even the ducks cut but a sorry figure as they waddle over the grass; but place them in their own element, let them once reach the water, and their awkwardness becomes elegance, their clumsiness is transformed into the greatest activity. To enable them to move about on the water with such ease and such celerity, they are supplied with legs and feet very much resembling the paddles used in Indian canoes; their thighs are placed very far back, in some instances almost at their tails; their legs are very flat and extremely thin, like the blade of an oar; their feet are broad and large and completely webbed, the toes connected together with membranes up to the nails; with these they strike the water with considerable force, and thus their bodies are impelled forwards with

speed, and as the boatman, in rowing, *feathers* his oar after each successive stroke, and in order to offer as small a surface as possible to the resistance of the air and water, presents the thin knife-like edge of the blade, while he draws it back for the next stroke; but while pulling it through the water, presents the broad blade as a means of obtaining a good purchase for his pull; just so is it with the feet and legs of the swimming birds; at every stroke, the broad flat leg, and the expanded webbed foot give a hearty thrust; but in withdrawing them again, preparatory to repeating the thrust, the thin edge of the leg is presented to the water, and the toes are drawn together, and closely folded up, presenting as little resistance as possible, till they are spread out again for the next stroke. With these admirable provisions for moving at will on the waves all the swimmers are supplied, but as some families are more expert in the water, and less able to leave it for the shore or the air than others, there are considerable variations in the exact formations of their feet; thus, some have only three toes; others have four, but frequently three only are webbed, the fourth remaining free, and articulated high up on the tarsus; others again, have a pendant lobe or membrane, depending from the hind toe, while some have all four toes completely webbed together; according to these different formations, so their powers of swimming and diving are increased or lessened; but all enjoy those faculties to a considerable extent.

Such then are the general characters of the feet, as applicable to the five orders: though those of certain individual species will in some cases be found to vary from this description, it will on the whole be found to be typical of the division to which it refers. Thus we see the birds of prey armed with feet and claws, which form the most powerful weapons for striking down and carrying off their victims. The perchers provided with so exquisite a piece of mechanism, as to enable them to seize, balance, and support themselves on a branch with ease. The ground birds furnished with limbs so strong, muscles so powerful, and feet so adapted for the purpose as to make them seek safety in running when beset by foes. The waders though unable to swim, raised high out of the water in which they seek their food, by the length of their legs,

and enabled by their spreading toes to run lightly over water-plants and the softest mud without danger of sinking in. The swimmers supplied with feet and legs, serving them for oars and rudders, whereby to impel forwards their bodies on the waves, or to seek their food far below the surface of the water. These are all instruments so exactly and so perfectly adapted to their respective uses, that we can conceive nothing more applicable; and they are plain and easy marks to us for ascertaining the general habits and classified position of any bird we observe. Our examination of the subject might well stop here, but before concluding this paper, I would call attention to a few remarkable instances of structure in regard to the feet, as displayed by some particular species.

The "*Osprey*" alone of all the family Falconidæ lives entirely upon fish, and the nature of its prey being therefore different from that of its congeners, it requires and is furnished with feet peculiarly fitted for seizing and holding securely the slippery denizens of the deep: in the first place, in lieu of the long feathers which commonly clothe the thighs of the falcon race, short ones are substituted, which leave more freedom for action in the water; then the outer toe is reversible, and can at pleasure be turned backwards, so that, as Yarrell tells us, it is the custom of the bird to "seize the prey across the body, placing the inner and outer toes at right angles, with the middle and hind toes; and digging in the claws, to hold the fish most firmly by four opposite points." Moreover, the soles of its feet are remarkably rough, and covered with protuberances; while the talons are very much curved, sharp and strong, that of the outer toe being the largest, which is contrary to the usual custom; and all these peculiarities tend to the holding with greater security the slimy victims on which it lives.

The "*Nightjar*," which feeds at twilight, presents another very peculiar formation of foot; this is small and weak in proportion to the size of the bird, but is remarkable for the claw of the middle toe, which is particularly long and serrated or pectinated on its inner edge, and resembles a comb with seven or eight teeth. Now the food of the nightjar consists of moths, but especially of fern-chaffers, beetles, and such late flying insects, the legs of which are

often terminated with hooked claws; to detach which from the wide gaping mouth, and from the bristles with which the upper mandible of the beak is fringed, this comb-like claw is probably appended to the foot; I say *probably*, for much difference of opinion has existed with reference to its use. Gilbert White and others after him thought they could perceive the bird put out its short leg while on the wing, and deliver something into its mouth, and thus accounted for its use, that it enabled the bird to hold more securely in its foot the insect it had caught; but for such a purpose it certainly seems but very ill calculated.

The "*Swift*" furnishes another instance of remarkable structure of foot. As it passes the livelong day in unceasing and rapid flight, it requires no great development of leg and foot; thus the tarsus is exceedingly short and thick, so short as to render the bird incapable of rising from a flat surface, and therefore it never alights on the ground; for rest and for incubation it retires to the eaves of steeples and towers, to the perpendicular walls of which, and to the face of cliffs, its foot is well adapted to cling; thus it consists of four toes, all of which are directed forwards, and are armed with very hooked claws, and quite divided, and which give it the appearance of belonging to a quadruped rather than a bird.

The "*Woodpeckers*" are also furnished with feet most suitable to their climbing habits; each foot is provided with four toes, arranged in pairs, two directed forwards and two backwards; these afford an immense support, and as they are very strong and terminate with hooked claws, it may be conceived what useful instruments they must be to birds whose lives are passed in climbing about the trunks and branches of trees; indeed very similar in form are they to the iron crampions which the Swiss chamois hunter affixes to the soles of his feet, when about to scale the precipices of the Alps, and climb among the dangerous chasms of the glacier.

Again, the "*Avocet*" is provided with feet of singular construction; this bird is a wader in every sense, deriving its food from the softest mud at the estuaries of rivers; to support it on which no ordinary feet would suffice; we see the toes therefore united for a considerable part of their length by a concave membrane, not wholly webbed,

for the bird is incapable of swimming to any distance; but semi-palmated and connected far more than those of any other species in the order; the tarsus, too, is long and slender; the tibia naked for two thirds of its entire length; so that it can wade into water of considerable depth, in search of food.

No less singular in the appearance of its legs and feet is the "*Black-winged Stilt*," or "*Long-legged Plover*"; either name at once points to the remarkable and apparently disproportionate length of its legs, on which its body seems raised up above the water, as if on stilts; it is almost needless to add that this bird too obtains its food by wading in muddy creeks and shallows on the shore.

The "Coots" and "Phalaropes" which compose the small family *lobe-footed*, claim our attention last; I have before alluded to them as the connecting link between the true waders and swimmers, and their feet certainly present a peculiarity, partaking of the form, which is characteristic of both those orders; thus though the toes are not wholly united by a connecting membrane, yet they are furnished laterally with it to such a degree, as almost to answer the same purpose; this membrane so extended forms what are technically called "rounded lobes," hence their family name; and with such curious feet these birds seem as active on land as they are in the water, running, walking, even climbing trees, wading, swimming, and diving with the greatest ease.

Thus the feet of birds, though with a certain general similarity of structure, differ one from another in a variety of ways. As their habits and manner of life vary exceedingly, and as they are constituted to occupy no less than three elements, earth, air, and water, we see every individual furnished with such means of locomotion as best suit its own particular sphere. Had the lordly eagle, pouncing on its quarry, but the foot of a partridge wherewith to inflict his wound, starvation must be his lot; or had the pheasant to run from danger with the feet of the diver, slight indeed would be its chance of escape. The heron, if supported on the legs of a hawk, would certainly be drowned in fishing for food. The rook would roost but insecurely on the bough of the elm, if it clasped its support only with the feet of the plover. But now, supplied with such instruments as their respective pursuits require, all are

enabled with ease to obey their own peculiar instincts, and fill the place allotted to them in nature.

I have now brought to a conclusion my preliminary remarks on the *general* structure and classification of birds, and perhaps I ought to apologize to the readers of our MAGAZINE for the length to which these papers have run; it was necessary to the explanation of a somewhat wide subject that the points above treated of should be clearly understood; but I trust that they have not been uninteresting, and that while they will render more intelligible the description of the different species which occur in our county, (upon which I shall now enter) they may have induced some, who have hitherto thought little of these matters, to admire the perfection of the works of the Creator, and the wondrous means by which His ends are reached. I cannot better close this part of my subject, than in the words of the poet, who was so accurate and so admiring an observer of the various works of God.

"Let no presuming impious railer tax
Creative Wisdom, as if aught was form'd
In vain, or not for admirable ends.
Shall little haughty ignorance pronounce
His works unwise, of which the smallest part
Exceeds the narrow vision of her mind?
As if upon a full proportioned dome
Of swelling columns heav'd, the pride of art!
A critic-fly, whose feeble ray scarce spreads
An inch around, with blind presumption bold,
Should dare to tax the structure of the whole.
And lives the man, whose universal eye
Has swept at once th' unbounded scheme of things;
Mark'd their dependance so, and firm accord,
As with unfaultering accent to conclude
That *this* availeth nought? Has any seen
The mighty chain of beings, lessening down
From Infinite Perfection to the brink
Of dreary *nothing*, desolate abyss!
From which astonished thought, recoiling, turns?
Till then alone let zealous praise ascend
And hymns of holy wonder, to that Power
Whose wisdom shines as lovely on our minds
As on our smiling eyes his servant sun."

ALFRED CHARLES SMITH.

Yatesbury Rectory, August, 1855.

The Churches of Devizes.

(Continued from page 256.)

ABSTRACT OF LATIN AND ENGLISH DEEDS[1] RELATING CHIEFLY TO THE CHURCH AND PARISH OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.

1. (1302). Grant of a Messuage with a curtilage from Galfridus Agge to Walter, son of Thomas le Glover of Devizes for homage and service: paying yearly a pound of cummin on the Feast of St. Michael. Wit., Henry le Hert, John le Ronge, Edmund le Glover, John Fulchere, Thomas Nichole, John Gile and others. Dat. at la Rewe on the Feast of the Annunciation, 30 Edw. I. (Seal of green wax. "S. GALFRIDI AGGE").
2. Grant of a Croft at Renstrete near Southbroom [apud la Renstrete juxta Suthbrom] from Matilda, daughter and heir of Walter le Glover of Devizes, to Thomas Wichlok and Sibille his wife, for the sum of 40 shillings and one Messuage in the New Port. Wit., John de Sandone, John Bri. .n, John Bouclerk, Edmund le Glover, John Fulcher, William Rope, Richard Agge and others.
3. Grant of a House in the Brittox [in la Britasche] from William Potage to John le Chousmange and Matilda his wife. Wit., John Cray, Mayor; John Bouclerk, Walter Bochard, William Cody, William Burch and others.
4. Grant of a Messuage with a curtilage from Richard Agge, to Walter, son of Thomas le Tanner for homage and service: paying yearly, the sum of 12*d.* by equal portions, at the Feasts of St. Michael, the Nativity of our Lord, Easter, and St. John

[1] A portion of these Deeds (copies of which have been kindly furnished to the writer) are in the custody of the Trustees of the Church and Charity Property; the remainder have been presented to the W.A. & N.H. Society.

the Baptist. Wit., Richard, Bailiff of Cannings; Galfridus Hamelin, Bailiff of (Carr?) Robert de Ringelburne, William Nichol of Nustede, Roger Agge, Roger Gile, Philip de Ringelburne, and many others. (Circular Seal of green wax—"S. Ricardi Agge").

5. (1306) ? Grant of a Tenement in the Old Port from John le Corveser, Burgess of Devizes, to John of Devizes, for the sum of 100 shillings. Witnesses, William Codiho, Mayor; William Estmonde, John Crey, Walter Bochard, Nicholas Payn, John Bouclerk, Peter de Wynclefford, and others. Dat., Devizes, Feast of St. Michael, 34 Edw. (I.?) (Small seal of white wax "Vesica" form with Virgin and Child under Canopy. Legend "Mater Dei miserere mei").
6. (1327). Covenant between John of Devizes, and Edward of Pottern, on the one part, and Thomas Recke, Chaplain, on the other part, whereby the former [John of Devizes] grants to the latter, a Burgage in the Old Port for the term of 100 years, on payment of 20 marks. Wit., Gilbert de Berewyk, Constable, [of the Castle] John Cosham, Mayor; John Monserel, Henry le Hert, Walter Bochard,[1] Hugh Estmund and John Bouclerk. Dat., Devizes, 1 Edw. III.
7. (1328). Grant of a Tenement in the Old Port, from Thomas Relke, Chaplain, to Henry le Hert. Wit., Gilbert de Berwik, Constable; John de Cosham, Mayor; John Mountsorel, Walter Bochard, John Aitwynche, Hugh le Tanner, Hugh Estmund, and others. Dat., Devizes, Feast of St. Gregory, 2 Edw. III.
8. (1347). Grant of a Curtilage in the Old Port from Agnes, Relict of Peter Wyllyng, to John Agge of Devizes, and Alice his wife. Wit., Radulphus Roed, Mayor; Henry de Stannton, John of Malmesbury, John Cosham, Roger le Smyth, William le Spycer, Thomas Dandele and others. Dat., Devizes, on the morrow after the Purification of the Blessed Mary, 20 Edw. III.

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[1] Walter Bochard and Hugh Estmund represented the Borough of Devizes in a Parliament held at Westminster in 1323.

9. (1382). Grant of 4 acres of arable and 4 acres of meadow Land with a Grove adjoining, from John Gylbert of Devizes to the Procurators of the Church of St. Mary, in the same town. Wit., William Spyce, Mayor; John Welford, John Delegh, John Reyne, Walter Hound, and others. Dat., Devizes, 5 Rich. II.

10. (1388). Grant of a certain Meadow called "Isabel's Mead" with a Croft adjoining called "Isabel's Breach," from Thomas Snappe of Rowde to Richard Gobett,[1] of Devizes. Wit., William Coveyntre, Mayor; William Spyce, Richard Cardmaker, Henry Foxhanger, Thomas Fowle, and others. Dat., Devizes, 11 Rich. II.

11. (1398). Grant of a Messuage, with a curtilage in St. Mary's Parish from John Coventre (son of William Coventre, sen.,) and John Hulket, Procurators and keepers of the Goods of the Parish Church of the Blessed Mary of Devizes, to Henry Olcombe [dco Thresche(r)] Agnes his wife, and Richard their Son. To hold for the term of their lives, paying to the above Procurators the sum of 2*s.* yearly. Wit., John Coventre, Mayor; Richard Catyler, John Philippes, Constable of Devizes; John Hulket, John Sadeler, Bailiff of Devizes; John Byl, John (Ffintor?) and others. Dat., Devizes, Monday after the feast of St. Michael, 22 Rich. II. (endorsed "old Indenture of the lands next to the Bishop's") seal of red wax with initial "T."

One of the Boundaries is described as a Tenement of Richard Corp, of the tenure of the Lord Bishop of Sarum. [de tenura dni Epi. Sar.]

12. (1411). Grant of a Stall in the New Port, "in the Market Place, where the Fish[2] is sold" from Thomas Bocher, Chandler, of Devizes, to William Coventre, sen., and John Gylbard, "Procurators of the Church of the Blessed Mary in the same

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[1] For a description of the purpose to which Richard Gobett applied the Property thus purchased see a former Paper p. 252.

[2] The Town seems to have been somewhat noted for its Fish Market even as late as the 17th century. Aubrey, in his "Collections for Wilts" has the following:—"Devises—On Thursday a very plentiful market of every thing: but the best for *fish* in the county. They bring fish from Poole hither, which is sent from hence to Oxford.

town." Wit., Symon Skynnere, Mayor; John Coventre, John Paynt, William Hendelove, William Parchmen, and many others. Dat., Devizes, 12 Hen. IV.

13. (1414). Indenture between John Coventre, jun. and William Breniysgrove, "Procurators of the Church of the Blessed Mary the Virgin," and William Atteforde, and Isabella his wife, granting to the latter a Stall situate in the Market Place, in the New Port, for the term of their lives, paying to the said Procurators the sum of 20*d.* yearly. Wit., John Coventre, sen., Mayor; William Coventre, sen., John Peynt, John Gylbard, William Parchmen and others. Dat., Devizes, Feast of St. Edmund, 2 Hen. V. (Seal of red wax, with initials "w.o.")

14. (1416.) Release and Grant of five Cottages and a Curtilage in the Old Port, of the gift and feoffeement of John Basier, from Walter Dene, Perpetual Vicar of the Cathedral Church of Sarum, to John Coventre and William Brengresgrove "Procurators of the Church of the Blessed Mary of Devizes." Wit., John Coventre, Mayor; William Coventre, sen., William Coventre, jun., Simon Skynnere, Richard Lyttlecote, Roger Barbour, Robert Smyth, and others. Dat., Devizes, the Sabbath next after the Feast of the Annunciation, 3 Hen. V.

15. (1420). Indenture between William Coventre of Devizes and Roger and Helene Birbur of the same town, granting to the latter "schopam, solarium, and selarium," in "la Brutax," in the New Port, (the latter under a tenement in the occupation of Walter Tayler) for the term of their lives, paying yearly the sum of 13*s.* 4*d.* Wit., Robert Smyth, Mayor; John Coventre, Thomas Coventre, Richard Letylcote, Walter Mede, and many others. Dat., Devizes, on the Monday after the Feast of St. Gregory, 7 Hen. V.

16. (1436). In a document of this date (partly illegible) the following names occur:—John Covyntre, Mayor of Devizes; Edward Danyel, William Salt, Thomas Reginal, Robert Bulkington, Henry Bowye(r), William Smyth, William Covyntre.

17. (1446). Grant of a Burgage with a curtilage and garden in the Old Port, from Edward Danyel of Devizes to John Ffielde of the same town. Wit., John Spycer, Mayor of Devizes, on the morrow after the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 24 Hen. VI.
18. (1457). Enfeoffeement of a Tenement with its appurtenances, in Southbrome near Devizes, of the gift of Thomas Smyth,[1] from John Reynolds, sen., and William Botteley, to Thomas Reynolds and William Nayshe of Devizes. Wit., Henry Pole, Mayor; John Helyar, Thomas Spycer, Thomas Hawkyn, and many others. Dat., Devizes, April 1, 37 Hen. VI.
19. (1461). Indented Deed relating to "Isabel's Mead and Breach" by which Thomas Browyn, Chaplain, enfeoffees the same to John Reynolds, sen., John Dekyn, William Hendelove, William Cotley, John Reynolds, jun., William Ceto, William Eyle, Richard Alyn, John Fyld, Stephen Mercer, John Chandeler, and William Bakere, reciting that it is always to be held in future, as it has been heretofore, to celebrate an Obit for the Souls of Richard Gobett and others, and to distribute a Dole to the Poor. Dat., January 16, 39 Hen. VI.
20. (1467). Release of a Burgage, curtilage, and garden in the Old Port, from John Vyld to Thomas Davy and Robert Helyar, Procurators of the Altar of St. Katharine, in the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Devizes, "to help a Priest to say Mass for the Souls of Edward Danyel and Joan his wife, John Vyld, his parents, and all the faithful departed." Wit., William Botley, William Hendelove, John Dekyn, John Reynolds, William Nash, William Herretyke, William Eyle, and others. Dat., Devizes, on the morrow of the Feast of St. Nicholas, 6 Edw. IV.
21. (1475). Indented Charter of Roger Tocotes, Knt.,[2] Nicholas Halle, Esq., Sir John Huet, Chaplain; Thomas Noreys, William

[1] See a former Paper, p. 252.

[2] Sir Roger Tocotes, Knt., was Sheriff of Wilts, 4 and 11 Edw. IV., and 1 Henry VII. At the latter date he appears to have held the manors and lordships of Marlborough, Devizes, and Rowde, together with the Constableship of Devizes Castle. See Waylen's "History of Marlborough," p. 60.

Hendelove, John Raynold, sen., and John Dekyn, feoffees of the lands and tenements of John Coventre, jun., granting to Thomas Bayly, Joan his wife, and their heirs, six tenements in the Old Port, and four acres of arable land in the Park Lands. Wit., Nicholas Mere, Mayor; John Sterlyng, William Letcumbe, and many others. Dat., Devizes, Feast of St. Jerome, 13 Edw. IV.

22. (1493). Deed of Attorney, Nicholas Mere and John Sterlyng appoint Walter Sessylle to put John Burley,[1] Gent., William Raynolde, Richard Cuffe, John Dekyn, Robert Helyar, William Botteley, William Eyle, Henry Raynolde, Richard Bayly, Radulphus Helyar, and Nicholas Mere, jun., in possession of "Isabel's Mead and Breach." Dat., Devizes, August 18, 8 Hen. VII.

23. (1517). Grant of a Burgage with a certain parcel of waste land annexed, and a cottage in the New Port, from the Mayor and Burgesses of Devizes to Henry Shepard and Agnes his wife, for the term of 50 years from the Feast of St. Michael, 8 Hen. VIII., paying yearly the sum of 33*s.* 4*d.* Wit., William Russell, Mayor; John Cley, John Raynold, and others. Dat., Devizes, Sep. 24, 8 Hen. VIII.

One of the boundaries is described as the Chapel of St. Thomas, [capellam sti Thome].

24. (1567). Indenture (English) between Thomas Bayly and Richard Joanes, Churchwardens of St. Mary, Devizes, and John Adlyngeton of the same town, granting to the latter a Tenement and a "littill garden plote therunto adjoynynge" in the Old Port, for the term of fourscore years, paying yearly the sum of 5*s.* Wit., John Burd, Mayor; John Blanford, Thomas Hull, Edward Heyns, and others. Dated, 12 Feb., 9 Eliz. (Seal in red wax of Church of St. Mary in a Vesica, legend "Sig. Comune Eclsie Beate Marie Dvi(sar)."

25. (1588). Indenture (English) between William Brunker [of Stoke,] John Drew [of Southbrome,] and others, Feoffees of

[1] John Burley held 1 Hen. VII. [1485] the portership of Devizes Castle and the office of keeper of the Park. See "History of Marlborough," p. 60. A Pedigree of Burley will be found in the Wilts Visitation of 1623.

St. Mary's Church Lands, and John Fuller of Devizes, fisherman, granting to the latter a Tenement and garden in the Old Port, for a term of 60 years, paying annually the sum of 6*s.* 8*d.* Wit., Thomas Colls, Thomas Fidfall, Thomas Lewod, Thomas Hull, Robert Wait, Thomas Bayly, William Brouncker, John Drewe, John Cannon, John Blanford, Richard Adlyngton, and Thomas Upgrover. Dated, April 17, 30 Eliz.

26. (1589). Indenture (English) between the above Feoffees and John Havard of Devizes, Mason, granting to the latter a Tenement and garden in the Old Port, for a like term of threescore years, paying yearly the sum of 4*s.* Dated 12 March, 31 Eliz., and witnessed as above.

27. (1591). Indenture (English) between the above Feoffees and John Batte of Devizes, Clothman, granting to the latter a Tenement and garden as above. Dated, 1 March, 33 Eliz.

28. (1617). Release (English) of certain Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in Devizes and Marlborough, "aunciently reputed to belonge to and for the mayntenaunce and reparacons of the Parishe Churche of St. John the Baptist,[1] in the Devizes, and to and for the reliefe of the poore people of the same Parish;" from Walter Stephens, alias Morgan of Devizes, Cardmaker, the last surviving Feoffee, to the Mayor and Burgesses of the same Town. Dated, Feb. 20, 15 Jas. 1.

Extracts from Churchwarden's Accounts.—St. Mary's.

A.D. 1499, 15 Hen. VII.

Item pd. to John Andrewes for tyning[2] the lights for a year and a half..... iiij^{s}.

It. for two white cloths bought of William Botley to lay atop the High Altar ..... v^{s}.

pd. for Thomas Cardmaker's light ..... iiij^{d}.

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[1] This is the only ancient Deed known to be in existence relating to St. John's Church Lands. It clearly shows that they were formerly under the management of special Feoffees.

[2] "Tyning" or "tining"—lighting—a word still used in Somersetshire.

It. for the Paschall taper ..... xxj$^{d.}$
for ij pounds waxe to the light in....Lady Porch..... xxj$^{d.}$

This seems to refer to a light burnt before the image of the Virgin Mary, which no doubt occupied the now vacant niche over the inner doorway of the Porch. Sums of money, or land, were often bequeathed to Churches for the maintenance of such lights.

1500? 16 Hen. VII.

Itm. for mending the Organs ..... viij$^{d.}$
to iiij men for keeping of the Sepulchre ij nights..... xiiij$^{d.}$
for the making of the Sepulchre and taking down ij$^{d.}$

The Easter or Holy Sepulchre, to which these items refer, was an erection, either of wood or stone, set up for the performance of certain ceremonies commemorative of the entombment and resurrection of our Lord. Its position was usually on the north side of the chancel, but in some instances it appears to have been on the south; this arrangement however is confined chiefly to the counties of Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire.

The Elements consecrated on Maunday Thursday, were after Mass removed from the Tabernacle over the High Altar, carried in solemn procession to the Sepulchre, and deposited in it.[1] Here they remained until High Mass on Easter Day, when they were re-conveyed to the Altar with the same ceremony. During the intervening nights tapers of wax were kept burning in the church, and persons employed for the purpose of watching the Sepulchre, a practice founded upon an ancient tradition that the second coming of Christ would be on Easter Eve.

The Easter Sepulchre was in some instances a permanent structure of stone ornamented with elaborate carving as in the Churches of Heckington and Navenby, Lincolnshire; Hawton, Nottinghamshire; and Northwold, Norfolk. These are some of the finest examples remaining in England. Several sleeping soldiers (intended for the Roman Guard) are sculptured in the lower compartments, whilst the upper contain representations of the Resurrection.

Much more frequently, however, it was, as in the present instance, a temporary erection of wood, put up and taken down as occasion served, either beneath a recess formed by an arch of about three feet in height, constructed purposely for its reception in the wall of the church, as at Great Cheverel, and Chitterne St. Mary, Wilts; or on a High Tomb which in some cases served the double purpose of a memorial to its erector, and the Easter Sepulchre. This latter arrangement was common in the Perpendicular and Tudor styles.

"I will that there be made a playne tombe of marble of a competent height, to the intent that yt may ber the Blessed Body of our Lord, and the Sepultur at the time of Estre, to stand upon the same, with myne arms, and a convenient scriptur to be sett about the same tombe." *Will of Thos. Windsor, Esq., of Stanwell, Middlesex*, 1479. See "Fosbroke's Ency. of Antiq.," Vol. II. p. 703.

1 In addition to the Host, a crucifix appears to have been sometimes deposited in the Sepulchre.

Examples of this kind occur at Exton, Rutland; Clevedon, Somerset; Woodleigh and Southpool, Devon; and Hamsey, Sussex.

The custom of making and watching the Sepulchre, was discontinued at the Reformation, but revived again during the reign of Queen Mary.

It. pd. for making of the tabullment of the High Altar and making up of the canopy on Corpus Christi day ..... vj$^{d.}$

The "tabula" or "retablement" was a picture painted on panel, and placed above the altar, after the manner of a modern altar piece.

It. for ij pounds waxe to the Paschal taper, and to the Font Taper ..... xxj$^{d.}$

The Paschal, or Sepulchre taper, as its name implies, was a large squared taper of wax used to give light during the watching in the Church at Easter.

A small annual sum, arising from the rent of two tenements, was bequeathed to the church, in the 15th century, for the maintenance of the Sepulchre taper, and the Font Taper. (See page 252).

It. for a board to the Sepulchre ..... ij $^{d.}$

1525, 17 Hen. VIII.

Itm. paid for mending of the Parish Priest his Surplice collar ..... ij$^{d.}$

pd. for mending of a Key for the Parish Priest's house ..... ij$^{d.}$

pd. for mending of the green Cope and of the red Cope ..... iij$^{d.}$

The Cope [cappa] was originally a mere protection from the weather; a cloak with a real hood behind. Gradually, however, it came into use at Vespers, for assistant Priests at Mass, at Consecrations, &c. Still its ancient use was not forgotten. Hence the distinction of *Cappa choralis*, and *Cappa processionalis*, the former being of course much richer than the other.

The ornament of a Cope was thrown into the hood, and the orphray or border down the sides; the latter is often most beautifully worked. Sometimes it has small effigies of Saints. It was fastened at the neck with a morse or clasp, often exquisitely engraved. "Handbook of English Ecclesiology," *Masters*, 1847, p. 235.

At Durham "The Prior had an exceedingly rich cope of cloth of gold, which was so massy that he could not go upright with it, unless his gentlemen, who at other times bore up his train, supported it on every side whenever he had it on." "Antiquities of Durham Abbey."

There were in Salisbury Cathedral 28 Hen. VIII. [1536], no less than forty-three Copes of cloth of gold, satin, and velvet, in various colours, and ornamented with embroidery, gold, silver, and pearls. "Dodsworth's Salisbury Cathedral." Appendix No. I. The large chest of a semicircular form in which they were kept, is still preserved there, but its contents have long since perished.

The use of the Cope is still ordered by the Anglican Church.

In allusion to the colours of Church Vestments and Hangings, it may be mentioned that *green* was commonly used throughout the year; *red* or *scarlet*, chiefly on the festivals of Apostles, Evangelists, and Martyrs; *white*, on those of Confessors, and Virgins, who were not Martyrs; and *black*, or *violet*, on days of abstinence. See "Durandus," III. 18.

Md. That the xxv day of November, the xvijth year of the reign of King Henry viijth, William Annetts of Edyngton is become in debt of xxij$^{s.}$ viij$^{d.}$ due to the lamp before the High Altar, and the said William Annetts promises to pay the said xxij$^{s.}$ viij$^{d.}$ under this manner—that is to say—At the Annunciation of our Lady Day next coming vj$^{s.}$ viij$^{d.}$—at Saint Michael the Archangel ix$^{s.}$ iiij$^{d.}$—and at the Annunciation then next ensuing vj$^{s.}$ viij$^{d.}$ these being witnesses, Edward Hayne, &c.

This debt was, in all probability, a rent due from some property bequeathed to the Church for the maintenance of the Lamp in question. The report of a Commission (before referred to at p. 252), dated, 16th Eliz., [1574] furnishes the following item which may have reference to the same property, although no mention is made of the purpose for which it was bequeathed:—"5 Item. We presente twelve Acres of Earable Land and sixe acres of severall Land by estimation, more or less, belonging to one Tenement in Hedyngton now in the use and occupation of Thomas Meyse, sometime parcel of the House of Farlye, and renteth by the year xij$^{s.}$"

1529. 21 Hen. VIII.

Itm. pd. for buckram [bocaram] for the canopie over the Sacrament..... vj$^{d.}$

pd. for mendyng of the Organ [Orgheyn] bellows ..... j$^{d.}$

for a book of the Visitation of Our Ladye.... viij$^{d.}$

This was perhaps a Processional to be used on the day of the Visitation of the Virgin Mary.

It. pd. for taking down of the Church house.... iij$^{d.}$

The Church House was the place at which parish meetings were held and Church Ales provided for the purpose of raising funds for the repairs of the Church, maintenance of the poor, &c. See "Wilts Magazine," Vol. ii., p. 191.

1533. 25 Hen. VIII.

Itm. paid to the Clark..... xij$^{d.}$

pd. for the Organs..... xiiij$^{s.}$

The name "Organ" appears to have originally signified any instrument of music, but at an early period was confined to the sense which it now bears. The first organs were, however, very different from those now in use, and very much smaller. In old parish accounts we find frequent mention of *a pair of organs;* and wherever such are found there are also frequent charges for *repairing the bellows.* The large modern instruments were not put up in their present conspicuous situation, in the place of the ancient roodloft, until after the Reformation. On the continent they were also introduced in the course of the 17th and 18th centuries; but are usually placed at the west end of the church. In this country previously to the Reformation, the organ was frequently placed on the north side of the choir, or in the north transept.

"Oxford Glossary of Architecture."

The remains of a pair of ancient organs are, or were until lately, preserved in the church of Wingfield, Suffolk; the largest pipe is about 5 feet long, of wood.

The foregoing items are intended to illustrate, in some measure, the appearance of the Church, together with its furniture, vestments, &c., prior to the Reformation; the following, which occur during the reign of Edward the Sixth, will be found of a totally different character:—

1550. 4 Edw. VI.

It.	pd. for their labor at the plucking down of the Alters, and for meat and drink.....		xiiijd.
	pd. for their labor at the taking down of the side Altar.....		xijd.

1552. 6 Edw. VI.

Itm.	pd. for our charges at Marlbro' when the Inventorie was called.....and the custodie of the goods committed to John Blanford and James Travers for v of us and horse hire, and.....of Robert K....s horse....	vjs.	ijd.
It.	pd. for other charges when the commissarie was here.....	ijs.	iijd.
It.	pd. for the new Books of Common Prayer..	iiijs.	viijd.

On the accession of Queen Mary the entries again resume an ante-reformation character, and indicate a temporary revival of the ancient furniture, ornaments, and vestments of the church during that reign.

1553. 1 Mary.

It.	pd. to Bertlett for setting up the great [High] Altar.....	viijd.

pd. to James Benett the Mason for his work about the Altar ..... vjd.
pd. when Mr. Harding the Commissarie was here ..... ijs. iiijd.
pd. for making the Clerk's surples ..... vjd.
pd. to the Ryngers at the proclamation of Queen Mary ..... vjs. iiijd.
pd. for the making of the best surples ..... ijs.
for an ell of Holland ..... ijs.

The Surplice was a linen robe frequently plaited, with very large sleeves; and similar to the modern dress of the same name, but not open in front. Rev. F. A. Paley's "Manual of Gothic Architecture," p. 275.

pd. for washynge of the churche geare ..... iiijd.

1554. 2 Mary.

Itm. pd. for holye oyle ..... iiijd.
It. to Wm. Jefferies for ij tapers of a pound and a half and more ..... xviijd.
for the new making of the same tapers against Easter, and for wagys ..... xjd.
It. there is old to be accounted for the charges at the suppressing of Chauntries for the charges of v of the Parish, and their horse meat for ij days ..... xviijs. iiijd.

The Chantries founded in this Church have been already mentioned at page 250. They were, as is well known, granted to the King by Parliament, 36 Hen. VIII, [1545], and an act was passed for finally dissolving them, 1 Edw. VI., [1547]. Commissioners were accordingly appointed to enquire into the amount of their revenues, and it was most probably at an enquiry of this kind, held in some neighbouring place, that these five individuals of St. Mary's Parish attended to give their evidence, and incurred the rather serious charge of 18*s.* 4*d.* here recorded.

It. there is to be accounted for of old ix days work for George Tylar and his man at vijd. the day, for putting and making up of the organ loft ..... vs. iijd.

1555. 3 Mary.

Itm. pd. for defacing the Scriptures on the walls .. ijs. iiijd.

pd. for making of the altar and for defacing the x commandments, and putting..... in the Roodloft..... vj$^{s.}$

pd. for making Mary and Joseph [John ?].. v$^{s.}$ iiij$^{d.}$

1556. 4 Mary.

Itm. pd. to Syr Gylham prieste..... iiij$^{s.}$ iiij$^{d.}$

This Sir William was, no doubt, the Parish Priest.

pd. for a holye water pot..... ij$^{s.}$ iiij$^{d.}$

The Holy water pot was a basin carried in processions.

"There was borne before the cross every principal day, a holy water font of silver, very finely engraved, and parcel gilt." "Ancient Rites of Durham."

It. pd. master Heynes towards his charge to London to answer to the privy seale xx$^{s.}$

The name of Heynes, or Haynes, variously spelt, is of frequent occurrence in Devizes at about this date. The names of Agnes, William, and Richard Haynes, occur in 1404. Edward Heyns 37 Hen. VIII., [1546] was in possession of a tenement and garden in the Old Port, belonging to a Chantry founded in St. Mary's Church by John Coventre. This he held for the term of 80 years, commencing 22 Edw. IV., [1483], at an annual rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* The same name occurs 6 Edw. 6., [1552] as one of the stewards, or proctors, of and over the lands and tenements which formed the endowment of the above Chantry.

In the 6th of Elizth., [1563] Edward Heynes procures from the Mayor &c., a lease of "Tolsey House, or shop, under the gildhall," also a tenement abutting on a tenement of John Ernely, Esq. The same name also occurs as one of the Representatives of the Borough in 1554-58, and 63, and Mayor c. 1570. A George Heynes was also Mayor at about the same date.

The individual alluded to in this entry was evidently an attorney, and from a subsequent item it may perhaps be inferred that the parishioners were at this time engaged in a law suit respecting some of the Church property.

1557. 5 Mary.

Itm. pyd for makyn of ij alters ..... ij$^{s.}$ viij$^{d.}$

payed for stones for the same allters..... ij$^{s.}$ viij$^{d.}$

for a drynkyne at the church reknyng..... iiij$^{s.}$ viij$^{d.}$

payed for a drynkyne when we dyd peruse the church Wrytynge at Mr. Haynes..... vj$^{d.}$

Itm. for tymber to make the pyctors that standeth by the Rode named Mary and John ..... ij$^{s.}$

"The "Rood," or "Rode," was an image of Christ upon the Cross, made generally of wood, and placed in a loft made for that purpose just over the passage out of the church into the chancel.....This Rood was not compleat without the images of the *Virgin Mary* and *Saint John*, one of them standing

on the one side, and the other on the other side of the image of Christ; in allusion to the passage in St. John's Gospel, xixc. 26v." "Staveley's Hist." p. 199.

In 1548, [2 Edw. VI.], these images were ordered to be taken down throughout England; in 1553, [1 Mary], they were set up again, and in 1560, [3 Eliz.], they were again removed and sold.

In the Visitation Articles of Cardinal Pole, 1557, [5 Mary], he demands:—"X. Item. Whether they have a *Rood* in their church of a decent stature with *Mary* and *John*, and an image of the patron of the same Church?"

Itm.	for oyle for the bells and the lampe.....		jd.
	payed for a bell rope.....	ijs.	viijd.
	for mendyng of a crewet.....		jd.
	for mendyng of ij Albes.....		ijd.

The Albe [alba] was a linen garment, with tight sleeves, reaching to the heels. It was fastened round the waist with a girdle, and always ornamented with apparells at the wrists and feet. It has many significations, but is generally taken as a symbol of purity. It is a vestment of great antiquity, and the origin of the surplice and rochet. "Rev. F. A. Paley's Manual of Gothic Architecture," p. 273.

	for wyer about the clock.....		jd.
	for frannkinscens.....		jd.
	for mendyng of a surples.....		jd.
	for the sexton's wagys.....		xxd.
Itm.	to Syr Gyllum for his Wadgys.....	vjs.	viijd.
	for waxe for the pascall and the fonnte taper.	iiijs.	
	for the Sextone watching at the Sepulchre...		iiijd.
Itm.	for mendyng of the best cope and the grene banner.....		vjd.
	for nayles for the frame of the bells.....		ijd.
	for a staple to hold the crosse in the chanselle.		ijd.
	for a rope for the sannce bell.....		xijd.

The Sancte, Saints, or Sannce Bell was used to give notice of the commencement of the more solemn parts of the Mass; especially the Tersanctus, and the Elevation of the Host. It was usually placed on the gable at the east end of the nave, under a small turret built expressly for it; sometimes, however, it occurs in a different situation. These turrets, or cots, are commonly found, as at Seend, Kington St. Michael, &c., but it is rare to find the bell itself in its original position. An instance, however, occurs at Keevil[1] where it is still to be seen under a turret on the eastern gable of the nave.

In the parish accounts of Steeple Ashton, Wilts, is the following:—"1609. Item. In ye Tower five greater Bells and a little sance Bel."

1 The form of this bell is somewhat singular; it is 15 inches in diameter, and without inscription.

The entries which follow will be found to have reference to a second and more effectual removal, by sale, of the whole contents of the Church in the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

1561. 4 Elizabeth.

Itm. for taking down of the Roodloft..... vjs.

The Roodloft was a gallery erected at the east end of the nave, over the Chancel Arch, for the reception of the Great Rood, and the images of SS. Mary and John before described. Here the Epistle and Gospel were read by the Sub-deacon, and Deacon, the procession being conducted with no small pomp. In it lights were kept burning, especially at Festivals, when the whole loft blazed with light, and was decorated with green boughs and flowers.

Roodlofts were almost universally demolished when an order was published in 1548 for the destruction of Roods; the one in question, however, seems to have escaped until 1561 (the date of this entry). On clearing an accumulation of whitewash and ochre from the walls in 1854, traces of the Rood-beam were discovered; the floor of it appears to have been almost on a level with the point of the Chancel Arch.

Among the few examples of Roodlofts still remaining in this county may be mentioned Mere, Hullavington, Edyngton, Berwick Basset, and Compton Basset; the latter is of stone. A portion of one is also preserved at Avebury, being affixed to the wall above the Chancel Arch.

Itm. laid out at the Commissioners coming down.. vjs. vjd.
for whiteliming and mending the church and chancel..... xs. ijd.

1562. 5 Elizabeth.

It. recd. for xxxx pound of the organ pypes and the copper at vjd. the pound..... xxs.
for xxv pound of the candlesticks and the... brasse..... viijs.
recd. of the bellows of the organist..... ijs.
pd. for the Clark's surplice..... viijd.

1563. 6 Elizabeth.

Itm. pd. at Sarum when the Lord Bishop did seale the Indentures for the Priest's wages..... vjs.
pd. for the charges to Sarum to confer with my Lord Bishop about the Priest's wages... viijs. iiijd.
Itm. paid to the Curate..... xvijs.

These entries apparently record a difference which had arisen between the Rector and his Parish Priest, touching the salary, or stipend of the latter, and which was referred to the Bishop for the purpose of adjustment.

1564. 7 Elizabeth.

Itm.	paid for the second tome[1] of the Homilies ..	iij$^{s.}$	iiij$^{d.}$
	paid to Sir Thomas Carwarden at Xmas at his coming.....	xxxj$^{s.}$	iiij$^{d.}$
It.	paid to Sir Walter Hewes	xxxij$^{s.}$	iiij$^{d.}$
	paid to Carwarden for his service at the death of Sir Philip before Mr. Hewes came.....	x$^{s.}$	
It.	paid of Sir Philip's wages.....	vj$^{s.}$	iiij$^{d.}$
	paid to Carwarden	xxv$^{s.}$	iiij$^{d.}$

Sir Thomas Carwarden, Sir Walter Hewes, and Sir Philip, were evidently clergy.

1568. 11 Elizabeth.

It.	pd. for iij hundred nayles for the loft	xviij$^{d.}$
	pd. for great nayles for the stops of the loft windows.....	iiij$^{d.}$
	for taking down the chest out of the tower ..	iiij$^{d.}$

1569. 12 Elizabeth.

Itm.	paid to Mr. Powell for Smoke Farthing	xj$^{d.}$

"Smoke Farthing," sometimes called "Smoke money," "Whitsun Farthings," or "Pentecostals," a composition in money for offerings in Whitsun week, by every man who occupied a house with a chimney, to the Cathedral of the Diocese in which he lived. "Smoke Pennies" are still levied by that name, upon the inhabitants of the New Forest, but are understood by them to be an acknowledgement for certain rights—as cutting fuel, &c. See "Notes and Queries," Vol. 2., Index.

	pd. for a board and the dressing of the same for the degrees of Marriage.....	ij$^{d.}$

The three following items will show the unimportant cost in the 16th century, of a lease for the Short Street,—a property which belonged to the Church :—

Itm.	pd. for a skin of Parchment for making the writing for the Short Street.....	vj$^{d.}$
	for the charge for wax for the ensealing of the lease at Short Street.....	vj$^{d.}$
	for making the said Lease	xx$^{d.}$
It.	recd. of John Griffin, Cardmaker	xij$^{d.}$

[1] *Tome*—translation of the Latin *tomus*—a volume.

for the studs off the Coats ..... xiij^{s}. iiij^{d}.
It. received of Robert Jackson for the brandering (embroidery?) about our Ladies coats..... ij^{s}. iiij^{d}.

1576. 19 Elizabeth.

Itm. payed for the booke of Articles..... xiiij^{d}.
to the painters [poullars] for writing the x commandments on the church wall..... xv^{s}.

The Commandments are ordered by the Canon to be placed at the east end of the church, which is no doubt intended to signify the east end of the nave; in this position ancient examples generally occur, either above the chancel-arch, or on the rood-beam. In some instances (as in the present) they appear to have been painted on the church wall; in others, they were printed on paper and simply suspended in a frame—according to the orders of Archbishop Grindall.

The following memorandum, written at this date, will show the amount of Chief Rent, &c., charged on the Church property:—

We do alwaies paye yerelie to the Chamberlaines the cheaf Rent for the said St. Mary Church Land, viz.,—in the Towne ..... viij^{s} jd.
And to the Maior for the Shambles ..... vj^{d}.
And the Chefe Rent thereof to the Chamberlaines iiij^{d}.
And also we doe pay to the Steward of the Castle for the land that we do holde without the Towne ..... ix^{s}. x^{d}.

1594. 37 Elizabeth.

Itm. pd. to Sir Thomas [Carwarden?] our Minister for making the Register Book..... x^{d}.

1599. 42 Elizabeth.

It. pd. for a Silver Plate for the Communion Table, being thereunto compelled, to Argold Smyth of Sarum the sum of ..... xviij^{s}.
the plate weighing xviij ounces, and for the making v^{s}.
for fetching the same for myself and my horse iij^{s}.

1600. 43 Elizabeth.

Item pd. for white leather for the baldrick..... vj^{d}.
for the sexton's wages a quarter..... ij^{s}. viij^{d}.

Item pd. for white leather for the badrick ..... ijs.
for tanned leather for do. and make of the same ..... ijs.

1602. 45 Elizabeth.

It. paid for books appointed to be bought by my Lord of Canterbury's appointment..... vjs.

1606. 4 James I.

It. to Sir Thomas for writing our Register..... xijd.

In a note of "Suche moneyes as be payable out of the Churche Stock yearely" about 1615 there follows:—

Imprimis. for Castle Rent payable yearely to Mr. Kent..... xvs. iijd.
Item Cheefe Rent payable yearely to the Chamberlaynes..... ixs. jd.
Item for Isabell's Breache and Meade payable yearly at Michaelmas..... iiijs. viijd.
Item for an acquittance for a discharge..... vjd.
Item for the dole called Gobbett's dole payable at the feast of All Saints..... xxs.
Item for Painters' and Newman's dole given on Good Friday ..... xs.
Item for a Rent payable at Michaelmas to Canning's Court ..... iijd.
Item for Penticost money..... js.

1616. 14 James I.

Itm. to Saml. Clark for a new Bible of the new translation ..... ijli. vjs.

1618. 16 James I.

It. for bread and beer for the people going in perambulation..... xijs. xd.
to vij Ringers at the King's Majesty's passing thro' the Town..... vijs.

1619. 17 James I.

Paid to John Bennett, Cutler, for a branch to carry the hour-glass in the church..... ijs. vjd.

The "Hour-glass" appears to have been generally introduced, as in the present instance, in Puritanic times. From the good work, however, found in some of the stands which remain, it seems that they were occasionally employed (for whatever purpose) before the Reformation. Their usual position was on the left hand of the preacher, close to the pulpit. A curious and perfect specimen still remains in Compton Basset Church. The stand is of iron, and is affixed to a rod of the same metal, which projects horizontally from the wall near the pulpit. [This rod is about eighteen inches in length, and evidently corresponds with the "branch" here alluded to]. The stand is made to revolve, and is kept in an upright position by means of a spring attached to the lower side of the rod. In it is the hour-glass itself protected from injury by a frame of wood.

Their use was to regulate the extempore discourses of the 17th century, which might otherwise have been endless. Though a Puritanic innovation it appears to have long kept its place: Gay, in one of his pastorals, writes

> "He said that Heaven would take her soul, no doubt,
> And spoke the *hour-glass* in her praise quite out."

And it is represented by the side of the pulpit, in one of Hogarth's paintings.

It. recd. of those that do sit in the seats that are new built and new planked..... ijli. viijs.

(These new seats had been shortly before erected at a cost of £27).

1624. 22 James I.

Itm. pd. for Ringing the xxxj July when the King came thro' the Town..... iiijs.
to Ambrose Zealy for mending of the Ringing loft and many seats in the Church..... vs.
for a horse hire to see the pinacles of the Church ..... viijd.
for working the pinacles in part of payment.. ijli. ijs.

The following Inventory taken in 1634, [10 Charles I.], will serve to show the value of the contents of the church at that date:—

"An Inventory of the Ornaments, Goods, and Implements in the Parish Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Devizes, at the feast of Easter, 1634, delivered by the old Churchwardens John Erwood and Henry Maye into the hands of the succeeding ones, John Batt and James Ffilkes.

viz:—

One Comunion Table wth Three Carpetts for the same, A silver Comunion Cup of Silver wth a silver plate to the same, A new Pulpit Cushion and Two other Velvet Cushions, A Linnen table Cloth for the Comunion Table, a new fringed linnen Napkin, a Surplis, and a bagge to carry the plate. Sixe Churchbookes, viz:—One Church Bible, the Paraphrase of Erasmus on the New Testamt, Two Comunion prayerbookes, a parchment Registr and a paper booke for the entring

of the Church Wardens Accompts, one pewter fflagon serving for the Comunion, ffyve Church Chests, One Boxe wth Two lockes and keyes to the same, One Church Coffer wth Two lockes to the same, One Bench fforme for the Comunion Table, One brasse Poolly, Two long ladders, Eight comon fformes, Sixe Matts or Butts, One Standing Deske, Two Bieres, ffoure old Seate doores, one Rouler, one Tumbrell, one Brasse Candlesticke, one houre glasse, ffoure bookes of Thanksgiving, An old Seate wth a Bench in him, One peece of an old Seate, A long Rayle and a Post, A Broad Stone by the Ffont, Tenne peeces of old Bell ropes, One peece of Planke and Two peeces of Tymber lying in the Tower, An old Locke and a new key for a chest."

1635. 11 Charles I.

It. given to the Ringers for ringing at Mr. Griffin Nicholas his funeral..... ijs.

Griffin Nicholas of Roundway, gent., was buried in St. James's Church. By his Will dated Oct. 18, 1634, he bequeathed the sum of £50, the interest to be distributed in clothing to the Poor of the Parishes of SS. John and Mary.

Itm. we have sent to London for to buy the Bookes of Martyrs ..... iijli. xs.

The words "*we have sent to London for to buy*" have been carefully erased, and "*payd for*" substituted in the original.

1636. 12 Charles I.

Itm. paid for the Chaynes wherewth the Bookes of Martyrs are tyed ..... js. viijd.

pd. to Ambrose Zealy for making the Deskes for the Bookes of Martyrs and for certayne other work about the Church ..... iiijs.

pd. to John Hannam for binding of the booke called the Paraphrase of Erasmus ..... vjs.

pd. for a Chayne and Staple to tye the booke of the Paraphrase of Erasmus ..... viijd.

"Foxe's Book of Martyrs," in three volumes, and the "Paraphrase of Erasmus on the Gospels," were provided by the Parish authorities, and laid on Desks, in the Church, for the convenience of those parishioners who were inclined to adjourn thither and consult them. Each volume was fastened to the desk by means of a strong iron chain and staple, in order to prevent the possibility of its being taken away.

The "Books of Martyrs" were, in some instances, presented to Churches by private individuals. A copy which remained, some years since, on a table in the neighbouring Church of Heddington was inscribed "1628. Book of Martyrs, given by John and Joan Hutchins." See "Britton's Wiltshire" p. 435.

The following extract from the Injunctions of King Edward VI. 1547, will be found to contain the authority for the latter work—The Paraphrase of Erasmus :—

Also—"That they shall provide within three months next after this Visitation, one Book of the whole Bible, of the largest volume in English. And within one twelve months next after the said Visitation, *the Paraphrase of Erasmus also in English upon the Gospels*, and the same set up in some convenient place within the said Church that they have Cure of, whereas their Parishioners may most commodiously resort unto the same, and read the same." "Sparrow's Collection" 4to. 1684. p. 4.

1637. 13 Charles I.

Itm.	recd. of Walter Eedes for iron bars wch came from the west window	ixs.	ixd.
It.	recd. more for iron bars of the Churchwarden of Stert	vjs.	ixd.
It.	pd. for charges for setting up the pinacle next the Tower on the south side of the church..	vjs.	ijd.
	pd. for viij hundred of brick to amend the west window at ijs. iiijd. the hundred.....	xviijs.	viijd.
It.	pd. Ambrose Zealy for the tymber and workmen about making the rails for the Communion Table.....	jli.	xvs.

The Visitation articles of this date require that the Communion Table should be "enclosed and ranged about with a rail of joiners' and turners' work, close enough to keep out dogs from going in."[1]

Before the Reformation, when the Rood-screen was in existence, altar-rails were not needed; a long linen cloth (as is the case at present abroad) was simply held up before the communicants.

1638. 14 Charles I.

Itm.	payd to Hugh Cooke for tymber and sawing to build the Roofe of the Porch	xiiijs.	iiijd.
	payd Richard West for mending of two pinnacles on the north side of the Church	xs.	
	payd Edward Mallard for making of cramps for the pinnacles	ijs.	ijd.

1 That the canine race had become excessively numerous, and were in the constant habit of intruding themselves into the church, on occasions of public worship, is evident from the fact of an official, known as a "Dog-whipper," having been appointed in many parishes, during the 16th and 17th centuries, for the purpose of excluding them. See "Wilts. Magazine." Vol. i., p. 89.

1639. 15 Charles I.

The following items record the cost of a new frame for the Bells:—

Itm. payd William Bush in Earnest for making the bell frame ..... js.
layd out towards payment for the bell frame viijli. js. viijd.
payd for drawing the articles betweene William Bush and the Churchwardens ..... js. vjd.

1644. 20 Charles I.

Itm. payd to the Widow Coles for helping in the church for making the church clean after the soldiers were gone ..... vs.

This entry refers to an occupation of the Town by soldiers, during the Civil Wars; but the party to which they belonged can only be determined by a more precise date as to the month. Possibly it was a Parliamentary force under Colonel Massey, who was here in May, 1644. Lord Hopton was also here in July, 1643—from which time, till Sir Charles Lloyd came, in December, 1644, the town was open to both parties.

1645. 21 Charles I.

Itm. payd for Ringers when the Prince came in .. vijs. ijd.

This was the Prince of Wales who passed through the town on his way from Oxford to Bristol. He was escorted by Sir James Long (the Sheriff) with his regiment of Wiltshire gentry; who on their return were defeated and captured, near Devizes, by Cromwell and Waller.

Itm. we payd for Ringing at the Governor's appointment ..... js.

This was Sir Charles Lloyd by whom, together with Lord Hopton, the town and castle (the latter of which had been previously demolished by Massey on the side of the Parliament) were re-fortified on behalf of the King. The Churches, as well as private individuals, were alike plundered of their property on this occasion, in order to furnish the necessary materials for the purpose.

Itm. pd. to Flower when the Army was here for making clean the church..... js. vjd.

Soon after the date of this entry order was again restored during Fairfax's residence in the town. In the following year (1646) the castle was dismantled, and an order issued, by the Commons,[1] to restore to the Church, and to private individuals, goods taken by Sir Charles Lloyd.

1 This order has been already printed at p. 216.

1678. 29 Charles II.

An Inventory of the Ornaments, Goods, and Implements, in the Parish Church of St. Mary, taken in 1678.

"One silver Challice, one silver plate, Two table boards, one pewter flagon, one pulpit Cloath, one pulpit Cushion, Two Cushions for the Mayor, Two Carpetts, Nyneteene formes, Two Trunkes, the Booke of Martyres in three vollums, the Parraphrase of Erasmus, one great Church Bible, Three common prayer bookes, one old psalme booke, two Joyned stooles, one Timbrell in the Tower, one Biere, Two Bookes of Accompt, two long ladders, three pieces of Timber lying in the Tower, and one hearse Cloath."

1685. 1 James II.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Itm. pd. the painter 25*s.* for mending and painting the frame in the chancel, and 5*s.* for repairing the old 10 Commandments on the upper Roof	1	10	0

The "*upper roof*" means, probably, the wall above the Chancel-arch. The Commandments would scarcely have been painted either on the stone vaulting of the Chancel, or on the timber roof of the Nave.

1686. 2 James II.			
Pd. Richard Powell for mending the chimney at the Church House		3	0
1690. 22 William & Mary.			
Pd. for binding the Martyr Bookes	1	0	0
for ringing and expenses when Mr. Townson took possession of the Church		10	0
1697. 9 William & Mary.			
Paid for lime and workmanship for cutting the two doors in the Tower.....		16	0

These doors were opened in the south wall of the tower for the purpose of gaining access to a new gallery, which had just been erected, by means of ihe staircase turret

Paid for beer when the new gallery was made		12	6
1701. 13 William & Mary.			
Paid for straw for thatching, and elming, the Church House next to the Widow Edwards.	1	1	4
1703. 2 Anne.			
Pd. to Ambrose Zealy, jun., in part towards the Communion Table Rails and Balisters ..	5	0	0

1704. 3 Anne.

Pd. for a Terrier of the Church Lands and sending it to Salisbury		3	0

1706. 5 Anne.

Pd. Ambrose Zealy for the new Gallery	25	0	0
Daniel Cutting for ceiling the new Gallery, 45 yards at 10*d.* the yard	1	17	6

No entries of interest occur after this date.

Thomas Hall's Letter.

The following letter, written by Thomas Hall of Devizes, to the Bishop of Salisbury, apparently temp. Phil. & Mary, will give some idea of the value of the Plate and Ornaments in St. Mary's Church at the Reformation.

"Yn most humbell wyse I comend me unto your good lordshepe whose prosperus estate God preserve, most humblye besechyng your honore to stand good lord unto these my neighbors the brynggers hereof, for that they ar myche mysused by serten mene of these paryche wyche have byne the churche wardens, that ys to say, John Smythe, Edward Heaynes, James Travys, John Adlyngton, John Blanford,[1] and Edward Heleare, these forsayd parsons havynge the custodye and berynge of the paryche church stocke, plate, Jewelse, and other ornaments, have sowld and other wyse consumed frome the church and paryche by (unlawful?) meanes, wythe yn tene yeares or thereabowt, all these parsels folowyng, that ys, one fayr gret crosse wythe Mary and John, by estemasyon wel worthe thyrte pownds; one peare of candlestyke, by estemasyon worthe fyfteene pownds; fyve chalyse, worthe twente pownd; two sensers, worthe twente pownd; one gret pyxe, worthe fyve pownd; to cruats, worthe fortey shelyngs; one (oylvate?) worthe four pownd; one shep wythe a spoone, worthe fyve pownd; to paxe, worthe fyve pownd; two gret belse owt of the towr, worthe xxiiij^{li}; and as myche brasse and yron as ys thowght to be worthe x^{li}, and the rent of the sayd church wyche ys by the yeare viij^{li}; all wyche goods and money ys not at thys present tyme yn the church stocke above v^{li} but dothe remayne yn there hands abovesayd, and thus hath lead the paryche forthe wythe fayr words promesyng to paye yt at serten days but nothyng ys browght forth, and nowe of late they have crafftelye used syche days of metyng or reconynge when they ar sure that the welthest and cheffest of the paryche be from home, as they dyde nowe upon Monday, beyng twelfe market at Salysbury, and dyde knowe all the chefe of the cheffest of the paryche to be there, made a reconynge among

1 The custody of the Church goods was committed to John Blanford and James Travers in 1552, [6 Edw. VI.], *See Churchwarden's Accounts.* The writer of this letter, Thomas Hall, was one of the Representatives of the Borough during the whole of the reign of Phil. & Mary, and Edward Haynes in 1554, [2 of the same reign]. The name of John Smyth occurs in 1546, and John Adlyngton in 1567.

themselves and so hathe shortened the dett as they thowght mett for there purpose: these thyngs consydered, I humblye beseche your honore to have regard unto these paresones, for that they be most credabell mene, and these men as barythe more charges yn the towne to the quene and other nesesarye charges, one of them, more then all the Companye, before wryten thys mater ys beffore Master chanselar yn yowr Cowrt, wherefore I humblye desyr you to move Master chanselar yn yt: the cawse whye I wryte so ernestlye ys that the paryche hath a good openyon yn me thynkyng that by your good lordshep's faver towards me that I may do them some pleshur there yn: thus, beyng over myche bowld wythe your good lordshep, I comyt you and all yours to the everlastyng God. Amen. From the Devyse thys present Mondaye, beying the xvth of January, by the hand of your poore humbell Sarvant,

THOMAS HALL.

Endorsed, "*unto the Ryght honorabell and mye Spechyall good lord of Salysbury delyver thys,*" and in a different hand "*The Church Plate of the Devizes.*"

Rectors of Devizes.

The following Notices of the Rectors of Devizes have been carefully collected from various sources.

A. D.

1310. October 22. John de Aune, clerk, was presented by the Lady Margaret [the Queen Dowager, daughter of Philip K. of France, and 2nd wife of Edward I.] to the Church of Devises.

1312. August 8. Master Thomas de Yeongeflete was presented by the same Queen on the resignation of John de Aune.

Among the Tower Records are several notices of this Rector. In 1316 [8 Edw. II.] he petitions the King concerning the Tithe of Hay in the Meadow of the Park of Devizes, which he and his predecessors have been accustomed to receive—and which Meadow is now turned into Pasture, and sold to divers men of the adjacent country for feeding their Beasts—and which Tithe is newly subtracted—whereupon he prays a remedy. On receipt of this, the King issues a Commission (dated March 5,) to John de Foxle, John Bleuit, and William de Harden, or two of them, to make an enquiry as to whether the late King [Edward I.], at the time when the Park was in his hands, was accustomed to give Tithes of the Hay, &c. And let the Inquisition be made in the presence of the Parson, if, being warned, he will to be present—and the Inquisition be returned before the King.

The Inquisition was accordingly made at Devizes on Thursday the morrow of St. Barnabas the Apostle, before John de Foxle, John Bleuit, and William de Harden, on the oath of John Grey, John Bowclark, Henry le Hert, Walter Bochard, John Goscelyn, William Burel, William Codyshe, John Kylle, Richard le Foghel, John le Pret, Richard Walesale, Richard Sage, Roger le Foghel, Walter Atte Wyk, William Flore, John Atte Wyk, Nicholas le Luyght,

and John le Reveson, who stated that the late King used to give Tithe of the Hay of the Meadows, and also the Kings of England from time whereof memory is not—also that the late King in the tenth year of his reign caused the said Meadows to be turned into Pasture, by Ralph de Sandwich then Constable of the Castle of Devizes for the sustentation of the Wild Beasts and Cattle of the Lord the King, and from that time hitherto no Tithe thereof hath been given or delivered—also that the Tithe formerly issuing from the Meadows was worth yearly 22 shillings.

In the Registry at Salisbury is preserved a document relating also to this Rector. It is entitled "Ordinacio dni p. Rectore & Priore de Devyses," and was drawn up by Roger de Mortival, Bishop of Salisbury in 1325, for the adjustment of a dispute which appears to have arisen between the Rector of the Church of Devizes, and William le Trapp, Prior of the Hospital of St. John, as to the Tithes, oblations at Masses, &c. It is dated at Potterne, on the Kalends of February, and witnessed by R. de Worth, W. de Lolenham, J. de Longhir, and Wm. de Ayscheton.

1349. 29 May. Stephen West, Deacon; presented by Philippa, Queen of Edward III.

1361. 3 Sept. John le Botiler, Priest; presented by the same Queen, on the death of West.

Certain Lands near the New Park [Novus Parcus.] belonging to John Botiller, Parson of the Church of Devizes, are mentioned in a Deed of 1388.

1391. 22 May. William Stoke, Clerk; presented by Anne, Queen of Richard II., on the death of Botiler.

1392. 17 May. Master Thomas Kynewyk, chaplain; by the same Queen.

1398. 25 Nov. Master John Wyther, chaplain; instituted by the Bishop of Sarum to the "Church of St. John in Devises, with the Church of St. Mary in the same town, to the same Church of St. John annexed," on the presentation of the King [Richard II.]

1400. 16 Oct. Master Andrew Swyneford, chaplain; presented by the King [Henry IV.] on the resignation of Wyther.

1402. 30 July. Swyneford exchanged with Master Henry Netherhavene, Vicar of Bedmynster.

1412. 7 March. Thomas de Tibbay, clerk; presented by Joan, Queen of Henry IV.

1414. 26 March. Robert de Tibbay, clerk; presented by the same Queen on the resignation of Thomas de Tibbay.

1420. ..... John Almote; presented by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester.

1426. ..... Almote exchanged with William Goldsmyth, Rector of Esthenreth, in the Diocese of Sarum.

1429. 28 Dec. Goldsmyth exchanged with Gilbert Crede, Rector of Smerdon, in the Diocese of Canterbury.

1433. 11 April. Master John Wygtym, chaplain; presented by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, on the death of Crede.

1468. 17 April. Henry Boost, M.A.; presented by Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV. on the death of Wygtym.

1474. 16 July. John Smyth; presented by the same Queen on the resignation of Boost.

1475. 8 July. John, Bishop of Rochester; instituted by the Bishop of Sarum to the "Parish Church of Devise," on the presentation of the above Queen.

[John Alcock was Bishop of Rochester from 1472 to 1476, and John Russel from 1476 to 1480.]

1479. 10 Nov. John, Bishop of Tyne,[1] is admitted, *in commendam*, in the person of John Giles his Proctor, to the "Parish Church of St. John the Baptist of Devyses," at the request of the above Queen, on the resignation of John, Bishop of Rochester.

1480. 28 Jan. Henry Boost, B.D., Provost of the Royal College of Eton;[2] presented by the above Queen on the death of John, Bishop of Tyne.

1502. 1 May. Edmund Chollerton; on the resignation of Boost.

An annual pension of ten pounds was agreed upon, to be paid to the resigning Rector, for the term of his life, out of the fruits of the Church.

1526. 31 August. John Crapford, Priest; B.D.; presented by Catherine [of Arragon] Queen of Henry VIII. on the death of Chollerton.

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1 "*Johannes Tinensis Episcopus*"—probably one of the suffragan bishops. These were introduced into England about the year 1325, and were commissioned by such bishops as were infirm, or otherwise engaged, to assist them in their episcopal offices. "Gent. Mag.," 1785, p. 372-3.

2 Fuller, in his "Church History," Vol. i., p. 510, relates that he gave 100 marks, and £20 per annum to the College, and died 7 Feb., 1503.

1533. 14 June. William Dawson,[1] Priest; presented by Queen Catherine, on the resignation of Crapford.

At the petition of the resigning Rector an annual pension of 26*s.* 8*d.* was assigned by the Vicar-General to be paid him, at the Baptismal Font in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, on the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist, for the term of his life.

1547. Oliver Boswicke; presented by Queen Mary on the death of Dawson.

1566. John Beare; presented by Queen Elizabeth on the resignation of Boswicke.

1570. Patric Blare; presented by the same Queen, on the deprivation of Beare.

[Nicholas Stranguidge appears to have been the following Rector.]

1602. John Davis; presented by the same Queen, on the resignation of Stranguidge.

He was buried in St. John's Church, July 22, 1644.

1644. 9 Nov. John Prestwick, M.A. is instituted by the Bishop of Sarum to the "Vicarage of St. Mary the Virgin."

1648. 3 July. John Shepherd, clerk, was instituted to the "Rectory of St. John, with the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary thereunto annexed," void by the death of the last incumbent.

The signature of "*John Sheppard*," styling himself "*Minister*" occurs, however, in 1647, and the following letter written by some of the inhabitants of Devizes, to a Member of the House of Commons, will serve to show that he was (although not instituted) acting in that capacity as early as 1646. It is taken from "Edwards' Gangræna," part 3, p. 30.

"Right Worshipful.—May it please you to be certified by us of certain passages this day at the Church in the time of divine service, that is:—our *minister* Master Shepherd being in the pulpit, was commanded by one Captain Pretty, who is under the command of Colonel Ireton, and who, with his soldiers, are, to our great burden, quartered with us, to be silent and to come forth of the pulpit; saying, in threatening terms, that he was unfit to preach, and that he was yesterday (being Saturday) drunken; which evidently can be proved to the contrary, the gentleman being to our knowledge a very temperate and religious divine. This Captain was assisted by one Master Ives, and Master Lambe, who are, as they say, preachers, and divers soldiers armed, in a most irreverent manner, to the abominable disturbance of the whole congregation, and, as we

[1] In the "Wiltshire Institutions"—John Skott,—the Proctor, in whose person Dawson was inducted.

conceive, to the great abuse and disgrace of the honourable Parliament. By means whereof our preacher fearing, as was too much cause, what dangerous effects such indecent and impious demeanours might produce, was enforced to depart and dares not to come in sight; so that we were destitute of preaching this day. Whereof we thought good, being thereto, as we believe, bound in duty and good conscience, to acquaint your worship withall, hoping by your industrious means, these, our most intolerable grievances, may be taken into religious consideration, and we thereof eased; which we earnestly beg of you our approved good friend and countryman may be effected.

These aforesaid abuses can be (if occasion) witnessed by the whole congregation. From the Devizes, this present Sunday, 6th of September, 1646."

1652. 29 April. Henry Johnson,[1] A.M.; presented on the death of John Shepherd.

In Trinity Term, 14 Chas. II., [1674], an action of Debt was commenced in the Court of King's Bench by this Rector, [through John Horton his Attorney], against William Powell, an owner and occupier of 30 acres of Land and 29 acres of Meadow, in the Old Park, to recover the sum of £180, being the treble value of the Tithes subtracted according to the Statute. On Trial, however, by a Special Jury at the Assizes in Wilts, a Verdict appears to have been returned in favour of the Defendant.

He died in 1681, and was buried in the Church of St. Mary, where a Monument of black marble was erected to his memory. This remained affixed to the wall of the Chancel until 1854, when, notwithstanding its inscription "*Post tantos labores, &c.*" it was, during some alterations, removed from thence, and substituted for a paving stone in the floor of the nave. As the inscription threatens, at no distant period, to be wholly obliterated, it has been carefully copied, and will be found printed at length in a former Paper, p. 248.

1655. In "Dring's Catalogue of the Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen that have compounded for their estates" published at this date, occurs the name of "Robert Bing, D.D., of Allcannings, sometime Rector of Devizes."

The date of his death 1658, is recorded by a rude inscription on one of the walls of St. John's Church, where he was buried.

1681. 24 Nov. James Dyer, clerk; presented by the king [Charles II.], on the death of Johnson.

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[1] In an inquisition taken 1655—it is reported that there is one *Vicarage* with cure of Souls—number of families in both Parishes, 485—Vicarage worth £9 10*s.* 4*d.* per annum; the rest dependeth on good will of Inhabitants. Mr. Henry Johnson, Incumbent, a diligent preacher once a Lordsday at each Church, invested 29 April, 1652. Two augmentations were granted in 1646 of £50 per annum to each Church—£30 of which presently fell away, and was never paid, —£70 per annum paid for some time, but soon after £30 (sic) more fell away, but £50 (sic) was still paid till about 18 months back by Richd. Phelps of New Sarum, but now detained for what reason we know not.

He died August 15, 1690, and was buried in the Church of St. John, where a flat stone with an inscription [in Latin] to his memory is still to be seen.

1690. Robert Townsend, A.M. was the next Rector, although his institution does not occur.

He was buried in St. Mary's Church, October 4, 1721.

1721. 14 Oct. John Shergold, clerk, M.A.; presented by the King, [George I.], on the death of Townsend.

1738. 8 Nov. William Wells, clerk, M.A.; presented by the King, [George II.], on the resignation of Shergold.

1774. 3 March. Edward Innes, clerk, M.A.; presented by the King, [George III.], on the death of Wells.

He was also Rector of Stockton co. Wilts, and Prebendary of Netheravon. He died Nov. 17, 1788, and was buried in St. John's Church, where is a small marble Tablet to his memory.

1789. 8 January. James Lediard; presented by the same King on the death of Edward Innes.

He died in 1833 and was buried in St. John's Church, without any memorial.

1833. 5 May. Edward James Phipps, M.A.; presented by the Lord Chancellor, on the death of James Lediard.

In 1853 he was presented, by the same Patron, to the Rectory of Stansfield, co. Suffolk.

1853. 19 August. Peter Almeric Leheup Wood, M.A.; presented by the Lord Chancellor, on the resignation of Edward James Phipps.

Chantry Chaplains, &c.

1327. Thomas Recke.

1404. Master John, Chaplain of the Parish Church of St. Mary.
Thomas Newman.
Richard Zely.
Thomas Michell.
Richard Friend, afterwards Prior of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, Devizes. He died c. 1468.

1451. Thomas Smyth.

1461. Thomas Browyn.

1468. Roger Stephenes.
Thomas Saunders.

1479. John Huet.
1526. Philip Tyler.
John Typper.
1548. Thomas Hancock, incumbent of John Cardmaker's Chantry, in St. John's Church.

ADDENDA.

Garth Family, p. 248.—The Garths were of Co. Pal. Durham, and settled chiefly at Headlam and Gainford. The annexed Pedigree, showing the connexion of one branch of the family with Devizes, has been kindly furnished by the Rev. J. Ward, Rector of Wath, Yorkshire.

Arms.—William Garth of Headlam was in the List of "Disclaimers" at the Heralds' Visitation of Durham in 1615; but his grandson of the same name and place, had the arms at the head of the Pedigree allowed in 1666. It is probable that they had been used by the family at least two centuries before the latter period, for the Garths who were settled at Morden in Surrey in the year 1500, but whose exact connexion with the family at Headlam is not ascertained, have always borne the same arms. *Their* Crest is an Indian Goat argent, attired, eared, collared, and lined, or.

Haynes, or Haines Hill, the seat of the present representative of the Garth family, is in the parish of Hurst, Berks, in which is the liberty of Broad Hinton, a curiously insulated part of Wiltshire. It was, according to Lysons, the seat of Sir Thomas Windebank, Clerk of the Signet, and the birth place of his son, Sir Francis, Secretary of State to Charles the First. At a later date it was the property of the Colleton family, from whom it appears to have descended to Charles Garth, Esq., who took the surname of Colleton, and was uncle to the present owner.

Coventry Family, p. 253.—The following additional notices, relating apparently to this family, have been kindly furnished by Mr. James Waylen:—

"John Coventry of Wilts receives [8 Hen. VI.] letters patent for the repayment to him, and others associated with him, of a loan of £10 which they had advanced to the late King, Henry V."—*Parliamentary Rolls.*

"3 Hen. V. John Coventry receives value for old coin sent, by him and others, to be re-minted at the Tower, to the amount of £585 18*s.* 4*d.*"—*Ibid.*

[Supposed to be the same person, because associated with other apparently Wiltshire names, such as John Alleyn, Alleyn Forman, Thomas Burbage, &c.]

Gobett's Dole.—This bequest, together with a similar one of Sir Thomas Newman and Robert Paynter, has been already noticed at p. 252-3. The following items, selected from the Churchwardens' accounts, will serve to show the manner in which they were formerly complied with:—

1499. It.	pd. for Gobbett dole	xvij$^{s.}$	iiij$^{d.}$
	pd. for y$^{e.}$ dole of Sir Thos. Newman & Robt Painter	vj$^{s.}$	iiij$^{d.}$
1550.	pd. for bread for Gobett's dole and carrying	xx$^{s.}$	iiij$^{d.}$
1573.	pd. for xx dozen of bread	xx$^{s.}$	

Entries similar to these occur annually during the 15th, 16th, 17th, and part of the 18th centuries.

l at Gainford.

nton, 2nd Dec., 1584.
Spencer.
ge Wickliffe, 28th Aug., 1583.

uckland, Co. Dur. Esq.,
unwick, Esq., bur. 28th

Joh
bp.
bur.

William, m. Margaret Hall, 1638.
Jane, m. William Bankes, 1607.

T
F

John Garth, bapt. 28th Dec., 1634, bur. at Gainford, 27th Nov., 1702.

Sir Sa
B.A.,
brated
ordinar
ob. 18
Middle

abeth, dau. of
as Colleton,
rbadoes, Esq.

Anne Garth, m. Robert Cowling, of Richmond, Co. Ebor., 1703.

James Gar
living 172
ob. cœl.

Charles
and of Qu
Esq., Rec
and M.P.
1765—80.
1780; ob.
9th Mar.,

6th
ohn
All-
ied
14.

Elizabeth Garth died cœl. after 1829.

Frances Garth died in London 6th Mar., 1768, aged 24, bur. at Devizes.

Jame
of Mi
Surre

alked as maid to the King's Herb
ronation of George IV., died un-
Street, Portman Square, London,

1479. John Huet.

1526. Philip Tyler.
John Typper.

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Entries similar to these occur annually during the 15th, 16th, 17th, and part of the 18th centuries.

PEDIGREE OF GARTH.

GARTH of Co. Pal. Durham, bore Or, two lions passant in pale between three cross crosslets fitchée, sable.
CREST.—An antelope, argent, collar and chain reflexed over the back, or.

THOMAS GARTH, and ROBERT GARTH, were Freeholders at Headlam, in 1507, 23, Henry VII., as appears by the first extant Court Roll at Gainford.

. . . GARTHE, of Headlam = ELIZABETHE . . . made her will 3rd Nov., 1562, as widow.

- MARGARET, bur. 10th April, 1587; m. Cuthbert Durrel, of Gainford.
- RICHARD GARTH, of Headlam, bur. 15th April, 1587. = AGNES, dau. of Mr. Richard Buck, of Sadberge, bur. at Gainford, 1586.
  - WILLIAM GARTH, of Headlam, m. at Gainford, 16th June, 1588, bur. 13th Feb., 1627. = MARGARET, 2nd dau. of Robert Eden, of West Auckland, Co. Dur. Esq., by Jane, dau. and coh. of John Hutton, of Hunwick, Esq., bur. 28th May, 1626.
    - JOHN, of Headlam, bp. 27th Jan., 1593, bur. 30th Sep, 1664. = ELIZABETH, dau. of William Bate, of Easby.
      - Their descendants continued at Headlam for several generations.
    - ANTHONY.
    - RICHARD.
    - CHARLES.
    - ROGER GARTH, of Dolam, bap. 12th Oct., 1600. = ANN, daughter of . . . Ovington, m. at Gainford, 11th November, 1628, had administration of her husband's effects 20th August, 1630.
      - WILLIAM GARTH, bap. at Heighington, 18th Oct., 1629, bur. at Gainford, 26th Feb. 1703—4. = MARY, dau. of . . . . . bur. at Gainford, 29th Dec., 1665.
        - SIR SAMUEL GARTH, Knt., of Peter House, Camb., B.A., 1679; M.A., 1684; M.D., 1691. The celebrated author of "The Dispensary." Physician in ordinary to Geo. I. Knighted 10th October, 1714; ob. 18th Jan. 1718—19, bur. at Harlow, Co. Middlesex. = MARTHA, dau. of Sir Henry Beaufoy, of Elmscote, Co. War., by Charlotte Lane, dau. of George Viscount Lansborough, bur. at Harrow, in May 1717.
          - JAMES GARTH, living 1720, ob. cœl.
          - JOHN GARTH, of Devizes, Co. Wilts, and of New Bond Street, London. Chosen Recorder of Devizes 17th April, 1732, and M.P. for that Borough 1740—1 to 1757; again 1761 to 1764. Ob. 26th Dec., 1764, æt 63, bur. at Devizes. = REBECCA, dau. and coh. of John Droupton, of Whitton, Co. Sussex, Esq., died 9th Feb., 1785, bur. at Devizes.
            - CHARLES GARTH, of Devizes, and of Queen Sq., Holborn, Esq., Recorder of Devizes, and M.P. for that Borough, 1765—80. Com. of Excise 1780; ob. at Walthamstow, 9th Mar., 1784. = FANNY, dau. of John Cooper, of Cumberwell, near Bradford, Co. Wilts, m. 24th Nov., 1764, ob. 1792.
              - JAMES GARTH, of Mitcham, Co. Surrey.
              - CHARLES GARTH, of Haines Hill, Co. Wilts, b. 17th Aug., 1778, took the surname of Colleton after Garth, 13th April, 1805.
              - THOMAS GARTH, of Haines Hill, Co. Wilts, Captain R.N. 1808, ob. at Leamington, 10th Nov. 1841. See "Gentleman's Magazine," Vol. 17 N.S., p. 90. = CHARLOTTE, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Frederick Maitland 9th son of Charles, 6th Earl of Lauderdale, marr. 18th April, 1820.
                - THOMAS COLLETON GARTH, of Haines Hill.
              - SELINA. ELIZABETH. HARRIETT. ob. young.
              - FRANCES GARTH walked as maid to the King's Herb woman at the Coronation of George IV., died unmarried in Baker Street, Portman Square, London, 17th Jan., 1830.
            - GEORGE GARTH, a General in the Army, appointed Major-General of 1st Foot Guards, 20th Oct., 1782; Colonel of 17th Foot, and Lieut.-Gov. of Placentia; ob. 1819.
            - THOMAS GARTH, of 32, Grosvenor Place, Co. Middlesex, and of Piddletown, Co. Dorset, a General in the Army; Lieut.-Colonel of 2nd Dragoon Guards, 8th Oct., 1790; Colonel of 1st Royal Dragoons; Equerry to George III.; ob. 18th Nov. 1829, aged 85. See "Gentleman's Magazine" for Jan. 1830, p. 85.
            - REBECCA GARTH, m. 10th Feb., 1771, the Rev. John Fullerton, Rector of Allcannings, 1770; he died in 1800, and she in 1814.
            - ELIZABETH GARTH died cœl. after 1829.
            - FRANCES GARTH died in London 6th Mar., 1768, aged 24, bur. at Devizes.
          - WILLIAM GARTH, of Dolam, bur. at Gainford, 5th Dec. 1730. = MARY, dau. of . . . . . BOWES GARTH, only son.
          - THOMAS GARTH, of Harold, Co. Bedford, bapt. at Gainford, 20th Sept, 1664. A Colonel in the Army 1703. Will proved 1730. = ELIZABETH, dau. of Thomas Colleton, of Barbadoes, Esq.
          - ANNE GARTH, m. Robert Cowling, of Richmond, Co. Ebor., 1703.
          - SAMUEL GARTH, M.P., for Devizes, from 1757 to 1761.
        - ELIZABETH GARTH, m. 1st. . . . Evelyn, 2nd. . . . Doone.
      - RICHARD GARTH, bapt. at Gainford, 18th Nov., 1632.
      - JOHN GARTH, bapt. 28th Dec., 1634, bur. at Gainford, 27th Nov., 1702.
    - WILLIAM, m. Margaret Hall, 1638.
    - JANE, m. William Hankes, 1607.

[CONTINUATION OF PAPER ON CHURCH BELLS.]

Bells of the County of Wilts,

WITH THEIR INSCRIPTIONS.

By the Rev. W. C. Lukis.

Deanery of Chalke (Continued) :—

[Parishes omitted in the List given in No. 5, pp. 209-211.

Berwick St. Leonard, 2.

1. No inscription.
2. Wm. Cockey, Bellfounder, 1725.

Chicklade, 1.

One small bell out of reach.

Chilmark, 4.

1. ✠ AVE GRA : AI. (Sic for GRACIA.)
2. ✠ AVE GRACIA PLENA.
3. Anno Doni 1613. R ♟ P : IF : IG : W.
4. Ring out the bells in God rejoyce. I. W. 1616.

Fonthill Bishop, 2.

1st broken. [There being no ladder at hand I could not see them.]

Hindon, 6.

1. Peace and good neighbourhood. A ♟ R. 1754.
2. When you us ring
   we sweetly sing. A ♟ R. 1754.
3. Prosperity to this Town. A ♟ R. 1754.
4. Abel Rudhall cast us all. 1754.
5. Thomas Feild, Gentn. Bailiff. A ♟ R. 1754.
6. Five bells cast into six with additional metal at the expense of William Beckford and Bisse Richard, Esq. A ♟ R. 1754.

Deanery of Wilton.

Downton, 5.

1. Samuel Knight of Reading made me, 1693.
2. ✠ O SANCTE IHOANNES. R.
3. Praise ye the Lord. I. W. 1604.
4. Sound out the Bells, in God rejoice. IW. 1604.
5. Jonathan Coles, John Bampton, Gent., Churchwardens for this yere. WT. & WS. Clement Tosier cast me in the 12 yer of Queen Annes Rain.

Nunton, 3.

1. No inscription.
2. Clemant Tosiear cast mee in the yeare 1701. Francklyn Newham, Georg Welsteed, Churchwardens.
3. ✠ Be meck and loly to heare the word of God. 1641. W ♟ P. A. P : W. H.

Fugglestone, 3.

1. No inscription.
2. Praise God. 1628. ID.
3. Love God. 1628. ID.

Bemerton, 1.

✠ A B C D E F G.

Deanery of Wylie.

Bishopstrow, 1. (Out of reach.)

Brixton Deverill, 1.

✠ AVE GRACIA.

Chittern All Saints, 3.

1. Wm. Cockey, Bellfounder, 1739.
2. Mr. Chrs. Slade & Jos. Hayward. W ♟ C. 1739.*
3. ✠ AVE GRACIA PLENA.†

Chittern St. Mary, 3.

1. ✠ IHON : BAR : BVR : ME : MADE.
2. Mr. Wm. Tinker & Mr. Jno. Compton, Ch. Wardens. Jas. Burrough, Bellfounder, fecit 1754.

---

* Broken. † Broken.

3. Mr. Wm. Tinker & Mr. Jno. Compton, Ch. Wardens. Jas. Burrough, Bellfounder in Devizes, fecit 1754.

Longbridge Deverill, 5.

1. Richard Rickwood & Andrew Pearce, Churchwardens. James Wells, Aldbourne, Wilts, fecit 1814.
2. ✠ Anno Domini 1614. R. P. : ET.
3. Daniel Hinton & Stephen Sturgis, Ch.-wardens, 1763. ♟ *
4. William Dunford, John Laurence. E : BC : W. I ♟ L : 1675.
5. Peace and prosperity to this Parish. Wm. Cockey, 1739.†

Monckton Deverill, 2.

1. No inscription.
2. Benjamen Betch, John Batt. R ♟ P. 1703.

Heytesbury, 6.

1. Wm. Cockey, Bellfounder, 1739.
2. Richard Markes, Edward Brice, C. W : IL : 1668.
3. Mr. Wm. Childs and Mr. Richd Young, Ch. wardens. Jas. Burrough in Devizes, Bellfounder, fecit 1753.
4. ✠ Anno Domini, 1616. R ♟ P.
5. Thomas Mears, Founder, London, 1843.
6. ✠ INTONAT E CELIS VOX CAMPANE MICHAELIS.‡

Knook, 1. (Out of reach).

Hill Deverill, 1. (No inscription.)

Horningsham, 6.

1. The gift of the Rt. Honble. Thomas, Lord Viscount Weymouth, 1743.
2. Mr. Edmd. Moody & Mr. Job Guy, Ch.wds. 1743. W ♟ C.
3. Wm. Cockey, Bellfounder, 1743.
4. C. & G. Mears, founders, London, 1848.
5. Wm. Cockey cast mee, 1743. God preserve the Church.
6. Wm. Cockey, Bellfounder, 1743. Mr. Edmd. Moody & Mr. Job Guy, C wds.

		£	s	d
* Cast in Bristol 1763.	The bell-founder's bill	12	13	6
	Carrying ye old bell to Bristol, and bringing the new bell back	2	2	0
† 1739.	Spent when at Froome to see ye new bell	0	1	0
	pd. Mr. Wm. Cockey as will appear by his bill	21	4	2

Ch. Wardens' Accounts.

‡ This fine bell bears two Coats of Arms—one of the family of Knollys, the other from imperfect casting is difficult to decypher—perhaps it is that of Fowells.

Kingston Deverill, 6.

1. 3. Wm. Cockey, Bellfounder. 1731.
2. God preserve the Church, 1731. W ♟ C.
4. Mr. Robert Hurle, Mr. Robert Ryall, C. W. 1731. W ♟ C.
5. Peace & good neighbourhood to this Parish. 1731. W ♟ C.
6. The Reverend Mr. Benjamin Coker, A.M. Rector. Mr. Robert Hurle & Mr. Robert Ryall, Ch. W. 1731. W ♟ C.

Maddington, 3.

1. ✠ GABRIEL.
2. I live in hope. I W. 1587.
3. Henry Miles, Gilbert Hopkins, Churchwardens. 1699. W. C.

Maiden Bradley, 5.

1. Give Almes. 1614. IW.
2. A.D. 1656. I ♟ L.
3. 1619. R ♟ P. (Prince of Wales coat of arms C.P on shield).
4. AD. 1619. R ♟ P.
5. Fear God, love thy nabor. 1613. I W.

Norton Bavant, 4.

1. George Knight, Walter Cheambers, 1656. W ♟ P ♟ N ♟ B.*
2. ✠ SANCTE : TOME : ORA : PRO : NOBIS.
3. Thomas Woodward, George Knight. 1711. E ♟ L.
4. George Knight, Walter Cheambers. W ♟ P ♟ N ♟ B. 1656.

Orcheston St. George, 2.

1. Praise the Lord. IW. 1615.
2. ✠ AVE : GRACIA.

Orcheston St. Mary, 3.

1. ✠ SANCTA LVCE.
2. ✠ MARIA.
3. William Bartlett, Churchwarden. C. T. cast me. 1715.

Pertwood, 1.

(Small, with no inscription).

Rowleston, 1.

(Small bell out of reach).

Shrewton, 5.

1. Robard Gennings, Nathaniel Coster, Churchwardens. Clement Tosier cast me, 1717.

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* Broken.

2. Save me O Lord. IW. 1619.

3. Call uppon God. IW. 1619.

4. Prosperity to this Parish. A ♟ R. 1757.

5. Ring the belle. IW. 1619.

Stockton, 4.

1. 2. Anno Domini. 1660. I ♟ L.

3. M. Marten Tannir, Cristover Ellmes, CW. I ♟ L. 1685.*

4. ✠ AVE GRACIA PLEN.

Sutton Veney, 6.

1, 2. W ♟ C. 1696.

3. Noah Wilkins & John Best, Ch. W. W. ♟ C. 1741.

4. Mr. R. Baily, Rect. IEF LONG REXTENG. C. W. 1695.

5. Saml. & Stephn. Long, Churchwardens. Robert & Jas. Wells, Aldbourne, fecit 1793.

6. Mr. Stephen Long & Mr. John Rendall, Ch. Wds. Wm. Cockey cast me, 1723.

Tilshead, 3.

1, 2. T. Bilbie, fecit 1764.

3. Mr. Samuel Atwood & Mr. William Alsop Laws, Churchwardens. T. Bilbie. 1764.

Upton Lovell, 3.†

1. ✠ Halalugeva Anno Domini. 1619. R ♟ P.

2. John Crowch, Rector. John Dyer & Charles Gamblin, Ch. Wardens, 1780. William Bilbie of Chewstoke, Somerset, fecit.

3. Lester & Pack of London, fecit 1759.

Warminster, 6.

1. Messrs. Armstrong & Townsend, Ch. Wardens. James Wells, Aldbourne, fecit 1805.

2. Mr. Wm. Wilton & Mr. Thomas Ludlow, Ch. Wardens, 1739. W ♟ C.

3. ✠ EGIDIVS : GRATIS : MELOS : DO : SVAVITATIS.

4. Mr. Henry Ferris, Churchwarden, 1765. T. Rudhall, Founder.

5. ✠ MISSI : DE : CELIS : HABIO : NOMEN : GABRIELIS.

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* 1684. For taking down the bell and loading it ..... vj*d.*
For casting the bell weighing 6 cwt. 54 lbs. at £1 2*s.* 6*d.* the Cwt. vij*li.* v*s.*
Pd. to John Lett in full (abated for 14 lb. of metal 14*s.*) ..... vj*li.* x*js.*
Ch. Wardens' Accounts (now lost).

† Fourth bell sold to defray expenses of repairs.

6. I to the Church the living call,
And to the grave do summon all,
Cast at Gloster by Abel Rudhall. 1737.

Chapel of St. Lawrence, Warminster, 1, & 2 chimes.

✠ Anno Domini. 1657. I ♟ L.

Chimes. T. Rudhall, founder, 1764.

Westbury, 6.

1. John Wates, John Blatch, C.W. 1671.

2. George Turner, Esq. & Mr. Philip Withers, Churchwardens. W ♟ C. 1738.

3. Anno Dom. 1650. R ♟ P.

4. Thomas Mears of London, Founder. 1836.

5. Drawe neare to God. Anno Dom: 1616. Royal Arms on side.

6. Mr. George Turner. Mr. Samuel Gibbs, Churchwardens, 1714. Abr. Rudhall, Bellfounder. Hæc fit sanctorum campana laude bonorum.

The Inscriptions on the bells of the following churches are required to complete the list of this deanery.

Berwick St. James,	Mere.
Boyton.	Sherrington.
Bratton.	Stapleford.
Codford St. Mary.	Stourton.
Codford St. Peter.	Upton Scudamore.
Corsley.	Winterbourne Stoke.
Fisherton Delamere.	Wishford, Great.
Langford, Great.	Wyly.
Langford, Little.	

Archdeaconry of Wilts.

Deanery of Avebury.

Echilhampton, 2. (Out of reach.)

Avebury, 5.

1 & 2. Anno Domini, 1619.

3. John Burchell, John Trusler, Churchwardens. William Purdue cast mee 1650.

4. Anno Domini, 1620.

5. John Rose, James Pope, Churchwardens. Richard Phelps,* London. Nat: Par: Hujus fecit 1719. The Reverend Mr. John Mayo, Vicar.

Winterbourne Monkton, 3.

1. Seke the Lord. I.W. 1617. I.H : S. P.

2. Anno Domini, 1641. I ♟ L.

3. Thomas Purnell and Ambrose Spenser, Churchwardens, 1663.

Berwick Basset, 3.

1. This bell was cast in the year 1694. R.G.

2. Hope well. I. W. 1605.

3. John Blakeman and William Etall, Churchwardens. W. R : R. T. 1663.

Blackland, 1.

I. ♟ L. 1671.

Bremhill, 6.

1. 1685.

2. Wm. Butler & Jas. Bewley, Ch. wardens. Jas Wells, Aldbourne, Wilts, fecit 1826.

3. 1687.

4. Joseph Thrush & Robert Horton, Churchwardens. R. Wells, Aldbourn, fecit 1770.

5. May the Church of England ever flourish. A ♟ R. 1786.

6. I to the Church the living call,
And to the grave do summon all. A. ♟ R. 1736.

Highway, 2.

Small bells without inscriptions.

Bromham, 6.

1. 3. John Scott, Churchwarden, 1658. ♟ W. ♟ P. ♟

2. God bless Queen Anne. Willm. & Rob.: Cor. 1706.

4. Benjamin Pearce & Mr. John Simkins, Churchwardens. 1761. T. B. F.

5. Fardinando Hughes. John Scott. T.S. Anno Domini 1658. ♟ W. ♟ P. ♟

6. Richard Tucker & Mr. John Gaby, Churchwardens. Jas. Burrough, Founder, 1748.

I sound to bid the sick repent,
In hope of life when breath is spent. Memento Mori.

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* Richard Phelps, a native of Avebury, cast the great bell of St. Paul's Cathedral. He it was who melted down the 3 bells of King's Coll: Cambr: the heaviest of which weighed 57 cwt. Tradition says that they were taken from a Church in France by Henry V., after the battle of Agincourt; also that they had been presented to the College by Pope Calix III.

Calne, 8.

1. The gift of Henry Chivers, Esq. 1707.

2. J. Rudhall, fect. C. Alsup, Churchwarden, 1796.

3. Robart Forman collected the monye for castinge this bell,
Of well disposed people as I doe you tell.
Stephen Bayly and Thos. Rogers, C. W. 1658.

4. Mr. Wm. Oriel & Mr. Robert Baily, Ch. wardens. James Burrough, in Devizes, Founder, 1751.

5. Peace & good neighbourhood. Abra. Rudhall, Bellfounder, 1707.

6. Recast at the charge of the Rev. John Guthrie, A.M., Vicar 1848. John Nelson Ladd & John Spackman, Churchwardens.*
I call the living, mourn the dead,
I tell when days and years are fled;
For grief and joy, for prayer and praise,
To heaven my tuneful voice I raise. I. G.
J. & T. Mears, Founders, London.

7. Ralph Heale & Ralph Heath, Churchwardens. Robert Wells, Aldbourn, Wilts, fecit 1786.

8. The heart resolves, the hand obeys,
To sound our mighty maker's praise.†
The Rev. Thos. Greenwood, Vicar. Chrisr. Allsup & Thos. Vincent, Churchwardens. Robert Wells, Aldbourn, fecit 1783.

Priest's Bell.—"O : SANCTE : ANDREA."

Cherhill, 3.

1. ✠ Anno Domini 1619.

2. ✠ SANCTA MARIA ORA PRO NOBIS.

3. ✠ Anno Domini 1641. I. ♟ L.

Calstone, 1.‡

Give God the glory. 1603.

Cannings Bishops, 8.

1. Prayse God. I. W. 1602.

2. Hope Well. I. W. 1607.

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* On former bell:—"William Jeffereys & Edward Raynolds, Churchwardens, 1707. A ♟ R."

† Chalked on the bell:—
"God made Wells and Wells made me
In Seventeen hundred and eighty three."

‡ There is a tradition that once a good ring of bells existed here, and that the Cannings' people came and stole them. No frame work exists in the Tower for many bells.

3. Feare God. I. W. 1602.

4. Thomas Mears, Founder, London, 1840.

5. George Ferebe, Vicar. I.W. 1602.

6. Thomas Sloper, Church W. I.W. 1602.

7. Thomas Mears, Founder, London, 1840.

Gaudemus gaudentibus

Dolemus dolentibus.

8. ✠ Feare God; honour the Kinge. Thomas Ferebe, 1626.

Priest's bell. "James Burrough, Devizes fecit, 1738. $\left.\begin{matrix}\text{M. S}\\\text{A. H}\end{matrix}\right\}$ Churchwardens."

Cliffe Pypard, 6.

1. This bell was paid for by a Subscription in the year 1825. The Reverend Edward Goddard, Rector. James Wells, Aldbourn, fecit.

2. Hy. Hitchcock & Jacob Smith, Churchwardens. Jas. Wells, Aldbourne, fecit 1823.

3. Harry Hitchcock & Jacob Smith, Churchwardens. James Wells, Aldbourn, Wilts, fecit 1825.

4. John Hopkins & Roger Spackman, Churchwardens. A ♟ R. 1735.

5. Anno Domini 1623. R ♟ P.

6. Prayse the Lord. I.W. 1604.

Small Bell on Tower roof.

"R. Wells, Aldbourn, fecit, 1789."

Compton Basset, 5.

1. 2. 3. Anno Domini. 1621.

4. ✠ SIT : NOMEN : DOMINI : BENEDICTVM.

On side, 2 shields, each bearing "Chevron between 3 Cross Crosslets fitchee."*

5. Prayse the Lord. I.W. 1603.

Heddington, 5.

1. Feare God. I.W. 1618.

2. Prosperity to the Church of England. A ♟ R. 1741.

3. Peace and good neighbourhood. A ♟ R. 1741.

4. Love God. I.W. 1605.

5. I to the Church the living call,
And to the grave do summon all. 1741.

Hilmarton, 5.

1. I am the first although but small,
Yet will be heard above you all.

* This shield occurs on the 7th and 8th Bells of Oxford Cathedral.

William Purdue. T.P. Edward Hopkins ....a...n.* C.W. 1652.

2. Anno Domini 1631.

3. ✠ IN : THE : NAME : OF : THE : HOLY : TRINITY.
LAVRNS : BEL : CAL : ME.†

4. John Hopkins & Robt. Seager, Churchwardens. A 🔔 R. 1735.

5. Abel Rudhall, April, 1738, cast all.

Broad Hinton, 6.

1. Glory to God. ✠ In memory of Uliana Margaret Tufnell. A. Th. C. Mears, fecerunt 1849.

2. 3. A. Th. C. Mears, Londini, fecerunt 1849. Thomas Rodbourn, Thomas Gale, Churchwardens.‡

4. Mister Richard Midwinter, Mister Robert Alcocke, William Purdew, 1664.

5. William Glanville, Esquire, and Mistress Frances his wife. William Purdew and Roger Purdew cast mee, 1664.

6. Come when I call,
To sarve God all. William Purdew. R. P. 1664. Mister Thomas Alcocke, Minister, and Sarah his wife.

East Kennet, 1.

Mrs. Ann Tucker,§ 1704. W. & R. Cor.

Overton. 3.

1. ✠ SANCTA : MARGA‖ : ORA. hi.

2. Thomas Hall, George Browne, Churchwardens. 1683. 🔔 R P 🔔

3. Prayse God. I.W. 1606.

Fyfield, 2.

1. ✠ SANCTE : GORGI : ORA : PRO : NOBIS. tl.

2. ✠ Anno Domini. 1629. RD : ND.¶

Rowde, 5.

1. Wm. & Rob. Cor. 1706.

2. ✠ Anno Domini. 1639.

3. Nathaniel Bolter made mee, 1654. RE : HR.**

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* Worn and illegible letters.

† Said to have been given by Cardinal Wolsey.

‡ The former 2d bell had "R. Wells, fecit, 1772."
and 3d „ "Jon. Hughes and Thomas Ody, Churchwardens. A 🔔 R. 1737.

§ Tucker or Tooker.

‖ For MARGARETA.

¶ The Dymore family lived in the Parish formerly.

** On side of bell is a large shield bearing coat of Sir Edwd. Hungerford, who died in 1648. This bell was probably the gift of his widow, Margaret, Lady Hungerford, who died 1672.

4. ✠ Anno Domini. 1639.

5. I to the Church the living call,
And to the grave do summon all. A 🔔 R. 1754.

Winterbourne Basset, 3.

1. I.W. 1581.

2. T. H : R.W. 1581.*

3. Feare the Lorde. I.W. 1609.

Woodborough, 1.†

T. & G. Mears, Londini, fecerunt 1849.

Wootton Basset, 5.

1. 3. 4. Anno Domini, 1633.

2. John Hollister, William Pinnocke, Churchwardens. 1662. W. 🔔 P.

5. Com when I call.
To serve God all. 1633. I. H : I. S.

Yatesbury, 4.

1. Ano Dni. 1636. W. F.

2. (No inscription.)

3. Ano. dni. 1636.

4. I. Washbourne, T. Ranger, R. Walter, Churchwardens. R. Wells, Aldbourne, fecit 1773.‡

Inscriptions required to complete the list from:—

All Cannings.	Newington North.
Alton Barnes.	Alton Priors.
Bechingstoke.	Stanton Bernard.
Foxham.	Tockenham.
Lyneham.	

Deanery of Marlborough.

Aldbourne, 8.

1. The gift of Jos. Pizzie & Wm. Gwynn.
Music & ringing we like so well,
And for that reason we gave this bell.
Robt. Wells of Aldbourn, fecit 1787.

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* Broken.

† Formerly 2 bells—one was re-cast in 1849: the other was lost at the Aldbourne foundry.

‡ "1773. Feb. 23, Pd. for caring the ould Bell & bringing Back the new & expenses £ 1 s. 10 d. 0
Mar: 7, Pd. Mr. Wells for a new Bell 34 8 0
Ch. Wardens' Accounts."

2. The gift of Robt. Wells, Bellfounder, 1787.

3 Ex generosorum donis a Gulielmo Jackson Vicario collectis et arte Gulielmi et Roberti Corr hic sono. 1709.

4. Humphry Symsin gave xx pound to bi this bell.
And ye Parish gave xx more to make this ring gooe well.
H. K. 1617. T.C : GA.

5. Richard Scory and Edward Frances. C. W.
William Jackson, Vicar. W. R. Cor. 1703.

6. ✠ STELLA : MARIA : MARIS : SVCCVRRE : PIISSIMA : NOBIS.
On a shield, a bell between the letters V or T B.*

7. Anno Domini. 1636.

8. ✠ INTONAT : DE : CELIS : VOX : CAMPANE : MICHAELIS. DEVS : PROPICIVS : ESTO : AIABVS : RICARDI : GODARD : QVONDAM : DE : VPHAM : ELIZABETH : ET : ELIZABETH : VXORVM : EIVS : AC : AIABVS : OIM : LIBERORVM : ET : PARENTUM : SVORVM : QVI : HANC : CAMPANAM : FIERI : FECERVNT : ANNO : DNI : MCCCCCXVI.

Bedwyn Magna, 6.

1. 2. 3. Henry Knight of Reading made mee, 1671.

4. William Burd, Robert Wells, C. W. 1671. H. K.

5. Edward Brunsden, John Shadwell, Churchwardens, 1656. W ♟ P ♟ N ♟ B.

6. In the Lord doo I trust. I. W : D. 1623.

Priest's Bell.—"John Corr. B. F. 1741."

Bedwyn Parva, 4.

1. Geve thanks to God. 1581. I.W.

2. John Hages, Gabriell Plaugsteed, C. W. 1663. ♟ W. ♟ P.

3. God be our geyd. 1605. C. W.

4. Be meeke and loly to heare the worde of God. 1581.

Burbage, 5.

1. Hope well. I.W. 1607.

2. Love God. I.W. 1607.

3. Feare God. I.W. 1607.

4. Prayse God. I.W. 1607.

5. Hope well. 1606. I.W.†

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* Probably a Barbur, one of whom cast the 1st bell at Chittern St. Mary.

† Re-cast by Messrs. Warner in 1854.

Chilton Foliot, 5.

1. 2. T. Mears, founder, London, 1844.

Wm. Spearing, } C. W.
James Hopkins, }

3. R. Wells, Aldbourne, fecit 1771.

4. John Woodey, Thomas Chunne, C.W. 1663. W 🔔 P.

5. Henry Bagley made mee. 1742. Roger Spanswick, Thomas Kimber, Churchwardens.

Into the Church the living I call,
And to the grave I summon all;
Attend the instruction which I give,
That so you may for ever live.

Chiseldon, 5.

1. William Combe, William Collatt. 1652. Churchwardens.

2. Hope well. 1610. I. W.

3. Be mercyfull. 1617.

4. No inscription.

5. Thomas Crooke, Robert Harding, Churchwardens, 1667. W 🔔 P.

Chute, 2.

1. God be praysed. 1582. I.W.

2. Nicholas Martin, Vicar. Cast by me Clement Tosier, Belfr. 1681. William Norborn, Esq., John Hall, Churchwardens.

Collingbourne Ducis, 5.

1. Robert Wells, Aldbourn, 1786. Edward Andrews, William Blatch, Churchwardens.

2. Hope well. I.W. 1608.

3. O be joyfull in the Lord. I. D. 1631.

4. James Burrough in Devizes, Bellfounder, fecit 1752.

5. ✠ AVE : MARIA : GRATIA : PLENA : DNVS : TECVM.

Collingbourne Kingston, 5.

1. Give Almes. I.W. 1614.

2. 3. Feare God. I.W. 1614.

4. Prayes the Lord. I.W. 1614.

5. Samuell Knight meade mee, 1695.*

Robert White, Marmaduke Andrews, C. W.

Unto the Church I do you call,
Death to the grave will summon all.

---

* Broken.

Easton Royal, 3.

1. Robert Wells, Alborn, fecit 1764.

2. Praise God. 1633. I.W.

3. Hope well. I.W. 1607.

Froxfield, 2.

1. No inscription.

2. H. K.* 1672.

Ham, 4.

1. William Hunt, Michel Benet, C.W. W.R. Cor. 1712.

2. 3. 4. John Hunt, William Hore, C. W. 1663. ♟ W ♟ P.

Huish, 1.

I.L. 1663.

Manningford Bruce, 2.

1. No inscription.

2. An^{o}. D^{o}. 1592. I.W.

Marlborough St. Peter, 8.†

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. T. Mears of London, fecit 1831.

8. T. Mears of London, fecit 1831. Recast 1831.‡ Thos. Vaisey Stiles, John Westall, Churchwardens.

Priest's Bell.—Saml. Turton & Ch. Hunt, C^{h}. wardens. A ♟ R. 1741.

Marlborough St. Mary, 6.§

1. Wallington Clark gave mee. J. Bliset, R. Ednee, C. W. R.C. 1654.

2. 4. Robert Carpender, Robert Pears. W.P : T.P : 1653.

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* Henry Knight of Reading.

† "1612. Itm. received by vertue of a taxacon made towards ye new casting of the great bell, and repayring the Church Walls..... viij*li.* iij*s.* vj*d.*
It. pd. for carriadge of ye bell ..... xx*s.*
It. pd. Mr. Wallys for casting ye bell..... iij*li.* x*s.* viij*d.*
1698. Oliver Low (Corr?) the Bellfounder's bill..... £39."
Ch. Wardens' Accounts.

‡ Six bells converted into eight.

§ In the Churchwardens' Account Book is the following entry:—

"A Coppy of an estimate delivd the 17th July, 1769, By Mr. Robt. Wells of Aldbourn, Wilts.
First—to cast a new third Bell in place of that Broke, at £6 10*s.*
Second—to give for the old third Bell, £4 13*s.*
Third—to make all new Stocks, new Wheels, with all new Irons & Brasses; & hang the 6 Bells properly into the frames, inclusive of the old materials, at £24
Fourthly—If new Clappers are wanted, to be at 8d. per lb.; new Baldricks with Screws, 15*s.* Total £24 15*s.*

At this adjournment the 18th Day of July, 1769, It is agreed by the Parishoners then present, that the above Gentleman doe undertake the above job, on the above-mentioned terms.

Jos. Gillmore,
John Coleman,
Stephen Gillmore,
Nathl. Merriman,
&c., &c.

3. Thomas Brown & Joanathan May, Churchwardens, R. Wells, of Aldbourne, fecit 1769.

5. I.S. & W.S. : R. Cor. 1724.

6. Thomas Hunt, Thomas Harding, Churchwardens, 1669. W ♟ P ♟ R ♟ P ♟ ♟

Mildenhall, 5.

1. 3. 4. James Wells, Aldbourn, Wilts, fecit 1801.

2. The Rev. Car : Francis, Rector, gave £10 towards these bells. J. Wells, fecit 1801.

5. Nos. v renov : de iv quæ ol : an : do : 1596. Tinn : inter sacra eccles : de Mildenhall incolæ sump : su : P.V. an : do : 1801 Ed : Vaisey et Gul : Young sacro cust : J : Wells, fecit.

Milton Lisleborne, 6.

1. My chearfull note aloft shall raise,
To sound my benefactor's praise.
R. Wells.

2. 3. 4. 5. Robt. Wells, Aldbourn, fecit 1789.

6. Robert Wells, Aldborn, fecit 1789.
James Warwick, Churchwarden.

Ogbourne St. Andrew, 5.

1. William Hawkins, & William Browne, 1661. ♟ W ♟ P ♟

2. 4. Anno Domini. 1630.

3. Will : Rob : Cor : 1719. John Pears, Roger Osmond, C. W.

5. ✠ TRINITATEM ADOREMVS.

Ogbourne St. George, 5.

1. To bee the leadinge bell,
To prayse and ringe well.
I was given by Master Thomas Baude.* R.T. July fifteenthe, 1625.

2. God be our guyd. R.B. 1603.

3. Geve thanks to God. R.B. 1603.

4. William Goddard, William Dixhon, Churchwardens, 1652. William Purdue and Thomas Purdue, 1652.

Oct. 26, 1769. Sold to Richard Cook of Aldbourne, the old Chime Barrel that laid in the Belferey, at one Shilling and Sixpence.

Memorand.

Oct. 25. Mr. Rt. Wells, Dr., for the old third Bell, weight 7cwt, 3qrs. 13lb. at £4 13*s*.
Received of Mr. Robt. Wells a new Bell, weight 8cwt. 1qr. 2lbs. at £6 10*s*.

* Thomas Bonde, Esq., of Ogbourne St. George, was High Sheriff of Wilts in 1650. Probably he was the donor of this Bell.

5. William Goddard, William Dixon, Churchwardens, 1652. William Purdue and Thomas Purdue cast mee, 1652.

Pewsey, 6.

1. Robert Wells, Aldbourn, fecit 1792.
2. Tho : Glass & Wm. Sumersett, Ch. Wardens. A ♟ R. 1735.
3. Prosperity to this place. A ♟ R. 1709. Tho : Neate, Gent.
4. ✠ SANC : TE : GE : OR : GE. e.r.
5. ✠ Anno Domini. 1620. R ♟ P.
6. Mr. Robert Pye, Mr. William Munday, Churchwardens, 1709.

Abra : Rudhall of Gloucester, Bellfounder.

God send peace.

Priest's Bell.—James Burrough in Devizes, Bellfounder, fecit 1754.

Preshute, 5.

1. 2. 3. R & W. Corr. 1710.
4. Robert Vaisey & Willm. Somersett, Churchwardens. James Wells, Aldbourne, fecit 1809.
5. Me resonare jubent pietas mors atque voluptas.

Will : Mortimer, C.W. R & W. Corr cast us all in 1710.

Ramsbury, 6.

1. 2. A. R ♟. 1708.
3. Peace & good neighbourhood. A. R ♟. 1708.
4. Abra : Rudhall of Gloucester, Bellfounder, 1708.
5. Mr. Hawes, Vicar. A. R ♟. 1708.
6. Prosperity to the Church & Queen.

Matthew Giles, Thomas Bew, Edward Appleford, Churchwardens. A. R. ♟ 1708.

Tidcombe, 3.

1. Hope well. I.W. 1608.
2. O God heare us. I.W. 1622.
3. Praise God. 1636. I.D.

Wootton Rivers, 5.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Robert Wells, Aldbourn, fecit 1793.

Everley, 6.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. James Wells, Aldbourne, Wilts, fecit. 1814.

Inscriptions required to make this list complete from :—

Baydon,	Manningford Abbas,
Buttermere,	Wilcot.

Deanery of Potterne :—

Bradford, 8.

1. Fear God ; honour the King. A ♟ R. 1754.
2. Love the brotherhood. A ♟ R. 1754.
3. Thomas Yerbury & John Goldisbury, Churchwardens. 80 (sic for 1680).
4. Thomas Yerbury & John Goldisbury, Churchwardens, 1680. R ♟ P ♟ ♟
5. Honour the King. I.W. 1614.
6. Prosperity to the Town of Bradford. Ab : Rudhall, Founder, 1754.
7. Love thy neighbour as thyself. I.W.*
8. Recast by Thos. Mears, Nov. A.D. 1842.

The Rev. Henry Harvey, Canon of Bristol, & Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Vicar. Charles Timbrell, Esq., Churchwarden.

Sacred to God on high, and in this Temple rais'd,
May holy sounds from me be heard, and He be prais'd.

Westwood, 4.

1. John Wallis, Gent., Richard Huntly, Gent., C.W. I.L. 1677.
2. Illegible. (black letter).
3. Ditto. (ditto).
4. ✠ (SANCTE THOME) ? ORA PRO NOBIS.

Holt, 5.

1. William Earle, William Bissie, benefactors, 1665. I.E : L.C. ♟ W. C. ♟ P ♟ R ♟ P.
2. Thomas Sartam Curate, Roger Goor, Churchwardens of Holt. Cast by me Clement Tosier, Belfounder, in Sarum, 1682.
3. James Baily, C.W. 1716. W ♟ C.
4. ✠ SANCTE MICHAEL ✠ ORA PRO NOBIS.
5. Tho : Carrington, C.W. 1699. L ♟ C.

Charlton, 3.

1. ✠ GRACIA.

2. 3. F. Giffard & H. Fowle, C. Wardens. Robert Wells, of Aldbourn, fecit 1766.

Chirton, 5.

1. 2. 3. 4. No inscription.

5. Nathan Cooper, Vicar. Michael Manning & Robert Amor, Churchwardens.

On Earth bells do ring,
In Heaven Angels sing. Halaluiah. 1709.

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* Date 1614 is chalked on the bell.

Isaac Warriner, Esq., promoted ye casting ys peal, 1709. R. W. Cor. Walter Ernle, Esq., High Sheriff.

Great Cheverell, 5.

1. Prosperity to this Parish. A ♟ R. 1716.

2. Abr: Rudhall, Bellfounder, 1727.

3. Prosperity to all our benefactors.

4. ✠ SANCTE : OSMVNDE : ORA : PRO : NOBIS.

5. James Townsend, Jun., Esq.; & Hen: Somner, Gt benefactors, 1727.

Little Cheverell, 2.

1. No inscription.

2. ✠ IESVS : NAZARENVS : REX : IVDEORVM : MISERERE : NOBIS.

Coulston, 1.

Out of reach.

Devizes, St. John, 8.

1. 2. The gift of Wm. Willy, Esq. Mr. Tris: Godwin and Mr. Wm. Adlam, Ch. Wardens. James Burrough, Founder, 1747.

3. Vivat Rex et floreat grex.
Anno Domini. 1677. R ♟ P : W. C : T. C.

4. Hope Well. I.W. 1610.

5. Feare the Lorde. I.W. 1610.

6. Mr. James Sutton. M. Jer: Williams, Ric: Smith, Churchwardens, 1697.

7. John Jordan and Mathew Figgins, Churchwardens, 1677. R.P : W.C: T.C:

8. Richard Hillier, Mayor, Gnt.; Charles Danvers, Sqr., Recorder, Anno 1677. R.P : W.C.

Henry Johnson, Rector, John Jordan and Mathew Figgins, Churchwardens.

Devizes, St. Mary, 6,*

1. I am the first although but small,
I will be heard above you all.
Kataren Stronge, Jane Drew, 1663. W.P ♟ R.P ♟ I.D : P.S : W.C : T.P : M.D.

* The history of these bells is curious. In 1552 one Thomas Hall complained that the Devizes Churchwardens had two great bells in their private possession, which they would not give up, (see Thomas Hall's letter, page 325.) Whether these rapacious gentlemen were compelled to disgorge does not appear, for some, if not all, of the bells, were recast by J. Wallis of Sarum, in 1606; and again one of them was recast in 1616. In 1640 the 4th bell was recast; and again in 1663, all, excepting the

2. Henry Johnson, Rector of this Towne, 1663. T.P.

I am the second in this ring,

Tharefore next to the I wile sing. R.M.

3. Richard Bundy & John Hill, C.W. W.C. 1701.

4. On Earth bells do ring,

In Heaven Angels sing. Halaluiah.

Rob. Cor. (Founder's coat, chevron between 3 bells.) Oliver Edwards, Jacob Larrance, (the same coat repeated), C.W. Wil. Cor., 1696.

5. Gieve unto Ceasar the things that are Ceasar ; and unto God the things. John Drew and Phillip Strong, Churchwardens, 1663. W ♟ P ♟ R ♟ P ♟.

6. Feare God and honour the King.

Anno Domini. 1663.

Come when I call,

To sarve God all, to sing Halliuiah.

John Drew and Phillip Strong, Churchwardens. W. P ♟ R. P ♟ I.M.

Devizes, St. James, 4.

1. Robert Krothe and Thomas Adlem, Churchwardens, 1663.

2. Peace and good neighbourhood. A.R. 1742.

3. Searve God. I.W. 1612.

4. Prayese the Lord. I.W. 1612.

Edington, 6.

1. ✠ Anno Domini 1640. I ♟ L.

2. ✠ Anno Domini. I ♟ L. 1654.

3. Richard Price, Churchwarden, 1781. Willm. Bilbie, Chewstoke, Somersetshire, Founder.

4. James Wells, Aldbourn, Wilts, fecit 1802. Jas. Newman & E.M. Ellis, Churchwardens.

5. ✠ Anno Domini 1647. C.G : W.P : C.W. I ♟ L.

6. I to the Church the living call,

And to the grave do summon all. A ♟ R. 1723.

Priest's bell, 1671.

Erchfont, 8.

1. No Inscription.

2. Robert Dorchester, Edward Line, Churchwardens, 1664.

4th, were recast by Willm. & Roger Purdue of Sarum. In 1696 the 4th was recast by Wm. & Robt. Corr of Aldbourne, and finally the 3rd was recast (for the third time in 95 years,) by Wm. Corr in 1701. (see page 242.)

3. Wm. Pierce & Robert Giddings, Churchwardens. A. R 1743.

4. 7. William Springe, William Barnes, Churchwardens, 1658. W P

5. Prosperity to the Church of England. A.R. 1727.

6. C. & R. Mears, Founders, London, 1848.

8. Geve thankes to God. I.W. 1610.

Stert, 1.

Out of reach.

Hilperton, 4.

1. John Selfe, Richard Slade, C.W. 1664. N B.

2. Richard Slade, Churchwarden, 1664. N B.

3. Nathaniel Boulter made mee, 1663.

4. Recast, April, 1853. Rev. E. F. Boyle, M.A., Rector. James Baven, Benjamin Spender, Churchwardens.

Keevil, 6.

1. Thomas Mears, Founder, London, 1842.
William Beach, Esq., Roger Bartlett, Samuel Ferris, Churchwardens.

2. Hope well. I.W. 1609.

3. Feare the Lorde. I.W 1609.

4. James Wells, Aldbourn, Wilts, fecit 1810. James Watts & Andrew Burbidge, Churchwardens.

5. S. Atwood & T. Bell. J. Marierand & J. Taylor, Ch. wardens, 1761. T. Bilbie.

6. Samuel Atwood & Thomas Bell. John Marierand & John Taylor, Ch. wardens, 1761. T. Bilbie cast me.

Sanctns bell. No inscription.

Lavington East, 6.

1. William Sainsbery, 1656. W.P : N.B : I.S.

2. 5. The xxx of Julye, 1611. I.W.

3. Peace and good neighbourhood. 1726.

4. Cleament Tozer cast me in 1680. A.N. Frances Herewethe. I.T : I.C. John Tucker, Roger Laesse, Edward Filkes, Churchwardens of Market Lavington.

6. Hen : Jackson, Richd. Townsend. Wm. Sloper, Churchwardens, 1715. Abr : Rudhall of Gloucester, Bellfounder, cast me.

Lavington West, 6.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. James Wells, Aldbourn, fecit.

6. John Sainsbury, Benjn. Hayward, Churchwardens. John Williams, Minister. James Wells, Aldbourn, fecit 1810.

Marden, 5.

1. Benjamin Hayward & Isaac Hamlen, Churchwardens. Robt. Wells, fecit 1788.

2. 5. Mr. Richard Hayward & Mr. Webb, Ch. wardens. James Burrough in Devizes, Founder, 1751.

3. Anno Domini 1627. I. ♟ L. (Royal arms on side).

4. Mr. John Hayward & Mr. Saml. Webb, Ch. wardens. Wm. Cockey cast mee 1740.

Melksham, 6.

1. A. R. cast us all 1703. Henry Long.

2. Prosperity to this place. A. R. 1703.

3. God save Queen Anne. Peace and good neighbourhood. A. R. 1703.

4. George Moor, John Bull, Churchwardens. T.R. 1768.

5. Josh. Smith, Vicar. Thomas Bruges, Esq., James Bull, Gent., Churchwardens. James Wells, Aldbourn, fecit 1808.

6. Bohun Fox, Vicar. Isaac Selfe, Esq., Jacob Selfe, Gent., Churchwardens. A.R. 1703. Jeremiah Audry, Clothier, Thomas Flower, Gent., Ch. Wardens 1702.

Seend, 5.

1. 2. 3. ✠ Anno Domini 1636. $\overline{W}$.

4. Robert & James Wells, Aldbourn, fecit 1793. Danl. Jones & Jno. Little, Churchwardens.

5. Cam when I call,
To serve God all. W.S : I.S. 1636.

Netheravon, 5.

1. Hope Well. I.W. 1609.

2. Samuell Knight, 1695.

3. O man be mecke and lyve in rest. I.W. 1585.

4. Jonathan I ✠ L Bolter made mee 1656. W.S : I.S : K.W : I.H : I.C : I.D.*

5. In God is all my hope and trust. I.W. 1588.

Patney, 2.

No inscriptions.

Potterne, 6.

1. The gift of the Rev. George Edmonstone, Vicar, 1820. Rt. Watts & Jos. Glass, Ch. wardens. James Wells, fecit.

2. Very ancient, with an illegible inscription.

* The whole inscription is nearly illegible, and there are other letters which could not be decyphered.

3. ✠ Anno Domini 1624.

4. Mr. John Gaisford and John Moore, C.W., 1713. W ♟ C.

5. R. Wells of Aldbourne, fecit 1771.

6. ✠ Drawe neare to God. Anno Domini 1624. I.M. : R.B.

Poulshot, 3.

1. SANC ✠ IOHANNES : XPC.

2. Serve God. 1606. I.W.

3. Prayse God. 1606. I.W.

Rushall, 3.

1. ✠ AVE : MARIA : MA.

2. Wm. Cockey, Bellfounder, 1740.

3. Hope Well. I.W.. 1606.

Steeple Ashton, 6.*

1. Richard Long, Esq., Ch. warden, 1744. George Ball, Treble ringer. T. Bilbie.

2. William Tipper, William Silverthorne, C.W. I ♟ L. M. T.B. (on side.)

3. George White, John Tooker 1607. I.W. I. (crowned rose) R.†

4. R. Wells of Aldbourn, fecit 1772. G. Ball, C-warden.

5. Richard Long, Esq., Churchwarden, 1744. T. Bilbie, fecit.

6. Richard Long, Esq., & Mr. Henry Brown, Churchwardens, 1742. T. Bilbie.

Priest's bell. James Wells, Aldbourn, Wilts, fecit 1809. Samuel Hey, M.A., Vicar.

Upavon, 5.

1. 4. ✠ Anno Domini 1658. I ♟ L.

2. God . help : ips : F. S : ips : G. I. N : ips.

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* 1606. This yeare also the first & third Bels were cast by Mr. Wallis of Salisburie, who had for the same ..... viij*li.*

1607. This yeare the first and third bels were new founded by Mr. Wallies of Salisburie; soe likewise was the great bell for the performance whereof hee had.....

1609. Itm. in the Tower five greater Bells & a little Sance Bell.....

1616. It. pd. to Mr. Walles for casting the great Bell..... vj*li.* xiij*s.* iiij*d.*
It. pd. to Mr. Walles for fortie nine pounds of mettle..... ij*li.* ix*s.*
It. for carrying the Bel to Sarum..... j*li.*

1666. Sixth Bell set up. "Which Bell Henry Longe hath undertaken with the consent of ye sayd Vestree, to sett upp tuneable & valewable, in its pportion to the other Belles then beinge.

Ch. Wardens' Accounts.

† Royal Initials.

3. Francis Giffard & Thomas Alexander, Ch. wardens. James Wells, Aldbourne, Wilts, fecit 1811.

5. Andrew Biffen, Thomas Newman, Churchwardens. Cornell John Wyndum, Sqr., Lord of this maner. William Tosier cast mee, in the year of our Lord 1723.

Wilsford, 5.

1. Abr. Rudhall of Gloucester, Bellfounder, 1718.
2. Will : Longcraft & Ed : Alexander, Ch. wardens. A 🔔 R. 1718.
3. Thomas Twining, M.A., Vicar. A 🔔 R. 1718.
4. Cary & Carolina Stewkeley, Ladies of the manour. A 🔔 R. 1718.
5. Sabbata pango,
   Funera plango. A 🔔 R, 1718.

Worton, 1.

Out of reach.

Bell inscriptions from the following Parishes are required to make the list of this Deanery complete :—

Winsley,	Fittleton,
Limpley Stoke,	Imber,
Atworth,	Earlstoke,
South Wraxall,	Monkton Farley,
North Bradley,	Semington,
Broughton Gifford,	Trowbridge,
Chalfield,	Whaddon,
Enford,	Winkfield.

(To be continued.)

The Heralds' Visitations of Wiltshire, AND THE Pedigrees of Wiltshire Families.

By F. A. Carrington, Esq.

In the following paper I purpose to give lists of the names and residences of all those Wiltshire families which are to be found in the Heraldic Visitations of this county from 1533 to 1677, and references to all such Pedigrees of Wiltshire families as are extant as well unpublished as published, so far as I am cognizant of them; and to show with what care and solemnity all the Visitations, except the last, were made, and how much importance was attached to them. I shall treat of

I. The Heralds.
II. Heraldic Visitations and the procedure thereon.
III. The Visitation Books relating to Wiltshire:—
  1. General List of Wilts Visitation Books.
  2. The Visitation of 1533.
  3. The Visitation of 1565, and the additions to it.
  4. The Visitation of 1623.
  5. The Withie MS., comprising the Visitations of 1565 and 1623 conjoined.
  6. The Visitation of 1677.
IV. Miscellaneous Wiltshire Pedigrees.

I. The Heralds.

There is no doubt that the Heralds existed in very ancient times, but it is stated by M. Planché, in his "Pursuivant of Arms"[1] that the word *Heraldus* as applied to an officer of Arms, has not yet been discovered in an earlier document than the "Imperial Constitutions of Frederick Barbarossa" A. D. 1132, it being also

[1] p. 16.

stated in the "Penny Cyclopædia,"[1] a very accurate work, (Tit. Herald) that the earliest mention of a Herald in England is in a Pell-roll of 12 Edw. III., and I am further informed by the Rev. Mark Noble, in his "History of the College of Arms[2]" that "Dukes, Marquises, and Earls were allowed an Herald and Pursuivant; Viscounts and Barons, and others not ennobled, even Knights Bannerets might retain one of the latter," but that the practice gradually ceased, there being none so late as the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and he also informs us that noblemen's funerals were attended by their own Herald in a Tabard of his arms reversed. The Lord Mayor seems also to have had a Herald who, till very recently, rode in the city procession on Lord Mayors' Day, as well as the "men in armour," who probably were persons who had to do military service for the Knight's fees held of the Crown by the Corporation of London.

The present Heralds in England consist of Garter King-of-Arms, (the head of the College); Clarenceux King-of-Arms, whose jurisdiction is South of the Trent; Norroy King-of-Arms, whose jurisdiction is north of the Trent; six Heralds, and four Pursuivants.

The Heralds were incorporated by King Richard the Third in the first year of his reign, by a charter dated the 2nd of March, 1483, by which he also granted them a house called Cold Arbor in the Parish of All Hallows the Less, in the city of London. They were re-incorporated in 1554, by King Philip and Queen Mary, who also granted them Derby House, which was destroyed by the great fire of London, but stood on the site of the present Herald's College. At the time of the fire the books and MSS. were preserved, and are now in the present College.

This most valuable collection is described by Sir Charles Young, Garter King-of-Arms, the present head of the College,[3] who states that they have the Visitations from that of Thomas Benolt Clarenceux, taken under a Commission dated 20 Henry VIII., to that of Sir Henry St. George Clarenceux, taken under a Commission

[1] The articles on Heraldry in this work were written by Mr. Planché.

[2] p. 46.

[3] Record Rep. of 1837, app. (c. 8.), p. 106.

32 Charles II.; Compilations deduced from Visitations; Registers of Pedigrees; and Arms of Peers and Baronets; and nearly 1200 MS. vols. containing "Copies of Visitations, collections of Pedigrees and Arms, transcripts and abstracts of Charters, Deeds, Inquisitions, and other records applicable to Genealogical, Antiquarian, and Topographical researches, comprehending the labours of Camden, Glover, Vincent, (whose collection alone present upwards of 200 vols.) Philipot, Walker, Dugdale, Le Neve, Dale, Brooke, and Townsend, with those of some other distinguished and able members of the College."

II. Of Heraldic Visitations, and the Procedure thereon.

The Rev. Mark Noble in his work before cited[1] says that "Some suppose Heralds held Visitations as early as the reign of Henry IV. In the Harleian collection is a MS. intituled "Visitatio facta per Marischallum de Norroy, ult. ann. R. Henrici. 4ti, 1412." [Visitation made by the Marshal of Norroy in the last year of King Henry IV. 1412.] Perhaps this was not done by virtue of a Royal Commission, but the power which Norroy enjoyed he delegated to his marshal, who might have occasion to go into the North relative to the Scotch wars, then so frequent. In after times, when the power of the Heralds was more limited, and the Monarchs more careful of their authority, the provincial Kings-at-Arms sued for and obtained such Commissions to sanction their visitations, perhaps to enforce them. They originated, it is probable, from some skilful and industrious Herald taking minutes of what he could obtain respecting Arms and Genealogies, whilst attending Royal progresses on some public Commission in different counties in his Province. The earliest Commission known is that given to Benolt, (Clarenceux King-of-Arms), in 1528-9, empowering him to visit the counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Oxford, Wilts, Berks, and Stafford. The latest is dated May 13, 1686, but under it some Pedigrees are registered so late as 1700, 1703, and 1704."

A good account of the mode in which the Heralds' Visitations were made is given in "A Collection of Tracts relating to the

[1] Appendix (K), p. 20.

office of Arms," at the end of the last edition of "Gwillim's Heraldry" [1722]. This is, however, not written by Gwillim who was a Herald in the reign of James I., and died in the year 1621; indeed it is stated by the Rev. Mark Noble[1] that the real author of the celebrated work "The Display of Heraldry by John Gwillim," was the Rev. John Barcham, Chaplain to Archbishop Bancroft, and Dean of Bocking.

In this work,[2] styled by Sir Walter Scott "the Bible of Heraldry," it is stated that—

"Visitations which are performed by the Provincial Kings-of-Arms, &c., are in the nature of the circuits of our Judges. For as these take the Kingdom round for the Administration of Justice, at such and such particular times, so do those; and there inquire into all matters concerning Nobility and Gentility, such as Arms, Crests, Pedigrees, Titles, or Designations, &c., taking still as they go cognizance of all, and degrading interlopers and upstarts. The time allotted for these Visitations was once in about 30 years, because then it is supposed every one might readily bring proof without too much trouble either to the King-of-Arms or himself, it being a time within memory; whereas much longer time would exceed memory, and might endanger other evidences being lost." "But though these Provincial Kings have power specially in their patents not only to grant Arms, &c., but to enjoy all the Power, Prerogative, Fees, and Privileges of their predecessors, whereby they should seem authorized to make Visitations to demolish unwarrantable Monuments at their pleasure, yet have they always a special Commission for visiting their Province."

The Commission for a Heraldic Visitation, granted to William Camden, Esq., Clarenceux King-of-Arms, by King James the First, was given in evidence before the House of Lords in the Tracy Peerage case,[3] in the year 1839.

This commission is as follows:—

Com. spial Millo. Camden ar. } James, by the grace of God, &c.

"To oure trustie and welbeloved servaunte William Camden, esquier, surnamed Clarencieulx kinge of armes of the east, west, and southe partes of oure realme of Englande from the ryver of Trente southwardes, and to all other oure lovynge subjects greetinge. Forasmuche as God of his greate clemencye and goodnes hathe subjected to oure empyre and governance the nobillitie, people, and comons of this realme of Englande: Wee, myndynge of oure royall and

[1] "History of Heralds" Coll. 216. [2] p. 49.

[3] The evidence in the "Tracy Peerage" case will be found in the "Minutes of Evidence" of that case printed by order of the House of Lords, a work in Lincolns' Inn Library. The points of law decided in it are contained in Messrs. Clark & Finelly's "Reports," Vol. x, p. 154.

absolute power to us comytted to visitte, survey, and viewe throughout all oure realme of Englande and other domynyons, as well for a due order to be kepte and observed in all things touchinge the office and dueties appteyninge to armes, as also for reformacon of dyvers and sundrie abuses and disorders daylye arysynge and groweinge for wante of ordynarie vysytacons, surveys, and viewes in tymes conveniente accordinge to the aunciente forme and laudable custome of the lawes of armes: And that the nobillitie of thys realme maye be preserved in everie degree as apperteyneth as well in honor as in worshippe: And that every person and persons, bodies politique, corporate, and others maye be the better knowne in hys and theire estate, degree, and mysterye without confusion or disorder: Have therefore constituted, deputed, ordayned, and appoynted for us and in oure name, oure saide welbeloved s'vante, William Camden, esquire, alias Clarencieulx, kinge of armes in the saide easte, west, and southe partes of oure realme of Englande from the saide river of Trente southwarde, to visitte all the saide province, and the partes and members thereof apperteynynge to the offyce and charge of the saide Clarencieulx kinge of armes, from tyme to tyme, as often and when as he shall thinke moste necessarye and conveniente for the same: And not onelye to enter into all churches, castles, howses, and other places at hys discrecion, to peruse and take knowledge, survey, and viewe of all manner of armes, cognisances, crests, and other devises of armes of all and singuler oure subjects, as well bodies pollitique as others within the saide province, of what dignitie or degree, estate or mysterie soever they be lawfully aucthorised to have, use, or beare any suche armes, cognizances, crests, and other like devises with the notes of theire discentes, pedegries, and marriages. And the same to enter of recorde in a regyster booke of armes accordynge to suche order as ys prescrybed and sett forthe in the office charge and oathe taken by oure saide servante at his creacon and coronacon, but also to correcte, controlle, and reforme all manner of armes, crestes, cognysaunces, and devices, unlawfull or unlawfully usurped, borne, taken by any manner, person, or persons within the same province contarye to the due order of the lawe of armes. And the same to reverse, pull downe, or otherwise deface at his discrecion, as well in cote armes, helms, standerds, pennons, and hatchmentes of tentes and pavilions, as alsoe in plate, jewells, paper, parchmente, wyndowes, gravestones, and monumentes, or elleswhere wheresoever they be sett or placed, whether they be in shielde, scutcheon, lozenge, square, roundell, or otherwise howsoever contrary to the antiquitie and aunciente lawes, customes, rules, priviledge, and orders of armes: And further, wee by theise presentes doe give and grante to the saide Clarencieulx full power and aucthoritie to reprove, controlle, and make infamous by Proclamacon, to be made at the assizes or generall sessions within the same hys province to be had and kepte, or at suche other place or places as he or they shall thinke moste meete and conveniente, all, and all manner of person or persons that unlawfullye and withoute juste aucthoritie, vocacon, or due callinge, do, or have donne, or shall usurpe to take uppon hym or them anye manner of tytle of honor, or dignitie, as esquier, gentleman, or other: And likewyse to reforme and comptrolle all suche as at any funeralles or intermentes shall use or weare anye mourninge apparell as gownes, hoodes, tippetts, or suche like contrarie to the order lymited and prescrybed in the tyme of the moste noble prince Kinge Henrie, of famous memorie the seaventh oure grandfather, otherwise or in anye other sorte then to theire estates and degrees

dothe or shall appertayne: And furthermore by theise presents wee prohibitte and forbidde that no paynter, glasier, gouldsmythe, graver, or any other artyfycer, whatsoever he or they be, within the saide province of the said Clarencieulx, shall take uppon them to painte, grave, glase, devise, or sett forthe by anye wayes or meanes any manner of armes, crestes, cognyzaunces, pedegrees, or other devises appertaynynge to the offyce of armes, otherwise or in anye other forme or manner then they maye lawfullie doe, and shalbe allowed by the saide Clarencieulx hys deputie or deputies, accordinge to the auncyente lawes and statutes of armes. And wee forbidde and straightlie comaunde all oure sheriffes, comyssyoners, archdeacons, officialle scryvenors, clerks, wryters, or other whatsoever they be, to calle, name, or write in anye assyse, sessyons courte, or other open place or places, or ells to use in any writinge the addicion of esquire or gentleman, unlesse they be able to stande unto and justyfye the same by the lawe of armes of oure realme, or ells be ascertened thereof by advertysemente in wrytinge from the saide Clarencieulx kinge-of-armes, or his deputye or deputies, attorney or attorneys: And further, we straightlie charge and comaunde that noe other person or persons shall intromytte or meddle with anye thinge or thinges touchinge and concerninge the office of armes within the saide province, without speciall lycence and aucthoritie of the saide Clarencieulx in writinge, under the seale of the said office, firste had and obteyned from the saide Clareucieulx: All the which said power, prehemynence, jurisdiccon, aucthoritie above specified for us, oure heires and successors, wee doe geve and graunte by theise presentes, to the saide Willm. Camden alias Clarencieulx, dueringe his naturall lief, in as large and ample manner and forme in everye thinge and thinge as anye his predecessors or anye other bearinge the name or tytle of Clarencieulx have or had, did or mighte doe by force of anye letters patentes graunted by anye of oure p'decessors, or as of righte he or they oughte or mighte have used to doe and exercysed by force of his saide office, with all manner of proffitte, advantages, and emolumentes thereunto belonginge. Wherefore wee will and straightlie charge and comaunde all, and singuler oure justices, sheriffes, mayors, bailiffs, and all other oure officers, mynysters, and constables, and all and everie oure lovinge subjecte that in the execucion of the premysses they effectuallye imploye theire best ayde, assistaunce, furtheraunce, and counsaile to oure saide servante, hys deputie or deputies so often and when as he or anye of them shall require the same, in all that they convenientlie maye, as theye tender oure favoure and will answeare the contrarie at theire perrill. And further, by theise presentes, we doe aucthorise oure saide servante to nomynate and appoynte under the seale of his saide office, soe manye deputies or attorneys as shalbe thoughte to hym expediente for the better execucon of all and singuler the premysses. And yf there fortune to falle oute in this visitacon anye manner of scruple, doubte, questyon, or anye mysdemeanor, of anye person persons whatsoever, that cannot be conveniently decided or ended by oure saide servante, or by suche deputie or deputyes or attorneys as he under the seale of hys saide offyce shall name and appoynte: Then oure mynde and pleasure ys that oure saide servante, hys deputye, deputies, or attorneis named as ys aforesaid shall comaunde suche person or persons whome the saide question, scruple, or misdemeanor shall concerne, under a certayne payne and at a certen daie, to appeare before the earle marshall of Englande for the tyme, before whome the saide scruple, question, or misdemeanor, shalbe hearde and ordered accordinge

to the lawes and custome of armes in that case provided and of auncyente tyme used, anye statute, lawe, P'clamacon, custome, or usage to the contrarie in any wise notwithstandynge. In wytnes whereof, &c. Wytnes oure selfe at Harfeilde, the fyfte daye of Auguste.

Per breve de privato sigillo, &c.

A similar Commission to William Dugdale, Esq., Norroy King-of-Arms, dated July 7th, 14 Char. II. [1662], is given by the Editor of "Gwillim's Heraldry" [ed. of 1772] from a MS. of Mr. Elias Ashmole, and he proceeds:—

"This Commission being acquired, the King-of-Arms or his Marshal *i. e.* deputy, sets out upon his survey, accompanied with such other officers of the College as he shall suppose necessary, together with a Painter to make draughts of such Monuments, Arms, &c., as he shall have occasion to take notice of, sending his circular warrants to the Bailiffs of the several Hundreds or Wards of the county he intends to visit." "The form of which Warrant,[1] together with a Recommendation from the Bishop and Chancellor of the Diocese[2] I have thought meet to insert.

"'To Robert Mastby, Bailiff of the Ward of Chester.

"'These are to require you, and in the King's Majesty's name to charge and command you forthwith upon sight hereof to warn those Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen whose names are underwritten, and all the rest within your ward, as well those that assume the Titles as others, personally to appear before me Richard St. George, Norroy Kinge-of-Armes, on Thursday, being the 24th day of August next, at Widow Hudspithes in Clapitt-street, within the city of Duresme, (when I intend to sit for the Registering of the Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen within your ward) and that they bring with them such Arms and Crests as they now use and bear, with their Pedigrees and Descents, and such of their evidences and ancient writings as if need require may justify the same; that I, knowing how they use and challenge those Titles, and bear their Arms, may make entrance of the same accordingly. But if I shall not hear from them upon this notice by you given them, these contempts will enforce me to proceed as my Commission appointeth in such cases, not only to adjourn those that be gentlemen to answer the same before the Lords and Commissioners for the office of Earl Marshal of England on a day prefixed, but also to disclaim and make infamous by Proclamation, all such as shall refuse to make proof of their Gentry having usurped the Title thereof without just authority and just calling. Of all these things charge them not to fail as they will avoid the further Peril and Trouble that may ensue. Dated at Duresme, this 14th day of August, 1615.'[3]

"'My honourable good friends and neighbours,—

"'This a service which concerns your Honours and Arms, and the good of your Posterity, and for the continuance and recording of your Gentry and

1 From the Visitation of Durham taken in 1615, fol. 1. 2 Id., fol. 2..

3 The Rev. Mark Noble (before cited) at p. 19 gives a similar summons for the gentry to appear at the Swan Inn at Cirencester, on the 16th of August, 1682, containing an offer to go to the Houses of those who could not conveniently attend the Visitation.

Pedigrees, a thing usual and accustomed heretofore, fit to be preserved from decay which is incident to things of this nature. We, therefore, wish you to attend according to the effect of this Warrant, and there you see his Majesty's Letter's Patents, authorizing this his survey.

'William Duresme,[1]
'Richard Hutton,[2]
Chancellor of Durham and Serjeant-at-Law.
'Richard St. George Norroy
-King-at-Arms.'"

The Rev. Mark Noble[3] gives a copy of the following letter from Robert, Earl of Ailesbury, (Deputy Earl Marshal to Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk,) to Henry, Marquis of Worcester.

"Circular letter from the Earl Marshal:—

"My Lord,

"Whereas the King's most excellent Majestie, minding and intending that the Nobility and Gentry of this his Realme should be preserved in every degree, as well in hononr as worship, and that all persons and bodies politique may be the better known in their estate, degree, and ministry, without confusion, or disorder, hath authorized Thomas May, Esq., Chester Herald, and Gregory King, Rouge Dragon, officers of Armes, as Marshal and Deputies to Clarenceux King-of-Arms, not onely to visitt the county of Gloucester and to register the arms, pedigrees, marriages, and issue of the nobility and gentry therein, but also to reprove, controule, and make infamous by proclamation all such as unlawfully and without just authority doe usurp or take upon them any name or title of honour or dignity, as Esquire or Gentleman, or other, as by his Majestie's letters patent more plainly doth appear.

"These are to pray your Lordship to recommend the same to such of the gentry for the county as are your deputie-lieutenants, for their assistance and furtherance herein, as a matter of great interest and concerne to the publick, but more especially to them and their posterity, and thus not doubting of your lordship's readiness to promote so good and honourable a work,

"I remain,
"Your Lordship's most affectionate Servant,
"Whitehall, 29 Jan., 1652. 'Ailesbury' D. E. M.

"To the Right Noble, my very good Lord,
Henry, Marquess of Worcester, Lord-
Lieutenant of the County of Gloucester."

The Rev. Mark Noble[4] gives a summons issued to a gentleman to appear before a Deputy to a King-of-Arms, in the following form:—

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1 William James, Bishop of Durham from 1608 to 1617.

2 Sir Richard Hutton, Knt., a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1617 to 1638.

3 "History of Coll. of Arms App." p. 18. 4 Id., p. 20.

"Wokingham Parish, Co. Berks.

"To Mr. Henry Staverton.

"Sir,—You are personally to appear before Elias Ashmole, Esq., Windsor Herald of Arms, on Saturday, being the 11th of March next, by eight of the clock in the morning, at the signe of the Beare at Redding, there to enter your descent and armes, and to bring with you such arms and crest as you bear, whereof you are not to fail as you will answer the same before the Lords Commissioners for the office of Earl Marshal of England.[1]

The editor of Gwillim's "Heraldry" continues:—[2]

"And shouldit so happen that any receivers of such summons or notice by the Bailiff (regardless of the King's special Patent or Commission under the Broad Seal of England), should show such contempt as to refuse their attendance, then is the King-of-Arms to summon such refusers to attend personally the Earl Marshal in his proper court, at a particular time, then and there to answer for the said contempt. The form of this summons you may see in the copy of a real one.

"'To John Lister, Bailiff of Easington Ward,

"Forasmuch as you whose names are under written have shown yourselves obstinate and contemptuous against the King's Commission and authority, in refusing to make your appearance before me at Durham, where I lately sat for the registering of such gentlemen as are resident within your Ward, according to such warning as was given you by the Bailiff thereof: I must therefore proceed as my Commission enjoineth me in such cases of contempt, these are, therefore, in his Majesty's name, strictly to charge and command you and every of you that you make your personal appearance before the Lords Commissioners for the office of Earl Marshal of England, on the first day of November next, then to answer and show just cause of this your disobedience and contempt; thereof fail you not as you will avoid the forfeiture of £50 a-piece to his Majesty, and the further peril and trouble that by any of your contempt may ensue.

"Richard St. George,

"'Norroy King-of-Arms.

"'Dated at Duresme,

"'This 22nd of August, 1615.'"

The paper in Gwillim continues:—

"The King-of-Arms, upon a Visitation, is allowed to take with him out of the office such Books and prior Visitations as concern or relate to the Counties he intends to visit, which always lie open before him when he sits to do business, and as every gentleman may enter as many of his posterity as he can prove, or may join him to a Pedigree in some prior visitation; so also doth every man sign his descent with his own hand, which serves as a firm testimony to his descendants."

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1 This must have been in 1664, as Mr. Elias Ashmole then visited Berkshire for Sir Edward Byshe.

2 p. 52.

"But for such usurpers of dignities as have vaunted in the Ensigns and Titles of gentility, &c., without any ground or reason for their so doing, these are obliged under their own hands to disclaim all title, pretence, &c., for ever, unless called unto by the King, the original Fountain of all Honours and Dignities; and for their presumption in publickly using such Titles and Ensigns before they have a right, they are degraded by the publick Cryer in the Market-place nearest to them.

"The form of their Disclaim runs thus:—

"'Cheshire: 3 Sept., 1663.

"'We whose names are hereunder written being duly summoned by William Dugdale, Esq., Norroy King-of-Arms, in his Visitations of the County Palatine of Chester, as well for the approving and justifying our bearing of Arms, as the taking upon us the Names and Titles of Esquires or Gentlemen; not being able to show any good Right to either of those Titles, nor knowing at present of any Arms belonging to us, do hereby disclaim all such Attributes and Arms, and do promise henceforth to forbear to make use of either, until such time as we can by lawful authority do the same.

"'Robert Morrey,
"'Jonathan Crosse,
"'James Knoll,
"'Richard Heath. } of Chester.'"

The entries of a "Disclaimer," "Disgrading," and a "Respite," in the Visitation Books of the Heralds' College are in the following forms:—

"Disclaimers:—

"The hunderthe of ——. —— of —— in the countie of Wiltes hath made his aparance before me, Clarencieulx Kinge-of-Armes, and hath dysclaymed the name of a gentilman."[1]

"—— of —— hath made his apparance before me, Clarencieulx Kinge-of-Armes, and ys disgraded."[2]

"Memorandum, that I have respited —— and —— untill Mighelmas tearme to make theire Declaracon, or els to be Dysgraded of the saide name."[3]

The Heralds appear to have carried matters with a very high hand during the reigns of the Tudors and the Stuarts, but after the Revolution their authority was successfully questioned, and in a series of decisions in the reigns of King William the Third and Queen Anne, it was established that the great powers claimed by the Heralds could only be exercised under the joint authority of the Lord High Constable of England and Earl Marshal; the former of these offices, with the exception of temporary appointments at

1 Visitation of Wiltshire, 1565, "Harleian MS.," No. 1111. 2 Ibid. 3 Ibid.

Coronations, having been vacant since the attainder of Henry, Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of King Henry VIII.[1]

A very eminent judge, Mr. Justice Blackstone, in the third Vol. of his "Commentaries," in treating of the Court of the Lord Constable and Earl Marshal, and of the Heralds, says:—[2]

"Their original Visitation Books, compiled when progresses were solemnly and regularly made into every part of the Kingdom, to inquire into the state of families, and to register such marriages and descents as were verified to them upon oath, are allowed to be good evidence of pedigrees, and it is much to be wished that this practice of visitation at certain periods were revived, for the failure of inquisitions post-mortem by the abolition of Military Tenures, combined with the negligence of the Heralds in omitting their usual progresses, has rendered the proof of a modern descent, for the recovery of an estate, or succession to a title of honor, more difficult than that of an ancient;" and, after remarking on the additional facilities afforded with respect to the proof of Peers' descents under an order of the House of Lords, made on the 11th of May, 1767,[3] this eminent judge concludes with a statement that "the general inconvenience affecting more private successions still continues without a remedy."

III. The Visitation Books relating to Wiltshire.

1. *General List of Wiltshire Visitation Books.*

A. D.

1533. 25 Hen. VIII. Thomas Benolte, Clarencieux. The original is in the Heralds' College, London. A copy is in the Library of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.

1565. 8 Eliz. William Harvey, Clarencieux. Original in Heralds' College. A copy in the Bodleian Library, by Jekyll. A modern copy, by Hensley, in Sir Thomas Phillipps's Library, MS. No. 54. Also MSS. No. 172, 7428, 10487, 10646, 11182-3-4-[part]-6-7. An ancient copy with Arms tricked, in the Library of Joseph Neeld, Esq., M.P., at Grittleton.

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[1] On this subject the reader is referred to the following decisions in the court: *Parker's* case, 1 "Siderfin's Reports," 352; *Russell's* case (1692), 4 "Modern Reports," 128; s. c. *nom. Russell v. Oldish*, 1 "Shower's Reports," 353, (the pleadings probably of this case being in "Lilly's Entries," p. 316); *Oldis v. Domville*, Cases in Parliament 58; *Chambers v. Jennings*, "Farresley Reports," 125, and 2 "Salkald's Reports," 553.

[2] Chap. 7, p. 105.

[3] This order was rescinded by the House of Lords on the 18th of June, 1802.

Five Copies of this Visitation are also in the Library of the British Museum, in the following Harleian manuscripts, viz.:—

No. 888, with additions by Ralph Brook, York.

No. 1111, with additions by John Saunders.

No. 1181, with additions by Henry Parker.

No. 1565, with additions by Richard Munday, William Latton, and Robert Dale.

No. 5184, (a very ill-written manuscript).

No. 5781, another ill-written MS. in the same collection, also appears to be founded on this Visitation.

No. 1057, Alphabet of the Arms of Wiltshire gentry, in blazon, from this Visitation.

A. D.

1569. A Visitation by Robert Treswell, Blue Mantle: No. 79 in Queen's College, Oxford. (? Is this a distinct Visitation, or only a copy of that of 1565)?

1623. 21 James I. William Camden, Clarencieux, by his deputies, Henry St. George, Richmond Herald, and Sampson Lennard, Bluemantle Pursuivant. This volume, in which the several Pedigrees are attested by the original signatures of the principal members of each family, is now in the British Museum, "Harleian MS." No. 1165. It presents an interesting collection of the Autographs of Wiltshire gentlemen of the reign of Charles I. One only, being from some cause unable to write, signs with a mark, thus: (p. 75) "The marke of ∧ John Weston."

A copy is in Sir Thomas Phillipps's Library, Nos. 10487 and 11842. It has also been privately printed by that gentleman, without the Plates of Arms, but with the Arms described in words.

A copy is also in the Heralds' College: and another with additions, in the British Museum, "Harleian MS.," No. 2230. Also in "Harleian MS.," No. 1054, p. 2, is "Arms (hastily tricked) of the Wiltshire Gentlemen, taken from the Visitation of 1623."

A. D.

1677. 29 Charles II. Sir Edward Bysshe, Clarencieux. Original in the Heralds' College. A copy in the Library of All Souls College, Oxford. "Jekyll MS., 45." Another in Sir Thomas Phillipps's Library, MS. No. 10639.

2. The Visitation of 1533.

This was made when Heraldic Visitations were in their infancy. The pedigrees, with the arms very neatly tricked,[1] of this Visitation, are contained in a thin folio volume, written on hand paper, which comprises the pedigrees and arms of families in the counties of :—

Berks,	Oxford,
Cornwall,	Somerset,
Devon,	Stafford,
Dorset,	Surrey,
Gloucester,	*Wilts*,
Kent,	Worcester,
Northampton,	and in Wales.

This Visitation contains the Pedigrees and Arms of the following Wiltshire families only :—

Chocke,	Lanham,
Seymour,	Pye,
Bonam,	Barnard,
Boncher,	Stylleman,
Lylsely,	Borley.[2]

3. The Visitation of 1565.

This Visitation contains the Pedigrees and Arms of the Wiltshire Families undermentioned :—

Alleyn of Calne,	Baynard of Lackham,
Ashman of Calne,	Beckett of Littleton,
Bacon of White parish,	Bellingham of Orton,
Barret of Tytherton,	Bennett of Norton Bavant,
Barret of White parish,	Bennett of Pitt house,
Barwick of Wilcot,	Bewshin of Cottles,
Bayley of Stowford,	Blake of Pennells,

[1] Arms are said to be "tricked" when they are drawn in pen and ink, and the initial letter of each colour inserted, to denote the colour.—Arms are said to be "blazoned" when they are described in words.

2 For this information respecting the Visitation of 1533, I am indebted to Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.

Bower of Donhead St. Andrews,
Bretton of Monkton Farley,
Brounker of Melksham,
Bruning of Segre,
Bulkley of White parish,
Burley of Whistley,
Bush of Stoford,
Butler of Langley,
Calley of Highway,
Carrant of Winterborne,
Chaffin of Seales Clevedon,
Cheyney of Uphaven,
Cordray of Chute,
Daniell of St. Margarets,
Darrell of Littlecot,
Dauntesey of Lavington,
Doddington of Woodland,
Erington of Heele,
Ernely of Whetham,
Eyre of Wedhampton,
Ferrys of Ashton Keynes,
Flower of Pottern,
Gawen of Northington,
Gethin of Fisherton,
Gifford of Rodenhurst,
Girdler of Clack,
Goddard of Cleeve,
Green of Standlinch,
Grove of Donhead,
Hall of Bradford,
Hooper of New Sarum,
Horsey of Martin,
Horton of Iford,
Hungerford of Cadenham,
Hunton of East Knoyle,
Jenkins of Vasterne,
Keleway of White parish,
Lawrence of Downton,
Long of Ashley,
Long of Kelways,
Long of Wraxall,
Ludlow of Hill Deverill,
Mayow of Dinton,
Mewes of Bishopston,
Michell of Calne,
Michell of Calston,
Mompesson of Corton,
Mompesson of Salisbury,
Nicholas of Roundway,
Page of Westhatch,
Penruddock of Compton Chamberlain,
Parker of Lushill,
Percy of Chalfield,
Perry of Warminster,
Pleydell of Cricklade,
Pople of New Sarum,
Prater of Latton,
Provender of Allington,
Quinten of Bubton,
Redish of Maiden Bradley,
Roche of Bromham,
Rogers of Bradford,
Rouse,
Rowsell of Vasterne,
Ryley of Sarum,
Shelley of All Cannings,
Sherington of Medburne,
Skilling of Dracott,
Sneith of Lushill,
Snell of Kington St. Michæl's,
Sotwell of Chute,
South of Swallow Cliffe,
Stanter of Horningsham,
Stephens of Burderop,
Stillman of Steeple Ashton,
Stourton of Horningsham,
Temmes of Rood Ashton,
Thatcham of Idmiston,
Thornhill of Charlton,
Tropnell of Sopworth,
Tutt of Oxenwood,
Uffenham of Downton,
Walrond of Aldbourne,
Walton of Kemble,
Warder of Platford,
Warre of Tytherton,
Weare alias Browne of Marlborough,
Willoughby of Knoyle,
Wintersell of Radborne,
Wroughton of Broadhinton,
Yate of Buckland and Upham,
Yerworth of Collingbourne,
Zouche (Lord) of Pitton.

This Visitation also contains the Arms of the undermentioned Towns :—[1]

Salisbury,
Marlborough, ancient and modern,
Calne,
Devizes,
And the Merchant Adventurers, Clothiers, Weavers, Drapers, and Tailors of Devizes.

The ancient Arms of Marlborough were a Castle triple-towered; the modern Arms being the same as are given in Mr. Waylen's "History of Marlborough," the ancient Arms being now the Crest.

The Arms of Salisbury are exactly the same as they are printed every week in the *Salisbury and Winchester Journal*, but in this Visitation there is the following memorandum :—[2]

"*These Armes with the Supporters, are aunciently belonging to the Mayor and his Brethren, as alsoe to the Communaltie of the Citty of New Sarum*, wch I have registered and recorded att the time of my Visitation of Wiltshire; which time was Thomas Jacobe, Mayor; Robert Griffith, Richard Bryan, and William Webb, Justices of ye Peace: And alsoe George Snellgar, Robert Eyre, John Webb, Thomas Cature, & John Eyre, have beene Mars of that Citty, and Robert Tucke, Towne Clarke, Anno Dni 1565.

"Per Hervie Clar."

From this memorandum of Hervie Clarenceux, it would seem that it is an error to have the arms of the Mayor, his brethren, and the "communaltie of the citty of New Sarum," on the outside of the *Shire* Hall at Devizes, as well as in several places in it. I know that the answer to this will be, that these are the arms of the County of Wilts, to which I can only answer that I have never in any of these Heraldic Visitations, or elsewhere, met with any but very recent information, as to any arms belonging to the County of Wilts; and Mr. Hervie tells us that in 1565, these were the arms which anciently belonged to the Corporation of New Sarum, and as such were then registered and recorded by him. Sir Bernard Burke, now Ulster King-of-Arms, in his "General Armoury" gives the following account of these arms :—

"*Salisbury, City of, or New Sarum*, Az. four Bars or. *Supporters*, on either side an Eagle displayed with two heads or, ducally gorged, beaked, and legged az.; as entered in the Visitation of Wilts, 1565, and depicted on an ancient painting still in the possession of the Corporation."

It is worthy of remark, that among the coats of arms there given by Sir Bernard Burke, amounting to more than fifty thousand, he does not give the arms of any County.

Disclaimers.

At the Visitation of 1565 there were the following disclaimers :—

The hunderthe of Selkleigh.[3]

Thomas Browne of Winterbourne Bassett,[4]
John Suter of Aveburye,
Rychard Francklyn of Ouverton,

[1] Harleian MS. No. 1111, No. 1181, 1441, and No. 1565.

[2] Harleian MS., No. 1181.

[3] Harleian MS. No. 1111., p. 16.

[4] The pedigree and arms of this family will be found in the Visitation of 1623.

Thomas Brinde of Wanboroughe,
John Truslowe of Aveburye,
Anthonye Brynde of Wanbroughe,
John Wyllicott of Bramber.

The hunderthe of Kyngesbridge.

John Andrews of Collingborne,
Anthonye Stychall of Swindon,
Walter Parker, als suete Lysell, *(i.e.* Sneith of Lushill,)
Edmond Mylles of Radborne Cheyney,
Symonde Hunte of Chisenboroughe,
Thomas Huchins of Winterborne,
Thomas Stephens of Baydon.

The hondrethe of Estubbe and Everley.

Thomas Maten of Entforde,
Edward Gylbert of Everley,
Edward Faley, als Faten.

The hundreth of Potterne and Canyngs.

Edward Perrye of Potterne,
William Flower of Lavington,
John Lake of Bysshoppes Cannyngs,
Richarde Woodroffe of Bysshoppes Cannynges,
Willm. Sloper of Bisshopp Cannings,
Willm. Rooke of Potterne.

The hondrithe of Swanboroughe.

William Lavington of Cherington,
William Noyse of Manningforde Bruse,
William Pynckney of Rushall,
Robert Noyse of Archefounde,
John Hammes of Archefounde,
John Bartlett of Alcannyngs,
Geffrey Godman of Alcannyngs,
Geffrey Pravender,[1]
William Long of Potterne,
Thomas Long of the boroughe of Cawne,
Thomas Page of Cawston,
Thomas Mylles of Barwyk Bassett,
Henry Chever of Comberford,
Thomas Cordraye of Chute,
Willm. Sotewell of Chute.

The hunderth of Chippenham.

John Webbe of Slautinforde,
Henry Bull[2] of Chippenham,
John Vinarde of Chippenham,
Phellipp Smythe of Chippenham,
Willm. Norborne of Bremmynge, (Bremhill)
John Scott of Chippenham,
Henrye Goldney als Farnell,
Edwarde Gerrarde.

Warminster.

Walter Rowland of Littel Sutton,
William Cockes of Dunyckemare,
Edmonde Wykes of Dunyckemare.

Haytesburye.

Xtofer Henton of Corton in pchia Boyton.

Est Knoyle.

William Hunton of Est Knoyle,
Andrewe Blackman of Knoyle,
Thomas Beecher of Knoyle,
Stephen Whitaker of Westburye,

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1 This entry has been struck out.

2 From a flourish to the second "l" this may be *Buller*.

Xtofer Standshawe of Westburye,
Robert Cogswell of Westburye,
William Byrte of Westburye.

Bradforde.

Robert Maye of Broughton.

Haytesburye.

Thomas Ashlock of Haytesburye,
Robert Stephens of Upton Lovell,
Robert White,
William White,
Anthonye Martin,
Thomas Baylye.

Chippenham.

John Gale of Langley Burrell,
John Wastefelde of Langley Burrell,
John Bennett,
John Jones of Cevell, (Keevil)
John Williams als Clarke,
John Beche of Warminster.

Disgraded.

At the Visitation of 1565 the following were disgraded:—[1]

Clement Bathe of Bysshoppes-sora (strow) in the honderythe of Warminster.

Whorlesdown.

William White of Steple Ashton,
John White of Steple Ashton,
John William of North Bradley.

Respited.

The following were respited till the ensuing Michaelmas Term:—

William Alleyne,
William Alleyne,
Thomas Goddard,
Willm. Goddard,
Thomas Aubrey of Chadenwicke, in the pyshe of Mere,
William Bennett of Westbury,
Thomas Bower of Dunhed Andrewe.

This MS. also contains the two following Memoranda.

"Memorandum, that Mr. Rycharde Scroope hath sent one to appeare for hym in his absence, for that he ys sicke."

"Memorandum, that Robert Vicar & Portereve of the towne and boroughe of Westburye, have made theire apparance and declaracon that they have no Towne Seale."

The Pedigrees and Arms of the undermentioned families, are contained in the additions to the Heralds' Visitation of 1565; by John Saunders,[2] by Henry Parker,[3] and by Richard Munday, William Latton, and Robert Dale.[4]

Aubrey of Chadenwick,
Auncell,
Aylward,
Bainton, [5]

[1] "Harleian MS." No. 1111., p. 16. [2] Ibid. No. 1111.
[3] Ibid. No. 1181. [4] Ibid. No. 1565.
[5] Where the name is in italic the arms only are given.

Bartlett,
Baynton of Sarum,
Beauchamp of Bromham,
Bedford of Newbury,
Bedford of Sarum,
Benett of Pythouse,
Blake of Pinnells,
Boleyne,
Booth,
Bower of Lavington,
Bower of Sarum,
Bowle of Sarum,
Braybrcoke,
Brokas,
Bromwich,
Brothers of Knoell,
Browne of Wilton,
Browne of Donhead,
Bullen, Earl of Wiltshire,
Burton of Wilton,
Button of Alton,
Carpenter of Tinhead's Court,
Chaffin of Bulford,
Chaffin of Sarum,
Chivers of Quemberforde,
Clavell,
Clifford of Boscombe,
Colborne,
Collier,
Compton,
Constantine,
Cooke of Sarum,
Cottle of Cricklade,
Daccomb,
Darrell of Littlecott,
Dauntesey of Lavington,
Dighton of Lee,
Duckett of Caulston,
Dudley,
Erneley,
Ewens,
Eyre of Chalfield,
Fitchett of Barford St. Martin,
Frampton,
Gilbert,
Gresham,
Grobham of Wishford,
Hitchcock,
Ivy of Keinton (West Kington),
Lapp,
Lavington, Hulcot,
Layton,
Leigh of Crosley,
Lisley,
Long of Trowbridge,
Ludlow,
Mahew,
Martyn,
May of Broughton Gifford,
Mayow of Chilmark,
Mayow of Fonthill,
Mildmay,
Moody of Garsden,
Mortimer of Stockley,
Mussell of Steeple Langford,
Nicholas of Calne,
Nicholas of Coate,
Nicholas of Stert,
Nicholas,
Page,
Pagenham,
Peverell,
Pile,
Poole,
Poore of Dorington,
Prynne of Allington,
Redich,
Richmond of Rodbourne,
Rives,
Rouse,
Sadler of Everley,
Scras,
Servington of Langford,
South of Swakeley,
Stump of Malmesbury,
Stephens of Chisledon,
Stephens,
Strangewags,
Thynne,
Tiptoft,
Tomer of Tomer,
Tope,
Tucker,
Turberville,
Vanne,
Vuedall,

Walwyn or Malwyn of Echilhampton,
Webb of Rodbourne,
Whithart of Milton,
Wiltshire,
Wiltshire, vide Bullen,
Wiltshire, vide Stafford,
Yorke of Ramsbury,
Young.

4. The Visitation of 1623.

This Visitation contains the Pedigrees and Arms of the Wiltshire families undermentioned:—

Ashley of Nash hill,
Ayliff of Brinkworth,
Bailiff of Tytherton,
Bartlett of All Cannings,
Bartlett of Chirton,
Bayley of Wingfield,
Baynard of Lackham,
Baynton of Bromham,
Blacker of Salisbury,
Blake of Pinnells,
Botreux,
Bower of Donhead St. Andrew,
Brind of Wanborough,
Bromwich,
Brounker of Melksham,
Browne of Wilton,
Burnell,
Calley of Highway,
Carpenter of Tinhead's Court,
Chaffin of Sarum,
Chaffin of Seales Clevedon,
Chivers of Quemberford,
Clifford of Boscombe,
Cordray of Chute,
Cottle of Cricklade,
Cuss of Fifield,
Daniell of St. Margaret's,
Davy of Harnham,
Dauntesy of Lavington,
Day of Wilford,
Diggs of Marlborough,
Drew of South Broome,
Duckett of Caulston,
Duke of Lake,
Earth of Mildenhall,
English of Kingswood,
Erington of Heale,
Ernley of Whetham,
Eyre of Bromham,
Eyre of Sarum,
Eyre of Wedhampton,
Fauxton of Downton,
Fawkenor of Laverstock,
Fisher of Liddington Wick,
Franklyn of Woodberry,
Goddard of Ashington,
Goddard of Berwick,
Goddard of Clatford,
Goddard of Hartham,
Goddard of Ogbourne,
Goddard of Stanton Hussey,
Goddard of Upham,
Goldstone of Alderbury,
Gore of Aldrington,
Gough of Allcannings,
Gould of Alvedeston,
Grub of Pottern,
Gunter of Milton,
Hall of Bradford,
Harding of Pewsey,
Harold of Cherrill,
Hawker of Hatchbury,
Hitchcock of Preshute,
Hooper of Sarum,
Horne,
Horton of Iford,
Hungerford of Cadenham,
Hunton of East Knoyle,
Hutoft of Sarum,
Hyde of Marlborough,
Ireton of Britford,
Jones of Kevell,
Jones of Woodlands,
Jordan of Chitterne,
Kayleway,
Kent of Devizes,
Lambe of Coulston,
Lambert of Boyton,

Lapp of Durnford,
Lavington of Hulcott,
Light of Easton Piercy,
Long of Ashley,
Long of Ashton,
Long of Wraxall,
Lowe of Calne,
Malyn of Marlinborow,
Mogradge of Salisbury,
Markes of Steeple Ashton,
Marvin of Pertwood,
Maskelyn of Purton,
Maton of North Tidworth,
Mayow of Dinton,
Mompesson of Salisbury,
Montague,
Moore of Berwick St. John,
Moore of Heytesbury
Mortimer of Stockley,
Mussell of Steeple Langford,
Nicholas of All Cannings,
Nicholas of Winterborne,
Norborne of Bremhill,
Norden of Rowde,
Organ of Burderop,
Palmer of Wilcott,
Penruddock of Compton Chamberlain,
Peverell,
Pickhaver of Salisbury,
Pike of Martin,
Pile of Bubton,
Pinckney of Rushall,
Pleydell of Cricklade,
Poore of Dorington,
Provender of Allington,
Prynne of Allington,
Raleigh of Downton,
Reade of Cossam,
Reade of Wilton,
Sadleir of Salthorpe,
Sadler of Sarum,
St. Barbe of Whiteparish,
St. John of Lydiard,
St. Loe of Knighton,
Savage of Knowle,
Scrope of Castle-Combe,
Skutt of Warminster,
Smith of Baydon,
Smith of Cossam,
Sneith of Lushill,
Snell of Kington St. Michæl's,
Sotwell of Chute,
Souch of East Grinstead,
South of Swallowcliffe,
Spatchhurst of Humington,
Staples of Boreham,
Stephens of Burderop,
Stevens of Devizes,
Still of Christian Malford,
Stokes of Tytherton,
Stratton of Seagry,
Thistlethwayte of Winterslow,
Thynne of Longleat,
Ticheborne of Sarum,
Tiptoft,
Tooker of East Grinstead,
Tooker of Maddington,
Topp of Combe Bissett,
Topp of Stockton,
Truslow of Avebury,
Tutt of Idmister,
Valence,
Vaughan of Falstone,
Vaux of Marston,
Vynour of Staverton-Wick,
Walker of New Sarum,
Wallis of Trowbridge,
Walrond of Aldebourne,
Warneford of Sevenhampton,
Webb of Manningforde,
Weston of Cannings,
White of Charlton,
White of Langley,
Wignall of Sarum,
Willoughby of Knowle,
Willoughby of Littleton,
Worth of Buckington,
Yerbury of Trowbridge,
Yorke of Elcombe,
Young of Harnham,
Zouche (Lord) of Pitton,

In this Visitation are the Arms of the Borough of Wilton.

Disclaimers.

In the Visitation of 1623 there is the following account of the Disclaimers.[1]

"A note of such as have usurpt the Names and Titles of Gentlemen, without Authoritie, and now Disclaimed at Salsburie in the *Countrey* of Wiltsheire, in Sept. a° 1623."

John Heitor of Langford,
James Linch of Whitparish,
Samuell Linch of the same,
Richard Saunders of Hampwork,
Thomas Lambert of Bishopston,
Barnabie Coles of Duncton,
William Oborne
Thomas Newman of Charleton,
Edmund Shore of Haydon Capell,
Wolston Forster of Meere,
Robert Bishopp of the same,
James Eldridge of Linte,
Richard Smith of West Kennett,
Spencer of Beckington,
Thomas Andrews of Collingborne,
Giles Franklyn of Wroughton,
John Sadler of Querton,
Richard Maundrill of Compton Bassett,
Henry White of Langley Burrell,
Thomas Hays of Sherston,
George Bullock of Alderton,
Fardinando Parry of Eston Gray,
Johnson of Bowden,
Isaak Geringe of Sherston,
John Taylor of the Priorie, (Kington)
Thomas Trumplin of Christen-Melford,
Thomas Shuringe of Nettleton,
Walter White of Grittleton,
Francis White of Langley,[2]
John Erberie of Atford,
Robertt Flower of Littleton,
Robert Summer of Passion's Mill,
Henrey Grenehill of Steple Ashton,
Richard Franklyn of Woodborough,
Richard Hulbert of Ember,
William Bayley of Merden,
John Girle of Longstrate,
William Turner of Highway,
Edward Cooke of Cammings,
William Keate of Heldrop,
William Peirse of Stichcombe,
Samuell White of Polshott,
John Franklyn of Marlborow,
Sadler of East Euerly,
Thomas Jay of Fittleton,
John Pike of Estrop,
Robert Waters of Highworth,
Thomas Roch of the same,
John Turner of Norton Bavent,
William Seamond of Skedmers Upton,
Edmond Medlecott of Warminster,
John Norborne of Studley,
Thomas Hancocke of Fifeilde.

5. The Withie MS.

The Pedigrees and Arms of the undermentioned families are contained in a very fine MS. volume by John Withie[3] which has the Visitation of 1623 engrafted on that of 1565, with some additions.

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[1] "Harleian MS.," No. 1165, p. 105.

[2] This name is struck out in the MS.

[3] "Harleian MS.," No. 1443.

Alleyn of Calne,
Ashley of Nash hill,
Ashman of Calne,
Aubrey of Chaddenwick,
Auncell,
Ayliff of Brinkworth,
Bacon of White parish,
Bailiff of Tytherton,
Barrett of Tytherton,
Bartlett of Allcannings,
Bartlett of Cherton,
Barwick of Wilcott,
Bayley of Echilhampton,
Bayley of Stowford,
Bayley of Wingfield,
Baynard of Lackham,
Baynton of Bromham,
Beauchamp of Bromham,
Beckett of Littleton,
Bedford of Newbury,
Bellingham of Orton St. George,
Bennett of Norton Bavant,
Bennett of Pitt house,
Bewshin of Cottles,
Blacker of Salisbury,
Blake of Pinnells,
Bower of Donhead St. Andrews,
Brind of Wanborough,
Bromwich,
Brothers of Knoell,
Brounker of Melksham,
Browne of Wilton,
Browning of Segre,
Bulkley of White parish,
Burley of Whistley,
Burnell,
Bush of Stowford,
Butler of Langley,
Button of Alton,
Byllett,
Calley of Highway,
Carpenter of Tynhead's Court,
Carrant of Winterborne,
Chaffin of Sarum,
Chaffin of Seales Clevedon,
Cheyney of Uphaven,
Chivers of Quemberford,
Clifford of Boscombe,
Cordray of Chute,
Cottle of Cricklade,
Cuss of Fifield,
Daniell of St. Margaret's,
Darrell of Littlecot,
Davenport of Lavington,
Davy of Harnham,
Dauntesey of Lavington,
Day of Wilford,
Diggs of Marlborough,
Doddington of Woodland,
Drew of South Broome,
Duckett of Coulston,
Duke of Lake,
Earth of Mildenhall,
English of Kingswood,
Erington of Heele,
Erneley of Whetham,
Evelyn,
Eyre of Bromham,
Eyre of Wedhampton,
Fabian,
Fauxton of Downton,
Fawconer of Lawstock,
Ferrys of Ashton Keynes,
Fisher of Liddington Wick,
Flower of Potterne,
Franklyn of Woodberry,
Gawen of Northington,
Gethin of Fisherton,
Gifford of Rodenhurst,
Gilbert,
Girdler of Clack,
Goddard of Ashington,
Goddard of Berwick,
Goddard of Clatford,
Goddard of Cliffe,
Goddard of Hartham,
Goddard of Ogbourne,
Goddard of Stanton Hussey,
Goddard of Upham,
Goldstone of Alderbury,
Gore of Aldrington,
Gorges of Langford,
Gough of Allcannings,
Gould of Awlston,
Grant of Alton,
Green of Standlinch,

Grobham of Wishford,
Grove of Donhead,
Grubb of Pottern,
Gunter of Milton,
Hall of Bradford,
Harding of Pewsey,
Harold of Cherill,
Hawker of Heytesbury,
Hewes of Bromham,
Hitchcock of Preshute,
Hooper of New Sarum,
Horne,
Horsey of Martin,
Horton of Iford,
Hungerford of Cadenham,
Hunton of East Knoyle,
Hutoft of Sarum,
Hyde of Marlborough,
Irton of Britford,
Jacob of Norton,
Jenkins of Vasterne,
Jones of Kevell,
Jones of Woodlands,
Jordan of Chitterne,
Keleway of Whiteparish,
Kennell,
Kent of Devizes,
Knevett of Charlton,
Lambe of Coulston,
Lambert of Boyton,
Lambert of Maiden Bradley,
Lapp of Durnford,
Lavington of Hulcott,
Lavington of Wilford,
Lawrence of Downton,
Light of Easton Pearcey,
Long of Ashton,
Long of Wraxall,
Lovell of Bulford,
Lowe of Calne,
Ludlow of Hill Deverill,
Malin of Maulenborow,
Malwyn of Echelhampton,
Margradge of Salisbury,
Markes of Steeple Ashton,
Marvyn of Pertwood,
Maskelyn of Purton,
Maton of North Tidworth,
May of Brougton Gifford,
Mayow of Chilmark,
Mayow of Dinton,
Mayow of Fonthill,
Mewes of Bishopston,
Michell of Calne,
Michell of Calstone,
Molyns, Lord
Mompesson of Corton,
Mompesson of Salisbury,
Moody of Garsden,
Moore of Berwick,
Moore of Heytesbury,
Mortimer of Stockley,
Mussell of Steeple Langford,
Nawborow,
Nicholas of Coate,
Nicholas of Roundway,
Nicholas of Stert,
Nicholas of Winterbourne,
Norborne of Bremhill,
Norden of Rowde,
Organ of Burderop,
Page of Westhatch,
Palmer of Wilcott,
Parker of Lushill,
Penruddock of Compton Chamberlain,
Perry of Warminster,
Peverell,
Pickhaver of Salisbury,
Pike of Martin,
Pile of Bubton,
Pinckney of Rushall,
Pitt or Benett of Pythouse,
Playdell of Cricklade,
Poole,
Poore of Dorrington,
Pople of New Sarum,
Prater of Latton,
Provender of Allington,
Prynne of Allington,
Quinten of Bubton,
Raleigh of Downton,
Reade of Cossam,
Reade of Wilton,
Redish of Maiden Bradley,
Richmond of Rodbourne,

Rogers of Bradford,
Rolfe of Enford,
Rowswell of Vasterne,
Ryley of Sarum,
Sadleir of Salthorpe,
Sadler of Sarum,
St. Barbe of White Parish,
St. John of Lydiard,
St. Loe of Knighton,
Savage of Knowle,
Scrope of Castlecombe,
Scrope, Lord
Seymour,
Shelley of All Cannings,
Sharington of Medburne,
Skilling of Dracott,
Skutt of Warminster,
Smith of Aberton,
Smith of Bayden,
Smith of Cossam,
Sneith of Lushill,
Snell of Foxham,
Snell of Kington,
Snell of Loxwell,
Sotwell of Chute,
Souch of East Grinstead,
South of Swallow Cliffe,
Spatchurst of Humington,
Stump of Malmesbury,
Stanter of Horningsham,
Staples of Boreham,
Stephens of Burderop,
Still of Christian Malford,
Stillman of Steeple Ashton,
Stokes of Tytherton,
Stratton of Seagry,
Stourton of Horningham,
Temmes of Rood Ashton,
Thatcham of Idmiston,
Thistlethwayte of Winterslow,
Thornhill of Charlton,
Thynne of Longleat,
Tichborne of Sarum,
Tiptoft,
Tomer of Tomer,
Tooker of East Grinstead,
Tooker of Maddington,
Topp of Combe Bisset,
Topp of Stockton,
Truslow of Avebury,
Tutt of Idmiston,
Uffenham of Downton,
Vaughan of Falstone,
Vaux of Marston,
Vynour of Stafferton,
Walker of New Sarum,
Wallis of Trowbridge,
Walrond of Aldbourne,
Walton of Kemble,
Warder of Platford,
Warneford of Sevenhampton,
Warre of Tytherton,
Weare alias Browne of Marlbro',
Webb of Manningford,
Webb of Rodbourne,
Weston of Cannings,
White of Charlton,
Whithart of Milton,
Wignall of Sarum,
Willoughby of Knowle,
Willoughby of Littleton,
Wintersell of Rodbourne,
Worth of Buckington,
Wroughton of Broadhinton,
Yate of Upham,
Yerbury of Trowbridge,
Yorke of Elcombe,
Young of Harnham,
Zouche (Lord) of Pitton.

In this MS. p. 210, is a list of "the names of those that were disclaymed at Salisbury, September, a° 1623." This is evidently the same list as is before given—except that the name of Francis White does not occur in it, and that the name of "Willm.

Westfeild of Fouant" occurs within those of Mr. Newman and Mr. Shore, and that

Mr. Heitor is here Heytor,
Mr. Oborne is here Osborne,
Mr. Eldridge is here Eldring,
Mr. Smith is here of West Kneuct,
Mr. Maundrill is here Maundrell,
Mr. Geringe is here Gereing of Stourton,
Mr. Trumplin is here Framplyn,
Mr. Erberie is here Elberie,
Mr. Summer is here of Passion Mills,
Mr. Girle is here of Long-streete,
Mr. Cooke is here of Cannings,
Mr. Peirse is here Pearse,
Mr. Jay is here Jaye,
Mr. Roch is here Rache,
Mr. Medlecott is here Medlicott,

6. The Visitation of 1677.

This Visitation was very carelessly taken by Sir Edward Byshe, who between the years 1662 and 1668, visited the counties of Surrey, Sussex, Kent, Norfolk, and Suffolk, where it appears from a MS. of Sir Edward Walker, Garter King-of-Arms, dated May 27, 1673,[1] that he gave great dissatisfaction to that dignitary, who complains that in those five counties he entered with the title of Esquires 146 persons, "to whom it doth not belonge, for any thing yt. appeares," and that it doos not appear that the persons who disclaimed a right to Arms and the title of Esquire, were "Disclaimed by Proclamation, which ought to have been done."

This Visitation contains the Pedigrees and Arms of the undermentioned Wiltshire families:—

Abbott of Winterborne,
Ashley of Sarum,
Batt of Sarum,
Boles of Burcomb,
Bowle of Idmiston,
Coles of Warminster,
Chafin of Sarum,
Dove of Sarum,
Duke of Lake,
Elliott of Winterburn,
Frome of Sarum,
Garrard of Sarum,
Hancock of Combe,
Harris of Sarum,
Hearst of Sarum,
Hearst of Marlborough,
Marshal of Milford,
Mervyn of Sarum,
Norborne of Chute,
Priaulx of Sarum,
Rede of Sutton Mandeville,
Rede of Idmiston,
Rede of Stratford,
Smedmore of Sarum,
Swanton of Sarum,
Swayne of Sarum,
Turberville of Sarum,
Turner of Harnham,
Wyndham of Sarum,

[1] "Lansd. MS." No. 255, p. 58.

IV. Miscellaneous Wiltshire Pedigrees.

There are many Pedigrees of Wiltshire families in the Muniment rooms of the Nobility and Gentry of this County; in some instances probably but little known, even to their owners.

I have mentioned some of them, including several very fine ones; and hope that other members of the Society will refer to more, as they will be of the greatest utility to our future County Historian.

The arms of Wiltshire gentry were collected by Thos. Gore, Esq., of Alderton, author of "Catalogus Scriptorum de Re Heraldicâ." The original MS. was, (in 1822), probably in the possession of George Montagu, Esq., of Lackham, Wilts. A Copy very beautifully coloured is now in the library of Sir Thos. Phillipps, (1854) No. 9734.

Genealogical collections for Wiltshire are in the library of Sir Thos. Phillipps, Bart., at Middle Hill, including nearly the whole of the monumental inscriptions in the county. There are also copies of Visitations, and other genealogical documents, in the library at Wardour Castle, the seat of Lord Arundell.

At Tottenham Park is a splendid Pedigree of the Seymours, including Sturmy, Delamere, &c., which came into the Marquis of Ailesbury's hands through the heir of Beauchamp of Hache. It is beautifully finished with portraits, fac similes of deeds, seals, arms, &c.; and is 23 feet 6 inches long. Also a MS. Pedigree of the Marquis of Ailesbury's descent from Bruce of Scotland.

An ancient Pedigree of his family on Vellum [by R. Cooke, Clarencieux,] is in the possession of Thos. Grove, Esq., of Ferne; and genealogical collections of the family of Long of Wiltshire, in that of Walter Long of Preshaw, Hants, Esq.

Emblazoned Pedigrees on vellum of Scrope of Castle Combe, and of Rev. W. L. Bowles, late of Bremhill, are in the possession of their respective families: and at Longford Castle, are genealogical collections of the family of Hungerford.

The Pedigree of the Morse family at Badbury, one of whom was fined for not taking the order of Knighthood in the reign of Charles the first, is now in the possession of Mr. Morse Crowdy of Chisledon.

The Pedigree of the family of Goddard was privately printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., in the year 1826.

The Pedigree and Arms of White and Houlton of Grittleton, and of Greene of Fosscote and Brook-house, constructed from original documents by the Rev. J. E. Jackson, are printed in his "History of the Parish of Grittleton;" and in his "Guide to Farleigh Hungerford," there is a corrected pedigree of the elder branch of the Hungerford family. In this Magazine, vol. I, pp. 271, 275, he has also published a table of descent of the Halls of Bradford, as maternal ancestors to the Dukes of Kingston. The same gentleman has also prepared, in manuscript yet unpublished, large genealogical collections of the Hungerfords, and of Thomas Gore of Alderton. He has also some account of the family of Thomas Hobbes, the Philosopher, of Malmsbury, which does not appear to be hitherto known.

In Mr. Thomas Larkins Walker's "History of the Manor House at South Wraxhall," are elaborate Pedigrees of the Longs of South Wraxhall and Draycote, showing the Paternal and Maternal descents of Walter Long of Rood Ashton, Esq., M. P. These were arranged from the MS. collections of G. F. Beltz, Esq., and Charles Edward Long, Esq., nephew of Lord Farnborough. The latter gentleman has also privately printed the Pedigree of Long of Semington, Whaddon, and Trowbridge.

The Pedigree of John Aubrey the antiquary, is given in Mr. Britton's memoir of him published by the Wilts Topographical Society in 1845.

The history of Castle Combe, privately printed by our President, Mr. Poulett Scrope, contains the Pedigrees and Arms of Dunstanville, (p. 19); Mortimer, Earl of March, (p. 69); Scrope of Castle Combe, (pp. 86 and 351); Scrope of Cockerington, (p. 354); and Poulett Scrope, (p. 358).

Aubrey, in his Collections for North Wilts gives Pedigrees of Power of Stanton St. Quintin, (part I, p. 59); Long of Wraxhall, (I, 66); Snell of Kington St. Michæl, (I, 113); Anstie of Bromham, (II., 6); and Rogers of Bradford, (II., 46).

The Pedigrees and Arms of the undermentioned Wiltshire families are contained in the MSS. in the Library of the British Museum, and are referred to by Mr. Sims in his valuable Index to the Pedigrees in that Library: Title "Wiltshire":—

Bailiff of Tytherton,
Benneger,
Borley,
Bridmer,
Byllett,
Chadwell,
Drewry,
Evelyn,
Fabian,
Gorges of Langford,
Harrington,
Hersey,
Ivy,
Kemble,
Kirton,
Knevett of Charlton,
Lawrence,
Long of Dracott,
Lyttlecotes,[1]
Montague, Earl of Salisbury,
Mountacute,
Oliffe,
Power,
Rundway,
Russell of Langford
Sarmington,
Scudamore,
Snelgrave,
Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire,
Standon,
Stradling,
Stratton,
Talbott,
White,
Wood.

In Sir R. C. Hoare's History of Modern Wilts are numerous Pedigrees of Wiltshire Families: viz,

Vol. I. Hundred of Mere.—Esturmy, Hoare, Mervyn, St. Maur, Seymour, Stourton.

Hundred of Heytesbury.—A'Court, Ash, Audley, Badlesmere, Botevile, Burghersh, Churchill, Coker, Delamere, Deverel, Gawen, Giffard of Brimsfield, Giffard of Boyton, Gore, Hungerford, Lambert, Lovel, Ludlow, Mautravers, Michell, Moels, Molines, Mompesson, Moore, Peverell, Stanter, Thynne, Topp, Wadman.

Vol. II. Hundred of Branch and Dole.—Aucher, Burdet & Stafford, Camville, De Cadurcis, Freville, Grobham & Howe, Herbert Earl of Pembroke, Ingham, Le Moigne, Tooker, Waleran.

Hundreds of Everley.—Astley, Beach.

1 Where the name is printed in italic the arms only are given in the MS.

Hundred of Ambresbury.—Clifford, Eyre, Hoese or Hussey, Kent, Malet, Wodhull & Hinxman, Young.

Hundred of Underditch.—Duke, Errington, Frampton & Bowles, Hyde.

Vol. III. Hundred of Westbury—Ash, Chedyok, Cheyne, Gaisford, Gibbs & Ludlow, Phipps, St. Maur, Paveley, Willoughby.

Hundred of Warminster.—Bavent, Benett, Ewyas, Gifford & Buckler, Temple.

Hundred of Downton.—Baynton, Beauchamp, Bokeland, Duncombe, Le Dune, Nelson & Bockland, Ralegh, Shuckburgh, Tibetot & Lovell, Truslowe, Uffenham, Vaughan, White, Wroth.

Hundred of South Damerham.—Horssey.

Hundred of Cawden.—Biset, Bouverie Earl of Radnor, Gerberd, Gorges, Plessy, Romesey, St. Omer, Servington or Cervington, Toeni or Tony, Warre, Webb.

Vol. IV. Hundred of Dunworth.—Arundell of Wardour, Beckford, Cottington, Davies, Dunstanville, Ferne, Gawen, Grobham & Howe, Grove, Hungerford, Hussey, Hyde & Parker, Kneller, Ley, Mayne, Mervyn, Penruddocke, Powell, Pytt alias Bennett & Benett, Tregoz, Worsley, Wyndham.

Hundred of Chalk.—Bowles & Davies, Bull & Polhill, Chaldecot, Croke & Phillipps, Dalton, Frampton, Gawen, Gold, Hyde & Parker, Lisle, Martell & Fitzherbert, Payne, Scudamore & Bavent, Tourney, Uvedale & Okeden, Webb, West Lord Delawarr, Wyndham & Wadham.

Vol. V. Hundred of Alderbury.—Ashley, Bathurst of Clarendon, Bowle, Le Despencer, Elliott, Evelyn, Fitz-Piers, Fox-Strangways, Goldston, Gomeldon, Nicholas of Winterbourn Earls, Strangways, Zouche.

Hundred of Frustfield.—Bacon, Barrett, Berenger, Le Boteler, Brereton, Bristowe, Bulkeley, Compton, Davenant, English, Eyre of Beverley, Eyre of the Close of Salisbury, Eyre of Newhouse, Eyre of Eyre Court, Eyre of Brickworth, Eyre of Warrens, Heyraz, Hitchcock, Keilway or Keleway, Lawrence of Cowesfield, Lye, Ringwood, St. Barbe, Spelman, John Tichbourne, Tregagle, Tropenell, Warder, Warren, Waryne, Wyche.

Vol. VI. History of Salisbury, by Henry Hatcher, Esq.—The first and second Houses of the Earls of Salisbury.

Before leaving this subject, I ought to mention that there is in the Library of the British Museum, a Copy of the subsidy roll of 29 Eliz.[1] for the County of Wilts, containing 582 names and residences of the gentry of Wilts, the nobility being in a separate list in the same MS. There is also in one of the copies of the Wilts Visitation book of 1565, a subsidy roll without date.[2]

Note.—That there was a Heralds' Visitation in 1412 (as mentioned above p. 358) is much questioned by Mr. Stacey Grimaldi in his "Origines Genealogicæ" (p. 252). The MS. supposed to contain it (which I have examined), is a volume of detached Pedigrees bound together, several of them having dates in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the only evidence of such a Visitation would be equal evidence of Heralds' Visitations in 1334 and at several other periods. The volume in question is the "Harleian MS." No. 1196, art. 80, which is between folios 75 and 76 in the Pedigree of the family of Alsopp of Alsopp in the Dale, in the county of Derby, at the sides of which are the two following notes. The one is—

"Visitatio facta p. me Bewe James, principalem regem Armor: in anº dni 1334, anº regni Regis Ed. III."

[Visitation made by me Bewe James, principal King-of-Arms, A.D. 1334, and in the year of King Edward III.]; no year being mentioned.

The other is—

"Visitatio facta p. Marischallum de Norray, ultimo anno Henrici IV., 1412."

[Visitation made by the Marshal of Norroy, in the last year of Henry IV. 1412.]

And at the bottom of the page in the same handwriting as the Pedigree and the other notes is as follows:—

"Vidend. probat. et recordat. p. me Ricdm Lee als Clarencix principalem Regem Armor in anº Regni Regine nunc Elizab. xxxix. annoq. 1596."

[1] "Harleian MS." No. 336, art. 22. [2] "Harleian MS." No. 1111.

[Seen, approved, and recorded by me Richard Lee, alias Clarenceux, Principal King-of-Arms, in the 39th year of the reign of the now Queen Elizabeth, and in the year 1596].

It is however, also worthy of remark that in the Pedigree of the family of Robinson of Dunington in the Isle of Ely, on the back of the same page of the MS., various descents have written against them the following side notes, as if to verify them by Visitations of these different dates :—

"The Visitation made in ye 13 yeare of K. Ed. II. 1316."

"The Visitation made by Bew James, principall King of Heraultes, 2 Ed. III. 1327."

"The Visitation made by Bew James, principall King of Herault̃s, ye last of K. Ed. III. 1376."

"The Visitation made in anᵒ I. H. 6. 1422."

"The Visitation of Tho' Holtby, principall King-of-Armes, 4 Ed. 4. 1464."

"The Visitation made by Tho Wresley, principall K. of Armes, 8 H. 7. 1492."

"The Visitation made by Warcopp, principal K. of Armes, 4 H. 8. 1514."

From this it would seem that Mr. Lee must have seen the Visitations of Bewe James, of Holtby, of Wresley, and of Warcopp, as he refers to them not only by the names but by the dates also, and yet it is strange that if such Visitations ever existed, no copies or extracts should be found.

I ought also to have mentioned with respect to all the Pedigrees in the Heraldic Visitations in the Library of the British Museum, that the pages of the different MSS. in which they are to be found can be readily ascertained by reference to Mr. Sims's most useful "Index to the Heraldic Collections" there.

F. A. C.

Wilts Archæol. Mag. 1855.

1.

Henry de Esturmy. 32 Edw. III.

2.

Prior of Monkton Farley.

3.

Prebend of Yetminster & Grimston, in Sarum Cathedral.

4.

Found at Bradenstoke Abbey 1853.

5.

Thomas Giffard.

Edw.d Kite del.t

Wiltshire Seals.

By the Rev. J. E. Jackson.

The annexed Plate exhibits Five Seals relating to the County, which have never been published before.

No. 1. An exquisite Seal of Henry Esturmy, "Lord of Figheldean," (in the Hundred of Ambresbury), attached to a receipt for money, dated Michælmas, 1358, (32 Edw. III.) In the centre the shield of Esturmy; Argent, 3 demi-lions rampant gules: within roundels at the sides, the shield of Hussey, Barry of six gules and ermine. In a roundel at the top, a bugle horn.

The early history of Figheldean, as given by Sir R. C. Hoare,[1] is confined to the single fact of its having belonged (together with lands at Ablington, Durrington, Standen Hussey, and North Tidworth, &c.) to a family of Hussey, from John to 7 Rich. II. (1383).[2]

The document therefore to which this Seal is appended supplies the next link in its manorial history; showing that the Husseys were succeeded by the family of Esturmy. From other sources it appears that Henry, second son of Henry Esturmy of Wolf-Hall, married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Hubert Hussey; her sister Isabella being the wife of John de Torney.[3]

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[1] Hundred of Ambresbury, p. 34.

[2] Aubrey speaks of two fair freestone monuments of Knights cross-legged, with shields, and at the foot of each a lion, as then (1674) in the South Aisle of Figheldean Church, near the Belfry. Whose they were he could not learn: and they were "tumbled one on the top of the other." They are now (1855) placed in the Chancel in a standing position: but there is no device by which they can be identified. They are probably effigies of Hussey, the charges on whose shield were of a kind easily effaced.

[3] Inq. p. Mort., 10 Edw. III. and History of Mere, 117.

The Esturmys were chief Rangers of Savernake Forest, to which office the bugle horn at the top of the Seal probably alludes; but that some of them had a propensity for ranging in their neighbours' forests as well as in their own, appears from a curious story, alleged to be preserved in Bishop Mortival's Register at Sarum,[1] relating to Henry Esturmy the elder above-mentioned. In 9 Edw. II. (1315-16) with a party of sporting retainers from Milton, Burbage, &c., nine in number, he broke into the Bishop of Salisbury's Park, then at Ramsbury, and ventured to make a foray amongst the Episcopal deer. Having thereby incurred the sentence of greater excommunication, they submitted; had to make restitution and do penance. The restitution was to replace twelve head of deer, and pay twelve barrels of wine. The penance (which it is difficult to believe could have been literally enforced) was, that they should go round the Market-place of Marlborough on two different market days stripped to their shirts and nether garments: the Vicar of Marlborough, or some other clerk, to whip them according to custom in such cases: and that afterwards, in solemn procession at Salisbury, they should present a wax taper each at the tomb of Simon of Ghent the late Bishop of Sarum: on which condition the sentence was taken off.

The privileges of Forester of Savernake, as claimed by this Henry Esturmy the elder, are detailed in a curious document printed in Mr. Waylen's "History of Marlborough," p. 70.

Henry Esturmy, junior (to whom the seal belonged), was Knight of the Shire for Wilts 36, 37, and 42, Edw. III.

By the marriage of Maud Esturmy, heiress of the eldest branch of the family at Wolf-Hall, that property passed to the Seymours, about the reign of Henry IV.

The Charter Horn still preserved at Tottenham, and sometimes called Esturmy's horn, is described in the "Archæologia" (Vol. III. p. 28), by Dean Milles; who says there is no evidence on record relating to Savernake that shows how the horn came to the present owners. A green worsted belt is attached to it, with silver bosses, on which are the arms of a Scotch family, Fitz Duncan—Argent,

[1] "Cassan's Lives of the Bishops of Salisbury." p. 89.

within a double tressure flory and counterflory gules, three lozenges of the second. If the belt originally belonged to the horn, it could not have been Esturmy's, their paternal coat being as represented in the Seal. It is now more commonly called the Bruce Horn.

Into what family Figheldean passed from the second house of Esturmy, does not at present appear.

No. 2. A silver Seal found in 1841 on the site of the Monastery of St. Mary Magdalene, at Monkton Farley, Wilts., during an excavation made there by the late Wade Browne, Esq. of that place. It is very well cut, and bears the legend CAPUT MARIE MAGDALENE. The Editors of the "New Monasticon" say that no Seal of this Priory had been yet discovered. The present one is not likely to have been that of the Priory, but more probably the private Seal of some Prior.

No. 3. The following account of this Seal has been kindly sent by its present possessor, Albert Way, Esq. :—

"It is an impression from the ancient Seal of the Official of the Prebend of Yetminster and Grimston, in the Cathedral of Salisbury, which may be regarded with interest as an example of 14th century workmanship, and is scarcely less curious on account of the singular circumstances under which it was found.

"It may be scarcely requisite to recall to the Society the history of Yetminster, a place which gives a name to a hundred in the County of Dorset, and of which and the details of its manorial history, and curious local customs, a full account has been given by Hutchins in his "History of Dorset," vol iv, p. 264. It will suffice to advert briefly to the leading facts, that at the time of the Domesday Survey, Eteminster was held by the Bishop of Sarum: that amongst the various gifts of Bishop Osmund when he built the New Church at Sarum, at the close of the Eleventh century, the town of Eteminster, knights' fees, &c., were comprised. The principal manor seems to have belonged to the Bishop and Chapter of Salisbury, and having been granted by James I. with the hundred of Yetminster to Sir John Digby, this manor is actually in the possession of Lord Digby. There are in this parish three manors, which give name to three Prebends in the Cathedral of Salisbury, namely :—1. Yetminster and Grimston; 2. Yetminster prima or Upbury; 3. Yetminster secunda or Inferior, or Netherbury.

"With the first of these Prebends the Seal which I have the pleasure to communicate to the Wiltshire Archæologists, is connected. The church of Yetminster, it must be observed, is within the peculiars of the Dean of Sarum; but the jurisdiction of the Dean, as we are informed by Hutchins, is of a limited nature. Every third year it is solely within his jurisdiction, when he visits, grants

letters of administration, &c. At other times it is subject to the Prebendary of Yetminster and Grimston, whose jurisdiction is almost as extensive as the Dean's. He visits, grants administrations, and has a regular Court at Salisbury, in which Wills are proved.[1]

"I have only to add the singular circumstances under which, I have been informed, that this ancient Seal was found. About ten years since an ironmonger at Bridgewater, who occasionally purchased old metal, purchased a quantity brought to him as having been collected in the neighbourhood of Glastonbury and the adjacent villages. Amongst the metal was a lump of clay, possibly put there to increase the weight if overlooked; it was, however, noticed and thrown aside. After the vendor, however, had left the shop, it happened that this rejected lump of clay was struck with a hammer, and the brass matrix of the Seal proved to be enclosed within it. No further account could be obtained, in regard to the precise place where it may have been found, or whether its concealment in the clay was merely recent, and the lump added to the old metal with some such intention of deceiving the purchaser, as has been conjectured. It seems possible that the finder may have remarked some small appearance of the existence of metal in the piece of clay, without perceiving that it was an object of any interest or elaborate workmanship. He would, accordingly, not have taken the tronble to clear the clay from the matrix, more especially as the addition to the weight would be to a trifling degree in his favor."

Mr. Way adds:—

"I am in possession of the brass matrix of a Shrieval Seal, having been that of one of the Giffard family, who was Sheriff of Hampshire in the reign of Henry VI. It was found in splitting up an aged oak tree near Crondale, in that county, and fell out of the decayed old trunk of the tree in the course of that operation. This preservation and discovery of a seal is sufficiently singular, but I think the particulars which I have mentioned regarding the Yetminster Seal are scarcely less remarkable, and may serve to remind the archæologist that a vigilant watch must be maintained, even under circumstances apparently least favourable to his enquiries."

Grimston is a hamlet in the Parish of Stratton in the Hundred of St. George, county Dorset. It anciently belonged to the Church of Sarum, forming a Prebend in conjunction with Yateminster. On the Seal is the figure of St. Andrew in crucifixion, the Saint to whom Yateminster Church is dedicated; and round the margin the words, ✠ S' OFFIC PREBEDE DE GRIMSTA ET YEATEMENSTRE.

1 The Prebend of Yetminster being now shorn of all substantial provision, the proceeds of the stall being taken care of by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the Prebendary enjoys the honorary title only, with the privilege of paying very heavy fees for taking possession of it. The jurisdiction used to be nearly as Hutchins has stated it: or rather it was this: that the Dean had Episcopal jurisdiction, and the Prebendary the Archidiaconal. This arrangement has, however, been altered: the jurisdiction of the Dean and Prebendary having been, as in the case of all Peculiars, transferred to the Bishop and Archdeacon of Dorset, so far as the *Clergy and Churchwardens* are concerned: but the Court of the Prebendary remains, for the present, as to Wills, &c. [Ed.]

No. 4. A brass Seal found in 1853 in a garden on the site, and behind the present fragment of Bradenstoke Abbey, near Chippenham. It is not the Seal of the House, but most likely belonged to some member of it. The meaning of the device requires explanation. It represents a monk stooping or kneeling over a sheep which lies at the foot of a shrub, and the words appear to be, "WILLE BE STILLE AND OFTE MITE YOU HAVE YEY *(thy ?)* WILLE." This Seal is now in the possession of H. Nelson Goddard, Esq. of Cliff Pypard.

No. 5.—A beautiful Seal bearing the name and arms of Thomas Giffard (probably of Boyton, temp. Henry VI). Three lions passant in pale. The matrix is in the possession of Mr. John Ellen of Devizes, but whence he obtained it is not remembered. Mr. Albert Way considers the Seal to belong to the earlier quarter of the 15th century; certainly not prior to A. D. 1400; and very suitable to a person who lived in the reign of Henry VI.

A word in conclusion upon Wiltshire Seals in general. Seals, like coins, besides being very often most interesting as works of art, afford so much information on points of provincial or local history, that no apology is needed for venturing to suggest to the guardians of strong closets and venerable trunks, that it is, perhaps, within their power to furnish out of those sacred repositories, specimens of rare and beautiful workmanship in this kind, to which admission would be gladly given in the pages of this Magazine. The writer is informed by Mr. Way, that Mr. Ready, a gentleman well known for his skill in moulding from impressions, has lately been permitted to work amongst the records of Winchester college, and has succeeded in recovering nearly 500 capital Seals, amongst which is an impression of the Esturmy Seal above described. Such an example deserves first to be mentioned and then to be imitated: for the same fate that befell the poetical treasures of Juvenal's friend Codrus is only too surely at all times awaiting records and memorials of other kinds, when so carefully

put out of sight that the owners at last do not really know what they have got:—

> "Vetus Græcos servabat cista libellos,
> Et divina opici rodebant carmina mures."[1]
>
> "He possest,
> A few Greek books, shrined in an ancient chest:
> Where barbarous mice through many an inlet crept
> And fed on heavenly numbers, while he slept!"

Our forefathers were much more inventive and tasteful than ourselves in the article of Seals. And though it may be now in some respect too late to attempt the revival of elegance in these instruments, seeing that stamped envelopes and the application of the tongue have well nigh driven wax and sigil wholly out of the field, still it is never too late to know to what extent any branch of the fine arts has been carried in England. It is exactly when things are passing out of present use, that they fall within the province of Archæology, and on that ground our Publication is consistent with itself in requesting a favourable attention to this subject. J. E. J.

Contributions to the Museum and Library.

The Committee feel great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following articles, which have lately been presented to the Society:—

By J. Yonge Akerman, Esq., F.S.A.—Description of the Anglo-Saxon Antiquities found at Harnham, near Salisbury. Original document—A Fine between Robert de Hakeney, Rector of Aldington, and Reginald Atte Hulle, concerning tenements at Ramsbury, c. 1312. Catalogue of the Kerrich Collection of Roman Coins.

By John Britton, Esq.—Short Memoirs of Brayley, Bartlett, and Wilson.

By Dr. Thurnam, F.S.A., *Wilts Co. Asylum.*—Description of a Chambered Tumulus near Uley, co. Gloucester, from the "Archæological Journal."

1 "Juv. Sat," iii. v. 206.

By James Waylen, Esq., *Etchelhampton.*—"History of Marlborough," (1854), 8vo., by the Donor.

By T. Bruges Flower, Esq., *Bath.*—"Flora Thanetnesis," 1 vol., by the Donor.

By Mr. Gilbert J. French, *Bolton, Lancashire.*—"Notes on the Nimbus," (1854), a pamphlet privately printed by the Donor.

By Rev. E. Meyrick, *Chisledon.*—Portion of a Fossil Fish, in flint, from Aldbourne.

By Mrs. Fowle, *Market Lavington.*—Two Pamphlets—"A Discourse on the Emigration of British Birds," and a "Treatise on Grafting and Inoculation," published in 1780, by Mr. John Legge of Market Lavington.

By Coard Squarey, Esq., *Salisbury.*—A Quern from Liskeard, Cornwall.

By R. Coward, Esq., *Roundway.*—Ancient British Urn, Flint Arrow Head, Bronze Dagger, Chlorite Slate Brooch, Bronze Pin, and Cranium of a Skeleton, from a Barrow on Roundway Hill, opened April 18th, 1855.

By Mr. Cunnington, *Devizes.*—Antler of Deer, from another Barrow on Roundway Hill, opened on the same day.

By Mr. E. Cunnington, *Devizes.*—Nests of two species of Vespa.

By Mr. Falkner, *Devizes.*—Drawing of an ancient Urn found at Heddington, Wilts, 1855.

By Mr. H. Blackmore, *Salisbury.*—British Urn, from a Barrow near Salisbury.

By Mr. Clark, *Heddington.*—Leaden Coffin (supposed to be Roman), found at Heddington, 1855.

By Mr. John Godwin, *Oxford.*—Figured tile and portion of glass, from Malmesbury Abbey. A Holt Spa Token, 1688.

By Miss Hughes, *Brock-street, Bath.*—Seventy curious ancient documents, chiefly relating to the property and family of Westley of Whitcliffe (commonly called Whitley), in Brixton Deverell. Some are without date: the rest of different reigns from Edward I. to Charles II. (Of these deeds some notes and extracts will be given in a future number.)

The following original Documents, Manuscripts, and Drawings,

have been presented to the Society by Richard Mullings, Esq., of Stratton near Cirencester.

A.D.

c. 1228. Agreement between the Abbot of Stanley and the Rector of Lydiard Ewyas (now Tregoz), about the payment of 6*s.* 8*d.* a year in lieu of Tythe out of Midge hall. 2 deeds (Latin.)

1301. Perambulation of the Forests in Wilts, viz. Clarendon, Westwode, Milchet, Gravelee, Bradene, Savernake, Chute, Chippenham, Melksham, and Selewood. (Latin.)

1317. Aug. 11. Release of rights in Quedhampton to John Godwyne of Marlborough, by William de Hyweye. (With seal.)

1446. Conveyance to Thomas Clerk, of premises at Steeple Lavington, by John Wyne. (With seal.)

1457. Feoffment by John Latton, of premises at Cliff Pypard, to Sir Edmund Hungerford, Kt., Henry Longe, and others.

1476. 4 Nov. Quitclaim of premises at Cleve Pypard, to Isabella Latton, widow, and John Horne, by Sir Edmund Hungerford, Kt., Henry Longe, snd others.

1481. A Lease of the Vicarage of Chute, by John Warfyld, Vicar.

1565. Deed by the Dean and Chapter of Sarum, relating to the Vicarage of Wotton Basset; reciting an ancient composition between the Abbot and Convent of Stanley, and the Vicar, dated 1467. (Latin.)

1582. The Will of Christian Sainsburie, widow, of Esterton, in Market Lavington.

1586. The Will of Robert Saynsburie of ditto.

1588. The Will of Joan Wadlande of East Lavington, widow.

1602. Perambulation of part of the Manor of Wotton Basset.

1613. 24 Sept. Customs of the Manor of Kemble, on a parchment roll.

1614. Sir Francis Englefield's composition with Mr. Pinner, Vicar of Wotton Basset.

1639. Subsidies granted to King Charles I. in the Hundreds of Selkley, Ramsbury, Kinwardstone.

1658. Case of Mr. Stubbs of Wroughton, before the Commissioners "for ejecting scandalous Ministers."

1661. Translation of the Grant from the Crown to Henry Hide, Lord Cornbury and others, of the Manors in Wilts and elsewhere, which belonged to Sir John Danvers, "the Regicide."

1665. Wm. Levett's Accounts of the King's Tax, in Wilts.

1679. (30 Charles II.) Copy of the Royal Charter to Wotton Basset.

1688. The accounts of Mr. Robert Lawrence, Treasurer of the northern part of co. Wilts, for maimed soldiers and mariners.

1697. 24 Nov. Articles of agreement for the Sale of the Manor of Kington St. Michæl, by John Stokes, Esq., to the Trustees of John Lawford, Esq. of Stapleton near Bristol.

1698. Two letters from Wm. Hearst, Sarum, relating to the Monthly Tax of £1966, 17*s.* 9*d.* laid on the county of Wilts. "Mr. Sheriff's present to the Grand Jury, was a sheepe, a lambe, and a calfe, and a ribe of beefe, (he would have had a chine, but it could not be got) a dowzen and a halfe of Claret, and 6 qnartes of Canarie."

1698. Terrier of the Vicarage lands of Wotton Basset, alias Wootton Vetus.

1699. Grant to Mrs. Jane Weldon of a space for a pew in Mere Church.

1727. Copy of the Poll book of Wotton Basset at the Election of Sir Robert Long, Bart., and Nicholas Robinson, Esq.

1736. Presentments at the Court of the Manor of Wotton Basset, held for Lord Cornbury, Lord of the Manor.

1741. Copy of the Poll Book of Wotton Basset at the Election of Robert Neale and John Harvey Thursby, Esqrs.

THE HUNGERFORD FAMILY.

1565-1682. Six Deeds relating to the Rectory of Horsley, co. Gloucester, granted by the Crown to Sir Walter Hungerford, temp. Eliz.

1716-1724. Two Deeds relating to a House at Cricklade, conveyed by Walter Hungerford, Esq. of Studley, to Edward Peddellingam.

Seven Pedigrees of different branches of the Hungerfords. "List of Hungerfords, High Sheriffs for Wilts," "List of Hungerford Members of Parliament," "List of Sheriffs of Gloucestershire." Various Memoranda of the Hungerford family.

NORTH WILTS CHURCHES.

MS. Description of 15 Churches in North Wilts, viz., Ashton Keynes, Somerford Keynes, Poole Keynes, Shorncote, Oaksey, Eisey, Leigh Chapel, Lydiard Millicent, Minety, Castle Eaton, Purton, Blunsdon St. Andrew, Latton, Cricklade St. Mary, and Cricklade St. Sampson.

DRAWINGS, &c.

Ashton Keynes.—Piscina and Ambry. Norman Chancel and Font. Base of Cross.

Castle Eaton.—Norman Doorway. Bell Turret. Font.

Chitterne. Ground-plan of Church.

Cricklade St. Sampson's.—Monument in Widhill Aisle. Effigy on stone in Churchyard. Font. Dragon and body against tower. Various heraldic devices. Cross in Churchyard.

Down Amprey.—Gatehouse.

Leigh Chapel.—Piscina.

Lydiard Millicent.—Font.

Minety.—Oak Screen. Font.

Oaksey.—Piscina. Locker and Monumental recess.

Purton.—Plan of Ringsbury Camp.

Somerford Keynes.—Font. Saxon Door-way. Copy of Inscription to Robert Straung, Esq.

Shorncott.—Bell Turret. Church.

Copy of a head on stained glass in Farley Hungerford Church: commonly called Sir Thos. Hungerford.

Murder of Mr. Henry Penruddocke,
at West Lavington, 1644.

Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

Wiltshire during the Civil Wars: Proposed History.—J. Waylen proposes to re-publish a Political, Military, and Domestic History of this county, during the contests of the 17th century; to be illustrated with Engravings designed by himself. In furtherance of such a work, the loan of, or privilege of access to, original documents, such as warrants, inquisitions, parish entries, and private letters, connected with that period, will be esteemed a favour, and will be duly acknowledged. To be published by subscription, in the form of a thick imperial octavo; price not to exceed a guinea.

[N.B. The work will contain an account of the estates of all the royalists in the county.]

The accompanying woodcut represents the killing of Captain Henry Penruddocke, which was perpetrated at West Lavington, in the house (still standing) of Mr. Beckett, by a party of Ludlow's troopers, in December, 1644. A contemporary newspaper describes the circumstances as follows:—

"Finding young Mr. Penruddocke, (second son of Sir John Penruddocke, late sheriff of the county), in one of the rooms where he was fallen asleep in a chair, after two nights of hard service, they pulled him by the hair, knocked him down, and broke two pistols over his head, without so much as tendering him quarter. The gentlewoman of the house and her two daughters then fell upon their knees before the soldiers, begging for the life of their guest, declaring that he was a gentleman, and whose son he was; upon which one of the troopers, who was a collier, swore that he should die for his father's sake, and putting a pistol to his belly shot him dead."

[He was brother to Col. John Penruddocke, who was beheaded by Cromwell at Exeter, May, 1655. Ed.]

Clarendon Park.—One of the rewards to George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, for bringing about the Restoration of Charles II., was the royal grant of Clarendon Park. The grant is recited in full in "Sir R. C. Hoare's South Wilts," and dated 1665. The Duke bequeathed it to his son and heir Christopher, who in 1688 bequeathed it to his cousin John Granville, Earl of Bath; from whose heirs it was purchased in 1713, by Benjamin Bathurst, Esq., in whose descendants the property remains:—All proving that the first Duke of Albemarle never sold Clarendon park.

Nevertheless, Pepys in his Diary in February 1663-4, the year previous, relates a conversation with Allsop the King's brewer, who told him that whereas Charles the first had mortgaged Clarendon park for £20,000, and Charles the second had now given it to George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, and Albemarle had subsequently sold it to Chancellor Hyde, Lord Clarendon, "whose title of earldom" he adds, "is fetched from thence;"—therefore the King did this day send his order to the privy seal for the payment to Lord Clarendon of £20,000, to enable him to clear off the mortgage aforesaid.

And several months after, viz., in July 1664, Pepys represents Clarendon as in a tempest of rage against the Navy-board, (and against Pepys as one of them), for sending into Wiltshire, one Dean, whom Clarendon calls "a fanatic rogue," to mark a quantity of timber at Clarendon, preparatory to its being felled for the royal navy. He narrates in full a long conversation with the Chancellor while walking in St. James' Park, and endeavours to represent him as a cunning grasping man; one who, while seeking Pepys' services in the affair, was extremely anxious that the King should not suspect his own anxiety to keep the timber:—Which last passage affords decisive evidence that Lord Clarendon was in possession after the mortgage was paid off. And that the estate had not come primarily to him in the form of a gift, is proved in his "*Vindication*," where it is asserted that he acquired none of the crown lands, "but what he purchased for as much as any body would pay for them."

The question that arises is:—Where should Pepys, writing at a period when he supposes Chancellor Hyde in undoubted possession,

have derived his impression that Albemarle had ever held it previously? Or putting the opposite case, and supposing that Albemarle had nothing to do with it till the date of his grant, how could a Diary written in 1664, come to contain the notice of an event, long subsequent? Or lastly; did Albemarle sell Clarendon park to Chancellor Hyde, and yet recover it by royal bounty?

J. W.

Upper Upham.—To the statement (p. 128 above) that John of Gaunt lived in the ancient house at Upper Upham, it ought to be added that it is very doubtful whether any part of the present house existed in the time of John of Gaunt. If it did, the house was evidently *modernized* to a great extent by the Goddard family, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or rather earlier.

On the front of the house in raised letters there are the initials

T : G : A : G :

and below there is engraved in gilt letters surrounded by a border line

R G
1599
E G

I was informed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., that the initials T. G. and A. G., are those of Thomas Goddard, of Upham, who bought the Swindon property in 1562; and of Anne, sister of Sir George Giffard, his wife: the initials R. G. and E. G. being those of Richard Goddard, (the son of Thomas), and Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Waldron, of Aldbourne, his wife: the will of this Richard Goddard being dated in 1614. F. A. Carrington.

The "Word Ale."—In the paper on "Ancient Ales,"[1] the *Word Ale* at Midgehall, a moated house about midway between Wootton Basset and Lydiard Tregoze, is not mentioned. It is noticed by Aubrey in his Collections for North Wilts,[2] in the following terms.

"Midge-hall."

"*Mem.*—The custome of *Worde Ale.*"

"This was the Grange of the Abbey of Stanley, the Demesnes thereto belonging with some other smaller tenements of the same tenure, are in value above a

[1] p. 191. [2] Part 2., p. 89.

thousand pounds per annum, and pay but eight shillings in lieu of their tithes. For Pope Innocent, the first of that name, decreed in the Lateran Councell, that no Cistertian (he being of that order himself), should pay any Tithes. The tenants in memorie of this Decree doe yearly every one in his order about the Feaste of All Saints, keep a Feaste for their fellow tenants, which they call a *Word Ale.* It was celebrated heretofore with great solemnitie, many prayers being made for the Abbot of Stanley and the Monks of the Cistertian order, now forgotten, all that they yet retaine is, viz.—

'You are to pray for the Abbot of Stanley and all the Monks of the Cistertian Order, by whom we are all Tithe free, Tithe free; by whom we are all Tithe free, Tithe free, &c.'

These words are sung by the Chorus, while one drinkes a Gar-ouse,* holding a white wand in his hand, and so all round. When the feast is ended, he that then kept it, delivers his Wand to him that by course is to keep it the yeare following."

I understand that this meeting is still kept up, but that those who attend it assemble with locked doors, and perform the ceremonies of the "Word Ale" in secret.

The Ale is a private Court, and the members are said to be sworn to secrecy; as by the payment of eight shillings a year, payable to the Rector of Lydiard Tregoz, and by keeping up certain ceremonies, the whole of the Midghall Tything, including about two thousand acres, is free from the payment of Tythe. This mysterious feast is held on the first Sunday after New Michaelmas.

I am unable to suggest any derivation of "Word Ale," beyond that which is obvious to every one, and I am equally unable to suggest any reason why the "Word Ale" of Midgehall is no longer celebrated with a chorus, as Aubrey states it to have been when he wrote, in the reign of King Charles the second.

I could easily imagine that it would not have been quite safe to have praised Abbots and Monks just at the time of the Reformation, or to have had Choruses and Garouses in the time of the Puritans, but as both were no doubt restored with the Merry Monarch, it is rather difficult to account for the introduction of secrecy since that period. F. A. C.

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*Dr. Johnson in his Dictionary, defines a "Carouse" to be "a hearty dose of liquor," and he cites for this the following passage from Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew, Act 1., Scene 2. "Please you we may contrive this afternoon, and quaff *Carouses* to our mistress' health."

END OF VOL. II.

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Descent of Giffard of Boyton, Ichull, Weston-sub-Edge, and Sherston-Pinkney.

By Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.

Ansfrid de Cormeilles, 1084. = . . . Niece of Walter de Lacy.

Richard. | Robert. | Alexander.

Richard de Cormeilles, A.D. 1166. = Beatrix.

George, eldest, 1573. | William. John. Richard. | Chrysogona. = Edw. Grey, son of Lord Powys. | Catharine. = Wm. Moore of Hadden, Co. Oxon. | Edith. = ... Fitz-Hugh. | Milicent. = John Clavel of Purbeck. | Jane. = Edw. Yate of Buckland.

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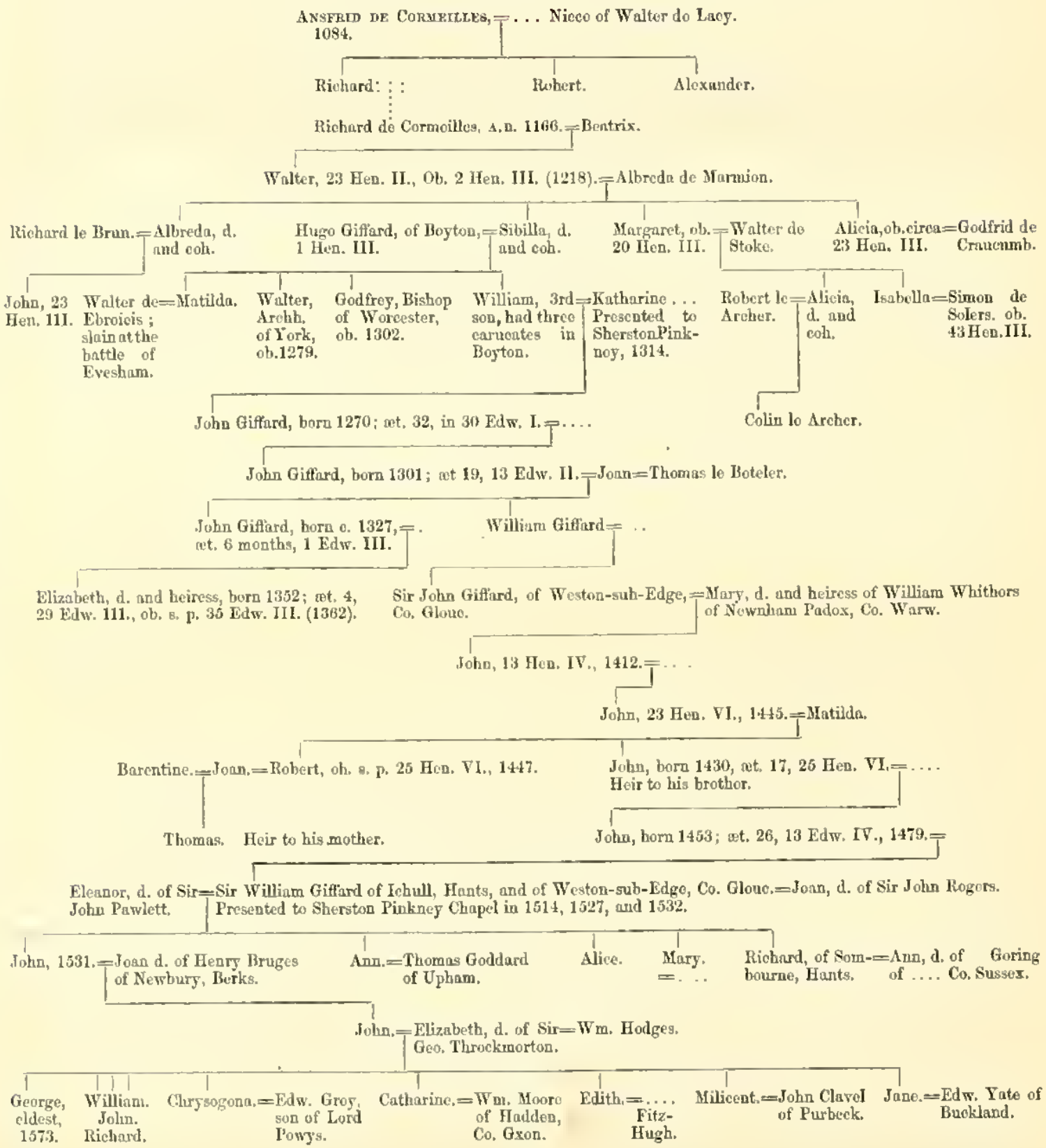

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